

NAME:



GCSE History

Exam Questions – Crime and Punishment

This booklet contains lots of exam questions for you to practise before your exams.

After you have revised a topic, you need to answer some of the questions in this booklet. You can identify the relevant ones as they have been split up by the Key Questions (KQ) on the specification and in the revision guides. You need to make sure you answer the questions in timed conditions (remember 1 mark per minute). You can then check your answers against your notes to see if you got them right.

After you have marked some of the questions yourself, you can give them to your teacher to mark. This will help you to see which questions you are better at and which need more practise.

It is really important that you complete the essay questions as many times as possible as these are worth the most marks on the exam paper.

This approach will help you achieve the best grades possible in the exam. Good luck!

At the back of the booklet there are sample answers to the question 5 essay for you to learn!



Question 1 – Use Sources A, B and C to identify one similarity and one difference in ... (4 marks)

You need to say what you can see! You must refer directly to the sources. E.G. One similarity between Sources A and B is ... One difference between Sources A and C is

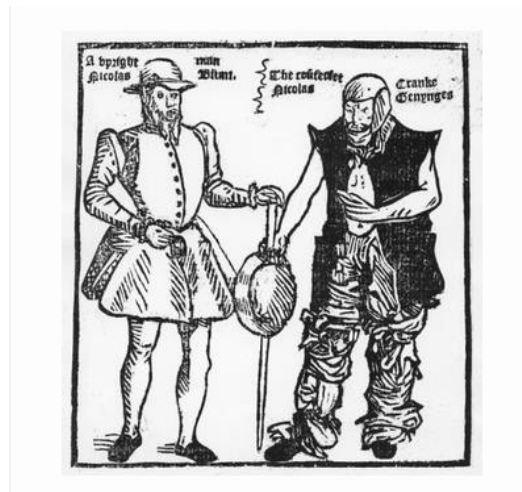
KQ1

Source A



[A medieval manuscript showing one farm worker attacking another c. 12th Century]

Source B



[A 16th century woodcut showing the vagabond Nicholas Jennings in his disguises]

Source C



[A drawing of Smugglers bringing their goods ashore in the 18th Century]

1. Use Sources A, B and C above to identify one similarity and one difference in the causes of crime over time.

KQ2

Source A



[A murder being committed in the Middle Ages]

Source B



[Guy Fawkes attempting to blow up the Houses of Parliament]

Source C



[A highway robbery from the eighteenth century]

2. Use Sources A, B and C above to identify one similarity and one difference in the types of crime over time.

KQ3

Source A



[A criminal being chased by a tithing]

Source B



[A Tudor Justice of the Peace, holding a court session]

Source C



[A Police Community Support Officer patrolling in a local shopping centre]

3. Use Source A, B and C above to identify one similarity and one difference in the responsibility for law and order over time.

KQ4

Source A



[A Criminal being chased in the Middle Ages]

Source B



[A watchman on patrol in the 16th century]

Source C



[Armed Officers arresting a terror suspect in the 21st century]

4. Use Sources A, B and C above to identify one similarity and one difference in the methods of catching criminals over time.

KQ5

Source A



[Criminals being punished in the Middle Ages]

Source B



[A criminal being punished in the 17th century]

Source C



[Criminals being punished in the eighteenth century]

5. Use Source A, B and C above to identify one similarity and one difference in the methods of punishment over time

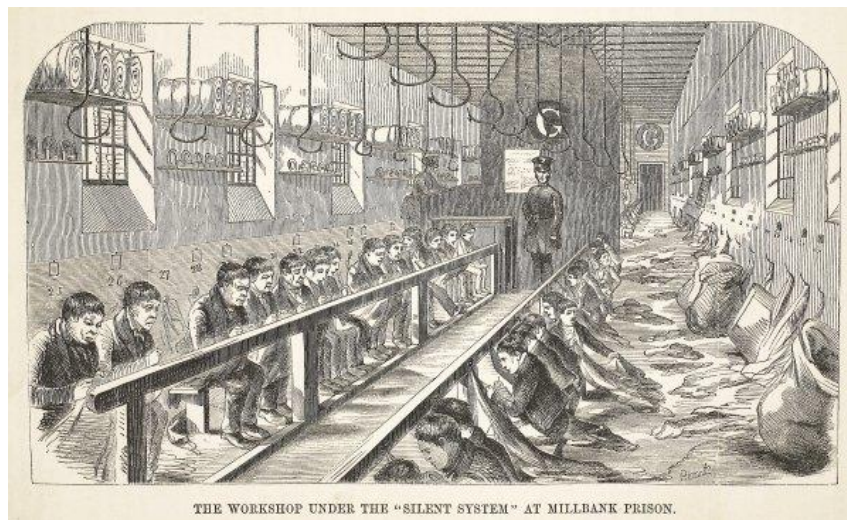
KQ6

Source A



[A painting showing a medieval hanging]

Source B



[The workshop under the 'silent system' at Mill bank prison, 1862]

Source C

Public opinion shifts towards hanging ban

By FRANCIS BOYD our Political Correspondent

The decision of the House of Lords last night to give a second reading to Mr agree in the present session to radical changes in the Bill which the Lords might make. The Government recognised that the

[The headline for an article in The Guardian, 1965]

6. Use Source A, B and C above to identify one similarity and one difference in the attitudes towards punishment over time

Question 2 – Which of the two sources is more reliable to an historian studying... over time? (6 marks)

You need to evaluate each source before writing your conclusion. You need to consider the content of the source – does it support your knowledge? If it does it is more reliable (remember to give examples). You then need to evaluate the author – are they biased? Were they involved? An eye-witness? Do they have any reason to lie or exaggerate? You must have a conclusion – which source is the more reliable? Don't worry about the 'over time' part of the question – the sources will be from different time periods; the exam board have to use the phrase 'over time'. They are really just asking which source is more reliable?

KQ1

Source D

The King has done a great and terrible injustice to his people with this Poll Tax! His poor people suffer enough for his wars against the French and the great plague that has swept through the country and how he demands more money from us who have nothing to give, yet he and his rich and corrupt advisors have more than enough. I say no more!

[From a speech by John Ball, a priest and one of the leaders of the Peasant's Revolt in 1381]

Source E

The huge numbers of idle, wandering people are the chief cause of the problem because they do not work. They spend double as much as the labourer does as they lay idly in the alehouses day and night, drinking and eating excessively. The most dangerous are the wandering ex-soldiers and other sturdy rouges. Of these vagabonds there are up to three or four hundred in each shire, going round in little gangs of two or three. Once a week they all meet up at a fair or market and cause a great threat.

[Edward Hext, a magistrate responsible for law and order, writing a letter to Lord Burghley, the chief minister of Elizabeth I in 1596]

1. Which of the two sources is the more reliable to an historian studying the causes of crime over time?

KQ2

Source D

The common people of England in general fancy there is nothing wrong in the crime of smuggling. The poor feel they have a right to avoid paying any duty on their goods.

[John Taylor, the governor of Newgate Prison, in a report to the prison owners in 1747]

Source E

The culture of drug-related violence now taking hold in British cities mirrors that which has already wreaked havoc on the streets of other cities like New York, Miami, and Kingston. The motivation and methods are the same. The principal activity is pushing crack cocaine and the operations are characterised by the use of extreme violence in pursuit of huge profits.

[From a report in the Sunday Times newspaper, October 1993]

2. Which of the two sources is the more reliable to an historian studying the nature of crime over time?

KQ3

Source D

It is commanded that every man between fifteen and sixty years of age shall keep the watch continually all through the night and if any stranger do pass by them he shall be arrested until morning and if they find cause of suspicion, they shall deliver him to the sheriff. And if they will not obey the arrest, they shall levy hue and cry upon them and follow them with all the town.

[From the Statute of Winchester, a law passed in 1285 by King Edward I to improve methods of catching criminals]

Source E

The outdated system of local night-watchmen and parish constables is to be replaced by a centralised and professional police force. I believe it will serve this nation proudly and, indeed become the envy of the world.

[Robert Peel, the Tory Home Secretary speaking to the House of Commons on the passing of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1829]

3. Which of the two sources is the more reliable to an historian studying the methods of enforcing of law and order over time?

Source D

Dogberry: This is your charge: you shall comprehend (find) all vagrom (vagrant) men; you are to bid any man stand (stay), in the prince's name.

Watchman: How if a' will not stand?

Dogberry: Why, then, take no note of him, but let him go. You shall also make no noise in the streets.

Watchman: We will rather sleep than talk, we know what belongs to a watch.

[A reference to the role of a Constable in Act 3, Scene 3 of Shakespeare's play Much Ado about nothing, which was written in c. 1598. Dogberry, a constable, is briefing the town watch before they go out on duty]

Source E



[A Cartoon, Blind Man's Buff. The Caption says as 'played by the Police, Turn round three times and catch when you may.' It was published by the satirical magazine Punch in September 1888]

4. Which of the two sources is the more reliable to an historian studying the attitudes towards police over time?

KQ5**Source D**

Any person being whole and might and able to work, found begging or being vagrant, and giving no satisfactory account of how he or she lawfully obtains his or her living, may be arrested by a constable. A JP will have them stripped naked, tied to a cart and whipped till their body be bloody

[From an Act of Parliament, 1530-31]

Source E

Nearly 300 women, sent there for every grade of crime, some untried and some under sentence of death, were crowded together in two wards and two cells. Here they saw their friends and kept a multitude of children, and they had no other place for cooking, washing, eating and sleeping.

[Elizabeth Fry, writing in her report on conditions in Newgate Prison after her visit in 1813]

5. Which of the two sources is the more reliable to an historian studying the methods of punishing criminals over time?

KQ6**Source D**

After the execution of Tyler, John Ball and other ringleaders, the King visited many places to punish the wicked... At the village of Comprinke in Kent, all the men were assembled before the King. The King thought that not all men were equally guilty and demanded that the local leaders be pointed out. When those present heard that the innocent might escape by pointing out the guilty, they said 'My lord, here is one who excited us to rise. The man was immediately seized and hanged: as were seven others... this was done in other part of England where the people had rebelled so that 1500 were beheaded or hanged and none dared rebel again.

[From the Chronicle of Froissart, writing about the Peasants Revolt. Froissart was a French knight who wrote his accounts for the enjoyment of Kings and Queens. He wasn't present during the King's visit to Kent and got his information from a rich English noble.]

Source E

A man who has stolen something worth thirty pence is punished with the same severity as if he had murdered a whole family. None should be punished with death except in the cases of murder.

[MP Sir William Meredith, complaining to Parliament about the Bloody Code in 1770]

6. Which of the two sources is the more reliable to an historian studying the effectiveness of capital punishment over time?

Question 3 – Describe ... (5 marks)

You need to write down what you know about the issue in the question. You need 3 points that are developed. You must show your knowledge

KQ1

1. Describe the problem of poverty for people in the medieval period
2. Describe the problems caused by warfare in the medieval period
3. Describe the problems caused by famine and disease in the medieval period
4. Describe the economic pressures in the 16th century
5. Describe the problems religion caused in relation to crime in the 16th and 17th century
6. Describe the problems caused by industrialization and urbanization in the industrial period
7. Describe the impact of changing technology on crime in the 20th and 21st century

KQ2

8. Describe the main crimes in the medieval era
9. Describe the crime of vagrancy
10. Describe the crime of heresy
11. Describe the crime of treason
12. Describe the crime of Smuggling
13. Describe the crime of highway robbery
14. Describe the crimes connected with industrialization and urbanization in the 19th century
15. Describe the industrial and agrarian disorder during the industrial revolution
16. Describe the protests during the industrial revolution
17. Describe the crimes associated with the motor car
18. Describe computer crime in the 20th and 21st century
19. Describe the growth of violent crime in the 20th and 21st centuries
20. Describe the crime of terrorism in the 20th and 21st century

KQ3

21. Describe the role of the community in enforcing law and order during the Saxon and Medieval times
22. Describe the role of the manorial, church and royal courts during the later medieval period
23. Describe the role of the Justice of the Peace in the 16th and 17th centuries
24. Describe the role of the Bow St Runners
25. Describe the development of policing in the 19th century
26. Describe the development of policing in the 20th and 21st centuries

KQ4

27. Describe the use of Tithings and the Hue and Cry
28. Describe the role of the lesser officers in the 16th and 17th centuries
29. Describe the role of the Metropolitan Police Force
30. Describe the development of the Metropolitan Police Force

31. Describe the development of a national police force
32. Describe the developments in policing in the twentieth century
33. Describe the use of transport by police
34. Describe the developments in technology used by the police in the 20th and 21st century
35. Describe the specialization of the police force in the 20th and 21st century

KQ5

36. Describe the punishments used in the medieval period
37. Describe the use of public punishments in the medieval period
38. Describe the treatment of vagabonds in the Tudor period
39. Describe the use of public punishment over time
40. Describe the use of the stocks and pillory
41. Describe the use of capital punishment
42. Describe the use of transportation in the 18th and 19th century
43. Describe the problems with prisons in the 18th and 19th century
44. Describe the work of John Howard
45. Describe the work of George O Paul
46. Describe the work of Elizabeth Fry
47. Describe the Reform of the Criminal Code in 1823
48. Describe the changes to prisons in the 18th century
49. Describe the separate and silent system
50. Describe the punishments that are used as alternatives to prisons in the 20th and 21st century
51. Describe the use of borstals
52. Describe the use of open prisons
53. Describe the use of community service

KQ6

54. Describe the concept of retribution and deterrence
55. Describe the use of public punishment over time
56. Describe the use of capital punishment over time
57. Describe the concept of banishment in the 18th and 19th centuries
58. Describe the use of prisons to reform in the 19th century
59. Describe the changes to prisons in the 20th century
60. Describe how young offenders have been punished in the 20th century

Question 3 – Explain ... (9 marks)

You need to explain 3-4 reasons. This means you need to use PEE paragraphs and show your knowledge. Each paragraph needs to be in a different paragraph to make it clear for the examiner.

KQ1

1. Explain why poverty caused crime in sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
2. Explain why religious change led to more crime in the 16th century
3. Explain why opportunities for crime increased by the end of the 18th century
4. Explain why conditions in the industrial towns led to more crime
5. Explain why crime increased in the 19th century
6. Explain why technology led to more crime in the twentieth century
7. Explain why crime increased in the 20th century

KQ2

8. Explain why vagrancy increased in the 16th and 17th century
9. Explain why smuggling increased in the 18th century
10. Explain why highway robbery increased in the 18th century
11. Explain why protests increased in the 19th century
12. Explain why violent crime increased in the twentieth and twenty-first century
13. Explain why terrorism has become a significant problem since the 1970s
14. Explain why car crime reduced in the 20th and 21st century
15. Explain why cybercrime increased in the 20th and 21st century

KQ3

16. Explain why the responsibility of JPs increased during the 16th and 17th centuries
17. Explain why a State police force was introduced in the 19th century
18. Explain why the nature of policing changed in the 20th and 21st century

KQ4

19. Explain why Saxon and Medieval methods of combatting crime were not very effective
20. Explain why the Metropolitan Police Force was established in 1829
21. Explain why the police became more effective in the 20th and 21st century

KQ5

22. Explain why punishments were so harsh in medieval times
23. Explain why the Bloody Code was introduced in the 18th century
24. Explain why transportation was used as a punishment from the 18th century
25. Explain why the Bloody Code ended
26. Explain why prisons were reformed in the 18th century
27. Explain alternative methods of punishment were introduced in the 20th and 21st century
28. Explain why borstals were introduced
29. Explain why capital punishment was abolished in 1969

KQ6

30. Explain why public punishments were used in the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval period
31. Explain why the purpose of prisons changed in the 19th century
32. Explain why transportation ended in the 19th century
33. Explain why attitudes to punishment have changed in the 20th and 21st centuries

Question 5 – Outline how ...have changed from 500 to the present day (16 + 4) marks

You need to describe how and why the issue in the question has changed over time. You must explain how much the issue of crime/policing/punishment has changed during each time period. Make sure you have a paragraph on what happened in Saxon and Middle Ages (500-1500), a paragraph on the Early Modern Period (1450-1750) and the modern period (1700 – present).

You need to give as much information as possible about what happened with crime/policing/punishment in that period and use that to judge and explain how quickly things were changing in that area. Consider when the turning points were and whether the pace of change has been slow or quick.

Remember you also get 4 marks for SPG in this question – that means use full stops, capital letters and paragraphs, as well as key words and terminology.

There are examples of crime, policing and punishment essay answers at the back of the book – Make sure you read them and learn them!

KQ1

1. Outline how the main causes of crime have changed from 500 to the present day

KQ2

2. Outline how the nature of criminal activity has changed from 500 to the present day

KQ3

3. Outline how the responsibility of enforcing law and order changed from 500 to the present day

KQ4

4. Outline how effective the methods of combatting crime have been from 500 to the present day

KQ5

5. Outline how the methods of punishment have changed from 500 to the present day

KQ6

6. Outline how the attitude to punishment have changed from 500 to the present day

East End of London – This question will be on the East End of London. This means you must revise this topic!

Question 6a – Describe two main features of ... (8 marks)

You need to show your knowledge by describing, in detail, two features. You must make reference to the East End of London.

1. Describe two main features of life in the East End of London in the late nineteenth Century
2. Describe two main features of living conditions in the East End in the late nineteenth century
3. Describe two main features of crime in the East End in the late nineteenth Century.
4. Describe two main features of policing in the East End in the late nineteenth Century.
5. Describe two ways that living conditions were improved in the East End of London in the late nineteenth century
6. Describe two ways that policing improved in the East End of London in the late nineteenth century
7. Describe two reasons why crime declined in the East End of London in the late nineteenth century
8. Describe two features of a work house in the East End of London in the late nineteenth century
9. Describe two main features of the problems faced by the police in the East End of London in the nineteenth century.
10. Describe two features of "beat policing" in the East End of London in the late nineteenth century
11. Describe two features of housing in the East End of London in the late nineteenth century

Question 6b – Explain why the East End of London was significant in showing change in ... (12 marks)

You need to explain why the historical site was significant in influencing changes and developments in crime and punishment. You will need to use 3 or 4 pieces of information that you know about the topic to show what happened, but then, most importantly, use that to clearly explain **why** that proves it was significant/important. Focus on what changed and why it changed

1. Explain why the criminal activity in the East End of London led to a significant change in the role and methods of the police
2. Explain why the East End of London in the nineteenth century was significant in demonstrating the changes that were required in Policing
3. Explain why the levels of crime in the East End led to significant improvement in living and social conditions
4. Explain why the East End of London was significant in showing changes in levels of crime

Question 5 – Crime Sample Answers

KQ1 and KQ2 – Crime Sample Answer

Question 5 – Outline how the main causes/nature of crime have changed from c.500 to the present day.

The following answer can be used on the essay question if it is on CRIME, no matter what it asks about and will be good enough to get 9 or 10 out of 16. Learnt it!

From the Saxon and Medieval period to the Modern day there have been a number of changes in the types and causes of crimes, but a lot of these changes have happened slowly over this period. Learn it!

In the Saxon and Medieval there were a number of different types and causes of crime, but these stayed relatively constant through the period. One of the major crimes in the Saxon and Medieval period was theft, with 73.5% of all recorded crimes during this period being theft. The main cause of theft was the poverty that existed during this period, as most people had little money as were often forced to steal items like food & clothes to stay alive. This stayed a common problem throughout the Saxon and Medieval period. Another major crime in the Saxon and Medieval period were rebellions and revolts, where people rose up against the crown. These were often caused by poverty, due to high taxes being introduced by the King. One example of this was the Peasants Revolts of 1381 which was caused by the introduction of the Poll tax. This was a common problem throughout the Saxon and Medieval period. Another major crime throughout the Saxon and Medieval period was murder and violent crime which was more common during this period due to people's access to weapons and tools and also because of the constant warfare in this period, like the War of the Roses that encouraged lawlessness and violent behavior. Overall, crimes and causes didn't change all that much in the Saxon and Medieval period.

In the early modern period there was some change in the types of crime, but the causes stayed mostly the same when compared to the Saxon and Medieval period. One new type of crime was vagrancy, where people went round from town to town begging and causing trouble, which was a change. However, the main cause of this crime was poverty, as people in the early modern period struggled due to low wages and changes in farming methods, which shows that the cause of crime hadn't changed all that much. Another crime in the early modern period was Heresy, this was the crime of going against the religion of the monarch, either by being Protestant or Catholic when the monarch was the opposite religion. This was a new crime when compared to the Saxon and Medieval era and also had a new cause, religion. Due to the reformation and the constant change in religion, this is what caused Heresy, where as previously everyone had been Catholic, which is why it is a small change. Another crime in the Early Modern period was treason, the act of going against the monarch or government, like the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. This was not much of a change in crime as it was basically the same as rebellions in the Saxon and Medieval period. There was a slight change in the cause of treason, whilst poverty still did cause some people to rebel, religion also started to cause people to commit treason as with Guy Fawkes. Overall, there were some slight changes in the causes and types of crime in the Early Modern Period, but they weren't that big.

In the Modern period, there were some changes in the types of crime and in the causes of crime, but these changes haven't happened quickly. One major crime in the

modern period was Smuggling, which was bringing goods like tea, coffee and sugar into the country without paying the import tax. This was not a new crime, but just an expansion of a crime that had already existed. The cause of smuggling was due to the high taxes and the greater availability of goods from the Empire, which is partly a change, because the growth of empire was new, but crime due to high taxes wasn't. One crime that hasn't changed in the modern period is riots and protests, like the Luddites, Swing Riots and Rebecca Riots of the 19th century. These were people protesting against changes in jobs and the government, which is not that different to treason and rebellions. The causes of these protests is also similar as its linked to people being worried about jobs and poverty, which isn't new, but also concerns over new technology which is a slight change. Another crime in the modern period was car crime, which includes things like Road Traffic Offences such as speeding and drinking driving, but also stealing cars and using them as getaway vehicles. Some of these crimes are new, like Road Traffic Offences since they have been directly created because of the car, whilst others like stealing is simply an old crime done in a different way. The main cause of car crime in the modern period has been the development and improvement of car technology, so this is somewhat of a new cause of crime in this period as the improvements in technology have happened much faster, but they are also caused by old factors like poverty as people can't afford expensive cars, which is less of a change. Overall, whilst there have been some new crimes and causes in the modern period, these changes haven't been that big and have happened quite slowly.

From 500 to the modern day, the types and causes of crime have gradually changed a bit, but not that quickly. There are new and different crimes in each period, but mostly crimes have just grown or people have found new ways of doing them. The causes of crime vary slightly from period to period, but poverty remains a major cause in all periods, which is why there hasn't been that much change.

KQ3 and KQ4 – Policing Sample Answer

Question 5 – Outline how the methods and effectiveness of policing have changed from c.500 to the present day.

Outline how the main methods of enforcing law and order/responsibility for enforcing law and order (same thing)/the effectiveness of combating crime/the effectiveness of crime prevention methods (same thing) have changed from c.500 to the present day. The following answer can be used on the essay question if it is on POLICING, no matter what it asks about – it might refer to enforcing law and order or combating crime but it MEANS POLICING and will be good enough to get 9 or 10 out of 16. Learn it!

From the Saxon and Medieval period to the Modern day there have been a number of changes in the methods and effectiveness of combating crime, but these changes have happened slowly over this period.

In the Saxon and Medieval period, the main methods of combating crime were based around the principle of community policing. It was expected that people in local communities would police themselves and deal with crime using systems like the tithings and the hue and cry. Groups of 10 were responsible for dealing with any crime and reporting on each other. This was somewhat effective as it did work in small villages, but was open to abuse as people could blame or protect someone they liked/didn't like which limited its effectiveness. This system of deal with crime was fairly common throughout the Saxon and Medieval period as it worked for small local communities. Additionally, there was some slight change during the period as the role of appointed royal officials increased after the Norman conquest. Officials likes Shire Reeves, Parish Constables and Justices of the Peace were given responsibility for larger areas of the country, but were still very much based on relying on the local community to help police the areas which limited their effectiveness. In larger towns a system of watchman was set up to patrol the towns to try and prevent crime, but since these people were poorly paid and untrained they were very ineffective at dealing with crime.

In the Early Modern Period there were some slight changes in the methods used to combat crime, but there was not a lot of change in the level of effectiveness that they had. Officials like justices of the peace, parish constables and watchman still had the responsibility for dealing with crime on a local level and their effectiveness depended on who was doing the job and was largely inconsistent. They were also challenged by being given additional responsibilities like collecting and distributing the poor law from 1601. They were all still appointed from local landowners/businessmen showing that the idea was still based around community policing which was not a large change. Watchman were becoming increasingly common as more towns and cities grew around the UK, but they were still made up of poor quality recruits who were not paid making them largely ineffective at dealing with crime in major towns. One slight change towards the end of the Early Modern period was the introduction of Charleys in the 1660s. These were watchman in London who started to be paid for patrolling their streets, which was a slight change. However, they were still paid very little and were largely ineffective as it was done by those who couldn't get a job elsewhere.

Much larger changes in the methods used to combat crime and their level of effectiveness happened in the Modern period, but the rate of these changes have happened slowly. It is during the modern period we had the first methods of combating crime that involved paying and training people to be on the look out for criminals with

the Bow Street Runners, set up by the Fielding brothers in the 1700s. They employed men to patrol certain streets around Bow Street in London which was effective at dealing with the crimes that were common on the street at this time like vagrancy and theft. This move away from community policing continued with the introduction of the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829, set up by Sir Robert Peel. This continued the idea given by the Bow Street Runners of Beat Policing, sending 2 officers out on patrol to prevent crime from happening on the streets. This was somewhat effective as whilst it did help reduce crime on the streets, it also led to an increase in crimes like burglary. Police methods did develop through the late 19th century with the developments in investigative policing, like the detective branch being set up in 1842 and the introduction of CID in the 1870s as the police started moving slowly towards investigative policing, but the methods and lack of technology they had available to them limited their effectiveness as shown in cases like the Jack the Ripper Murders. It is only really in the 20th and 21st century that police methods and effectiveness have started to change rapidly. During this part of the modern period the police have taken advantage in the developments in technology to become more effective at investigating and dealing with crime. They have started using technology like cars, bikes and helicopters to get to the scene of the crime faster. In the 1970s they set up a National Criminal database to share information across police forces and have made effective use of DNA evidence and forensic science since its discovery in the 1980s. This has all contributed to the large change in the way that law and order has been enforced and how effective it has been.

Overall, there have been a large number of changes in the methods and effectiveness of combating crime from the Saxon period to the modern, but these changes have happened slowly over this period, with the most rapid change happening at the end of the modern period.

KQ5 and KQ6 – Punishment Sample Answer

Question 5 – Outline how the main methods/attitudes/opinions/views towards punishment have changed from c.500 to the present day.

The following answer can be used on the essay question if it is on PUNISHMENT, no matter what it asks about and will be good enough to get 9 or 10 out of 16. Learn it!

From the Saxon and Medieval period to the Modern day there have been a number of changes in the methods and attitudes towards punishing criminals, but these changes have happened slowly over this period.

In the Saxon and Medieval the main types of punishment were corporal and capital punishment. Corporal punishment was based around the idea of inflicting pain on the criminal, usually by having them put in something like the stocks or pillories and having them whipped in public. The idea behind this was to deter other people from committing the crime due to the fear or the punishment, humiliate the criminals so that they wouldn't commit the crime again and to help make sure people followed the law. Capital Punishment was based around the idea of executing people for committing crimes, either by being hung drawn and quartered for things like treason, but mostly commonly just being hung. Again this would be done in public so that people could see the punishment happen because the idea was that this would scare the people into making sure people behaved. It was also seen as a fair punishment because it allowed people to get retribution on those who had committed a crime, which fitted in with some of the religious teachings of the time. These ideas about punishment stayed fixed throughout the Saxon and Medieval period.

During the Early period, the main ideas behind punishment did not change all that much as they were still based around the idea to use pain and death to scare criminals into not wanting to commit crime. This was used in a number of different ways, with the main one being the use of public execution. Lots of crimes in the Early Modern period were still punishable by death, either by hanging, beheading or burning. The idea was that it would be seen by others and they would be too scared to commit the crime, something that shows that ideas and types of punishment had not changed that much from the Saxon and Medieval period. The Early Modern period also still used pain when using the stocks & pillory and criminals would be whipped in public for their crimes; again the idea was that the criminals would be scared into behaving, which again shows that the main ideas are based around deterrence and retribution, which hasn't change from the Saxon/Medieval period. One slight change in the Early Modern Period was they did start to use other punishments, like prisons as they had houses of correction, Bridewells and debtors' prisons, but this were not used that much and were meant to give the criminal a short, sharp shock to get them to behave properly. This was a slight change as it hinted at the idea of prisons and reform, but was still not used that much and so did not have a big impact.

In the Modern period, there was some change in ideas and types of punishment, but this change did not happen quickly. Execution was still used as a form of punishment for a lot of different crimes, something that was known as the Bloody Code. However, during the Industrial Revolution, the number of crimes that you could be executed for was reduced and they stopped being done in public because people no longer thought it would scare criminals into behaving. Then the idea of pain and execution as a punishment has gone in the 20th century as both of these ideas have been made

illegal. People no longer think that this form of punishment is okay, showing a big change with the abolition of capital and corporal punishment, but one that has happened slowly over the last 1500 years. Instead, there has been much more punishment based around the idea of changing the criminal and making them stop their criminal behaviour. There was a new form of punishment introduced in the Industrial Revolution, Transportation. This was where criminals were sent to countries like Australia and had to do hard labour to pay for their crimes. People thought that execution & pain was too harsh a punishment and wanted something that would keep the criminals away, which is why they made transportation. There was also a change in how Prisons were used. More people were sent to prison and had to go through either the separate or the silent system. These ideas were meant to get the criminal to think about their crime and get them to change their behaviour, which was a new idea compared to the Early Modern period. There have been more changes to prisons in the 20th/21st century, like creating open prisons and different categories as well as allowing prisoners to have parole. The idea is that criminals are given a chance to learn from their mistakes. Younger criminals are also separated from older criminals in Borstals and Young Offenders so that they are educated about why crime is wrong, again showing a big change from what's gone before as the idea is to now reform the criminal, which is a relatively new approach in punishment.

Through most of the Saxon/Medieval period to the Modern day, the main ideas and type of punishment has been execution, hoping that criminals would be scared of the punishment because it was so harsh. It is only in the last 100 years or so that punishment has really changed and the idea of prisons and changing the criminal have become much more important.