

GCSE History

Edexcel GCSE (1-9)

Crime & Punishment in Britain, c.1000-Present

Revision Resources Pack

Crime & Punishment Timeline

Anglo-Saxon

1000

C.1000: W _____ Fine and use of C _____ and C _____ punishments.
The use of T _____ by O _____ to decide guilt, T _____ and H _____ & C _____

1050

1066: W _____ I wins at the B _____ of H _____

The F _____ L _____

1100

1069: The H _____ of the N _____

The M _____ Fine

1150

1194: Introduction of J _____ of the P _____

Trial by C _____

1200

1215: The P _____ orders the end of religious o _____ and trials by J _____ begin.

Building of C _____

1250

The F _____ S _____

Norman England

1300

1351: The S _____ of A _____ after the deadly B _____ D _____

1350

1382: H _____ becomes a crime – punished by being h _____, d _____ & q _____

1400

1400: T _____ C _____ appear in growing towns where the crime rate is h _____

1450

Late Medieval England

1500

c.1500: New N _____ W _____ and T _____ T _____ to keep law & order

1550

1542: W _____ now becomes a C _____ crime

1556: H _____ of C _____ are prisons for the poor

1600

c1600: T _____ to North A _____

1605: The G _____ P _____ against J _____ I _____

1605: The R _____ Act

1645/7: M _____ H _____ witch hunts

1650

1671: The G _____ Act – p _____ is still a serious crime against a _____

Early Modern England

1700

c1650: The use of the B _____ C _____ begins. Harsh punishments used as a d _____

1736: The crime of Witchcraft is D _____

1750

1748: The start of the B _____ S _____ R _____ by the F _____ B _____

1770: Tr _____ to A _____ begins

1800

1829: The M _____ P _____ Act forms the first p _____ police force in L _____

1834: The crimes of the T _____ M _____ who are later p _____ for their crime.

1850

1842: P _____ P _____ built. The use of the S _____ S _____ in prisons

1868: The punishment of t _____ ends and p _____ e _____ abolished

1888: The year of the J _____ the R _____ murders in W _____ in London

1900

1916: The M _____ S _____ Act makes C _____ O _____ a crime in the war

1950

1953: D _____ B _____ controversially given the d _____ p _____

1960s: A number of changes to crimes – h _____ decriminalised, the A _____ Act etc

2000

1968: The abolition of the d _____ p _____ in Britain after much public protest

1982: The creation of the N _____ W _____ to act as another form of C _____ R _____

Modern Britain - Present

Industrial 18th & 19th Century Britain

Crime & Punishment Key Individuals

Link each key individual to the matching fact about them.

1. William I

3. Mary I

5. Matthew Hopkins

7. Robert Catesby

9. Henry Fielding

11. Elizabeth Fry

13. Roy Jenkins

15. Ruth Elis

2. James I

4. Henry VIII

6. Jonathan Wild

8. George Loveless

10. John Howard

12. Robert Peel

14. Derek Bentley

16. Oliver Cromwell

A. I am the king who began the divide between Catholics and Protestants, declaring myself the Head of Church in place of the Pope.

C. This king was known for his introduction of the Forest Laws, trial by combat and his harsh punishments of whole communities.

E. I was a well known thief taker in London who secretly led a gang of thieves. I was executed for my crimes in 1725.

G. I influenced the government to make changes to prisons after my visits to prisons and the publishing of my book in 1777.

I. I was a politician and Home Secretary who pushed for the abolition of the death penalty during the 1960s.

K. I was hung in 1953 for my part in the shooting of a police officer. My death was controversial due to my mental health.

M. I was controversially given the death penalty in 1956 for killing my long term, abusive husband

O. I was best known as the 'Witchfinder General' between 1645-47 in the east of England. I encouraged further witch hunts.

B. I was one of the famous brothers who established the successful Bow Street Runners in London in 1748.

D. I am the king who wrote a book about witchcraft called Demonology and was the target of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605.

F. I influenced the government to make improvements to prisons, especially for women in Newgate Prison.

H. I was the leader of the Catholic Gunpowder Plot against King James I.

J. I am the queen who had strict views against protestants and introduced harsh heresy laws killing 283 protestants at the stake.

L. I was responsible for puritan 'moral' crimes being introduced such as the banning of drinking alcohol and celebrating Christmas

N. I was one of the best known Tolpuddle Martyrs, arrested for my actions forming an early trade union.

P. I was Home Secretary and Prime Minister and best known for my reforms to prisons and the police force.

Crime & Punishment Key Groups

Link each group to the matching fact about them.

1. Tithing

3. Foresters

5. Coroners

7. Thief Takers

9. Town Constables

11. Bow Street Runners

13. Conscientious Objectors

15. Tolpuddle Martyrs

2. Shire Reeves

4. Heretics

6. Vagrants & Vagabonds

8. Night Watchmen

10. Puritans

12. Humanitarians

14. Special Branch

16. Neighbourhood Watch

A. We were introduced by William I to enforce the new Forest Laws. Our main task was to catch poachers in the Royal Forests.

C. We had responsibility to round up criminals in towns, collect fines & take criminals to court. We were paid by town authorities.

E. We were a group of strict protestants who supported Oliver Cromwell and his new 'moral' crimes such as banning gambling.

G. We were targeted as criminals from the 1500s. We were homeless and begged on the streets because we could not find work

I. We were a group of successful thief takers formed by Henry and John Fielding. Our success led to the Metropolitan Police.

K. We were an organisation formed in 1882 to help communities keep an eye out for crime - a modern form of Collective Responsibility

M. We refused to fight in the world wars for moral and religious reasons but were labelled as criminals by the media and public.

O. We were common in Early Modern England and known for not believing in the official religion of the monarch at the time.

B. We were paid by the wealthy in towns to catch criminals. Our methods could often be violent but we got the job done!

D. We are a specialist police unit who deal with national security and terrorism. We were formed in 1883 and are still running.

F. We were known as 'sheriffs' and were chosen by the people of the shire to meet with a representative of the king.

H. We were created by King Richard I in 1194 to investigate any suspicious deaths.

J. We believed that all humans are equal and should be given an opportunity to reform. We pushed for an end to the Bloody Code.

L. We were punished for forming an early form of trade union in 1834. We were transported to Australia before our pardon.

N. We were a group of 10 men in a village responsible for keeping law & order and catching criminals.

P. We helped keep law and order in the towns at night in Early Modern England. We often had a staff and rang a bell as a warning.

Crime & Punishment Key Individuals

For each individual, outline what they did in relation to crime, law enforcement or punishments. These people are **specifically mentioned** in the exam specification and so they are more likely to appear in a question in your exam paper.

Person	What they did	Impact & Influence
William I		
Matthew Hopkins		
Fielding Brothers		
John Howards		
Elizabeth Fry		
Robert Peel		
Derek Bentley		

Definitions of Crime Glossary Fill

Crime	Your Definition
Crime against Authority	
Crime against Property	
Crime against the Person	
Social Crime	
Treason	
Heresy	
Fraud	
Arson	
Murder	
Manslaughter	
Poaching	
Forgery	
Public Disorder	
Petty Theft	
Hate Crime	
Highway Robbery	
Smuggling	
Vagrancy	
Puritan Crimes	
Cyber Crime	
Witchcraft	
Decriminalisation	
Domestic Violence	
Terrorism	

Law Enforcement Glossary Fill

Term	Your Definition
Tithing	
Shire Reeve	
Hue & Cry	
Religious Oath	
Ordeals	
Collective Responsibility	
'The King's Peace'	
Feudal System	
Foresters	
Coroner	
Justice of the Peace (JP)	
Town Constable	
Church Court	
Jury	
Night Watchman	
Thief Taker	
Detective	
Prison	
Crime Prevention	
Neighbourhood Watch	
Special Branch	
PCSO	
National Crime Agency	
Fraud Squad	

Methods of Punishment Glossary Fill

Crime	Your Definition
Capital Punishment	
Corporal Punishment	
Stocks/Pillory	
Maiming	
Branding	
Wergild	
Murdrum Fine	
Reformation	
Reflection	
Retribution	
Deterrent	
The Bloody Code	
Houses of Correction	
Pardon	
Capital Crime	
Transportation	
Public Humiliation	
Execution	
Humanitarian	
Hard Labour	
Pentonville Prison	
The crank	
Silent System	
Separate System	
Borstals	
Probation	
Open Prison	
Parole	
Non-Custodial	

Snazzy Statistics

A great way to show off your knowledge in the exam is to use specific facts. Using statistics is a great way to do this.

1. Men over which age were expected to become part of a 'tithing' in Medieval England?

- A:** 21
- B:** 16
- C:** 12
- D:** 18

2. How many people are estimated to have died from starvation after William I's Harrying of the North?

- A:** 100,000
- B:** 10,000
- C:** 1,000
- D:** 50,000

3. What percentage of England became a 'Royal Forest' under William I's new Forest Laws?

- A:** 40%
- B:** 20%
- C:** 10%
- D:** 30%

4. It is estimated that what percentage of the population died as a result of the Black Death in 1349?

- A:** 30%
- B:** 15%
- C:** 45%
- D:** 60%

5. How many people have been part of a Jury since trial by jury began in the 1200s?

- A:** 7
- B:** 15
- C:** 10
- D:** 12

6. How many Protestant heretics did Queen Mary I execute during her 5 year reign?

- A:** 167
- B:** 283
- C:** 134
- D:** 248

7. By 1825, how many crimes were classed as 'capital crimes' under the Bloody Code?

- A:** 50
- B:** 122
- C:** 76
- D:** 112

8. Between 1842-77, how many new prisons were built in England?

- A:** 30
- B:** 60
- C:** 90
- D:** 120

9. In which year did the government begin to make some drugs illegal in the UK under the Misuse of Drugs Act?

- A:** 1894
- B:** 1918
- C:** 1960
- D:** 1971

10. In which year was witchcraft decriminalised by King George II?

- A:** 1868
- B:** 1690
- C:** 1707
- D:** 1735

11. By 1900, the population of Britain had increased from 10 million to roughly how many people?

- A:** 40 million
- B:** 30 million
- C:** 25 million
- D:** 20 million

12. It is estimated that how many people were transported to Australia?

- A:** 10,000
- B:** 132,000
- C:** 160,000
- D:** 200,000

13. Cells in Pentonville were roughly what size when the prison first opened in 1842?

- A:** 2m x 2m
- B:** 4m x 2m
- C:** 6m x 4m
- D:** 6m x 6m

14. How long could a woman be sent to prison, for having an abortion before 1967?

- A:** 3 months
- B:** 1 year
- C:** 3 years
- D:** 5 years

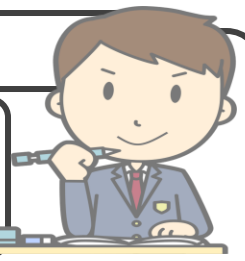
15. In which year was the 999 emergency telephone number first used to contact the police?

- A:** 1946
- B:** 1958
- C:** 1984
- D:** 1937

16. What was the age of capital punishment (age the death sentence could be given) increased to in 1933?

- A:** 21
- B:** 18
- C:** 16
- D:** 20

Similarity & Difference



The first question in your exam paper about Crime and Punishment will ask you to describe one similarity or one difference of a **crime**, **method of law enforcement** or **punishment** over time. Use the statements below to help you practice this skill

1a. How were **capital punishments** during Medieval England **similar** to **capital punishments** used in Early Modern England?

1b. How were **capital punishments** during Medieval England **different** to **capital punishments** used in Early Modern England?

2a. How were **methods of law enforcement** during Medieval England **similar** to **methods of law enforcement** used in Modern Britain?

2b. How were **methods of law enforcement** during Medieval England **different** to **methods of law enforcement** used in Modern Britain?

3a. How was the **use of prisons** in Early Modern England **similar** to the **use of prisons** in the 18th and 19th century?

3b. How was the **use of prisons** in Early Modern England **different** to the **use of prisons** in the 18th and 19th century?

4a. How was **policing** in the 19th century **similar** **policing** in Modern Britain?

4b. How was **policing** in the 19th century **different** **policing** in Modern Britain?

5a. How was the **role of religion in law & order** in Medieval England **similar** the **role of religion in law & order** in the 18th and 19th century?

5b. How was the **role of religion in law & order** in Medieval England **different** the **role of religion in law & order** in the 18th and 19th century?

6a. How were **Anglo-Saxon punishments** of crime **similar** to **Norman punishments for crime**?

6b. How were **Anglo-Saxon punishments** of crime **different** to **Norman punishments for crime**?

7a. How was the **purpose of punishment** in Medieval England **similar** to the **purpose of punishment** in Modern Britain?

7b. How was the **purpose of punishment** in Medieval England **different** to the **purpose of punishment** in Modern Britain?

What's the Question?



Below are a number of factual answers. All you need to do is to think of a suitable matching question which would result in the answer! The answers have been organised into topics to help you revise your knowledge.



Law & Order in Anglo-Saxon England

Wergild

'The King's Peace'

Hanging

Tithings

Hue & Cry

Trial by Blessed Bread

Law & Order in Norman England

Murdrum

Combat

Poaching

1069

Castles

Royal Forests

Law & Order in Later Medieval England

Centralised

Coroner

Justices of the Peace

Jury

Statute of Labourers

Benefit of Clergy

Law & Order in Early Modern England

Heresy

Catholic

Burned at the stake

Reformation

Vagabondage

Smuggling

Night Watchmen

Thief Takers

Bloody Code

North America

James I

'Witch Craze'

Law & Order in the Industrial 18th and 19th Century

1736 Witchcraft Act

Hawkhurst Gang

Highway Robbery

Robert Peel

Urbanisation

Fielding Brothers

Poaching

The Separate System

Coastguard

Australia

1868

Elizabeth Fry

Law & Order in Modern Britain

Decriminalised

Cyber Crimes

Immigration

Rehabilitate

Conscription

CCTV

Speeding

Death Penalty

Timothy Evans

The Media/Press

Electronic Tagging

Open Prison

Key Term Match Up

This topic requires a sound knowledge of a number of terms. Correctly using these terms will help you gain marks for your knowledge and understanding in the exam.

The Main Types of Crime

Key Term	Meaning	Example	
1. Crime against Property	A. A crime which causes harm (physical or phycological) to someone else.	w. Poaching	
2. Crime against the Person	B. An action that is illegal but often goes unreported as it is seen as unfair or not serious enough for punishment.	x. Treason	
3. Crime against authority	C. A crime which challenges the power of the monarchy, government or someone in a higher social status.	y. Arson	
4. A Social Crime	D. A crime which causes damage/destruction to the belongings, land, home, business of another person.	z. Murder	
1=	2=	3=	4=

CHALLENGE: Think of a crime which can be more than one 'type of crime'.

The Main Purposes of Punishment

Key Term	Meaning					
1. Deterrent	A. For the criminal to meet the victim to understand how they have caused harm					
2. Removal	B. Aims to improve the behaviour of the criminal making them less likely to offend again					
3. Reform	C. To 'pay back' what they owe to society. A fine or community service					
4. Rehabilitate	D. Aims to put people off of committing the crime due to the harshness of the punishment					
5. Reconciliate	E. A punishment which seeks revenge. The punishment will match the crime committed					
6. Reparation	F. Aims to take the criminal away from society in some way					
7. Retribution	G. Making a criminal change their ways, especially crimes linked to drugs & alcohol					
1=	2=	3=	4=	5=	6=	7=

Other Key Terms

Key Term	Meaning					
1. Capital Punishment	A. The act of challenging those in authority (monarchy/nobles/government)					
2. Corporal Punishment	B. Challenging the official religion of a country set out by the monarchy					
3. Treason	C. Punishment which results in death					
4. High Treason	D. Challenging the person directly in charge (Monarch, Prime Minister)					
5. Heresy	E. Punishment which causes physical harm/pain to the criminal					
1=	2=	3=	4=	5=	6=	7=

Use Your Brain to Explain!

The second question in this paper will ask you to 'Explain why..' an event or outcome has happened. Think of 2-3 reasons that you could mention for each of the questions about Crime & Punishment below. You may wish to do this on a separate sheet of paper.

Explain why the prison system changed in the 18th and 19th century.

Explain why there were new crimes against authority in the period c.1000 – c.1700.

Explain why there were changes in the police force between 1828 to present day.

Explain why the crime of witchcraft became more serious during the 1600s.

Explain why public executions were abolished by the government in 1868.

Explain why the government abolished the death penalty in the modern period.

Explain why public attitudes to some crimes have changed in the period c.1900 to present day.

Explain why the prison system changed in the period 1900 to present day.

Explain why William I made changes to law and order in the period after 1066.

Explain why methods of law enforcement changed between c.1000 to c.1800.

Explain why the crime of theft has changed in the period c.1000 to present day.

Explain why new crimes have been defined (created) in the period c.1900 to present day.

Explain why the use of prisons changed between Medieval England and the 19th century.

Explain why the crime of smuggling has been difficult to deal with in the years c.1500 to present day.



Order Order!

You will have studied how various aspects of crime and punishment developed over time. For each development below, order the key events in the correct chronological order.

1. How did the police service develop after 1700?	ORDER (1-5)
National Police Computer	
The Criminal Investigation Department	
The Metropolitan Police Act	
The Bow Street Runners	
Police Training College	

2. How did the prison system develop between c.1000 and present day?	ORDER (1-5)
The influence of John Howard	
Houses of Correction	
Probation & Parole	
Prisons secure suspects <i>before</i> trial	
Pentonville Prison	

3. How did the crime of smuggling change between c1300-present day?	ORDER (1-5)
Creation of the coast guard	
Little smuggling due to limited travel	
Motorised transport aiding smuggling	
Goods such as tea, spices & alcohol	
Smuggling gangs, e.g. Hawkhurst Gang	

4. How were new crimes defined (created) between c.1000-present day?	ORDER (1-5)
Monarchs change laws linked to beliefs	
The role of parliament increases	
The media also influences change	
Wider voting influences public opinion	
The king alone creates new laws	

5. How did the crime of witchcraft change between c.1000-present day?	ORDER (1-5)
Supernatural ideas accepted in society	
Henry VIII's Witchcraft Act	
Decriminalisation of Witchcraft	
Matthew Hopkins' 'witch hunts'	
James I's Demonologie published	

6. How were Conscientious Objectors treated between 1914 – 1945?	ORDER (1-5)
WW2 – Punishments for Cos less harsh	
The First World War begins	
Public attitudes towards COs decline	
The Military Services Act	
COs harshly punished for their action	

7. How were the poor treated in the period c.1000 – present day?	ORDER (1-5)
Houses of Correction	
The Statute of Artificers	
Government support of the poor	
Vagrancy Act	
Poverty part of life in the countryside	

8. How were the Tolpuddle Martyrs treated in the years 1834-38?	ORDER (1-5)
Farm workers set up a Friendly Society	
George Loveless arrested	
Tolpuddle Martyrs pardoned	
Tolpuddle Martyrs sent to Australia	
Public and press outcry	

Medieval Crime & Punishment Quiz

1. Give one example of a Medieval 'Trial by Ordeal'

ANSWER:

3. If a crime was spotted, what would people be expected to call out for help?

ANSWER:

5. What was the most common capital punishment in Medieval England?

ANSWER:

7. What was the name of the fine paid to the victim's family in Anglo-Saxon England?

ANSWER:

9. Which crime involved trespassing or hunting on someone else's land?

ANSWER:

11. What new law did William create to provide him with hunting land – his 'Royal Playground'?

ANSWER:

13. What was the name of the new fine where money had to be paid directly to the king in Norman England?

ANSWER:

15. Which new 'religious' law was created in 1382 because of the increasing awareness of other religions?

ANSWER:

17. What was 'seeking sanctuary'?

ANSWER:

19. What was introduced as a new form of trial after the Pope stopped ordeals?

ANSWER:

2. Who was responsible for making new laws in early Medieval England?

ANSWER:

4. Who had the final say over innocence or guilt in a trial by ordeal?

ANSWER:

6. Give one example of a commonly used corporal punishment in the Medieval period.

ANSWER:

8. Why was there little crime in Medieval England?

ANSWER:

10. What did William I built do show his authority over the Anglo-Saxon people?

ANSWER:

12. Which new trial by ordeal did the Normans introduce for the nobility in particular?

ANSWER:

14. Which law set a maximum wage for workers and made it illegal to move away from a village to seek work?

ANSWER:

16. Under which king did the Assizes of Clarendon make laws centralised and written down in the English language?

ANSWER:

18. Give one example of how the clergy were treated more leniently in law.

ANSWER:

20. Which new punishment was developed to punish 'high treason'?

ANSWER:

Early Modern England Crime & Punishment

1. Which Tudor monarch first challenged the Catholic Church during the Reformation?

ANSWER:

3. What term describes people who committed the crime of heresy?

ANSWER:

5. What was the commonly used punishment for heresy?

ANSWER:

7. List two goods commonly smuggled into England in this period.

ANSWER:

9. Which monarch introduced a series of new Puritan laws between 1653-58?

ANSWER:

11. Which crime was newly defined in this time because of a fear of supernatural beliefs.

ANSWER:

13. Which law enforcement role paid individuals to catch criminals and recover stolen goods?

ANSWER:

15. Where were criminals transported to by the early 1600s?

ANSWER:

17. What began as an idea to harshly punish criminals as a deterrent to others?

ANSWER:

19. Who was the 'Witchfinder General'?

ANSWER:

2. Which Tudor monarch created harsh punishments for heresy?

ANSWER:

4. Which monarch was the target of the failed Gunpowder Plot in 1605?

ANSWER:

6. Which new crime began to punish the poor/beggars in growing Tudor towns?

ANSWER:

8. Which class in society specifically called for stricter poaching laws?

ANSWER:

10. What difference in poverty did the Poor Law Act of 1601 set out?

ANSWER:

12. Which law enforcement role was created in the growing towns of the 1400s?

ANSWER:

14. List two items carried by the Night Watchman.

ANSWER:

16. Name the prisons set up to punish the poor of all ages with hard labour.

ANSWER:

18. Give one example of a punishment which remained common in this time.

ANSWER:

20. Give one new law after the Gunpowder Plot was discovered.

ANSWER:

18th & 19th Century Crime & Punishment

1. Which crime involved the actions of the 'Hawkhurst Gang' in the early 1700s?

ANSWER:

3. Give an example of a new crime involving transport by this time.

ANSWER:

5. Which new law made poaching into a 'capital crime'?

ANSWER:

7. Name the brothers who started the Bow Street Runners in 1748.

ANSWER:

9. Which police force were the first to be formed in 1829?

ANSWER:

11. Which new police department were set up in 1878 with the role of investigating crimes.

ANSWER:

13. Why was the death penalty not being used as often by the early 1800s?

ANSWER:

15. Give two problems with the use of prisons by the 1700s.

ANSWER:

17. Which individual was responsible for prison and police reforms?

ANSWER:

19. Give one early criticism of the police – often given by the media.

ANSWER:

2. Which crime was decriminalised in 1736?

ANSWER:

4. Which organisation began in the 1820s to tackle smuggling gangs?

ANSWER:

6. Which group were transported to Australia for forming an early version of a trade union?

ANSWER:

8. Give one reason why the Bow Street Runners were so successful.

ANSWER:

10. What did the 1856 Police Act do to improve policing in England?

ANSWER:

12. In which year was both the end of transportation and the end of public executions in England?

ANSWER:

14. What happened at the 'Tyburn Tree'?

ANSWER:

16. Which individual encouraged bible classes and improved conditions for female prisoners?

ANSWER:

18. Which prison was built as a prototype in 1842?

ANSWER:

20. What ended in the 1820s with the declining use of the death penalty?

ANSWER:

Modern Britain Crime & Punishment

1. Which law first made 'recreational drugs' illegal in 1971?

ANSWER:

3. Give one example of a crime which was decriminalised in this period.

ANSWER:

5. What term describes a crime which uses computers/internet?

ANSWER:

7. What do the letters PCSO stand for in relation to the development of the police?

ANSWER:

9. Give two examples of how technology has helped the police develop.

ANSWER:

11. What crime do the 'Fraud Squad' mainly deal with?

ANSWER:

13. Give one brief reason for the abolition of the death penalty.

ANSWER:

15. Give one example of a youth prison in the modern period.

ANSWER:

17. Give one example of a 'non-custodial' sentence used in the modern period.

ANSWER:

19. Who were COs?

ANSWER:

2. List two 'luxury' goods commonly smuggled in the modern era.

ANSWER:

4. Give one example of a 'new' crime in this period.

ANSWER:

6. Was terrorism an 'old' or a 'new' crime in the modern period?

ANSWER:

8. Which group in society were allowed to join the police for the first time in the 1920s?

ANSWER:

10. Give an example of how 'collective responsibility' is still used in law & order in modern Britain.

ANSWER:

12. Give one more example of a police specialist unit developed in the modern period.

ANSWER:

14. Give one example of a controversial 'victim' of the death penalty.

ANSWER:

16. Who famously said the words 'Let him have it, Chris'?

ANSWER:

18. What prisons offer a day release for prisoners to go to work & return at night?

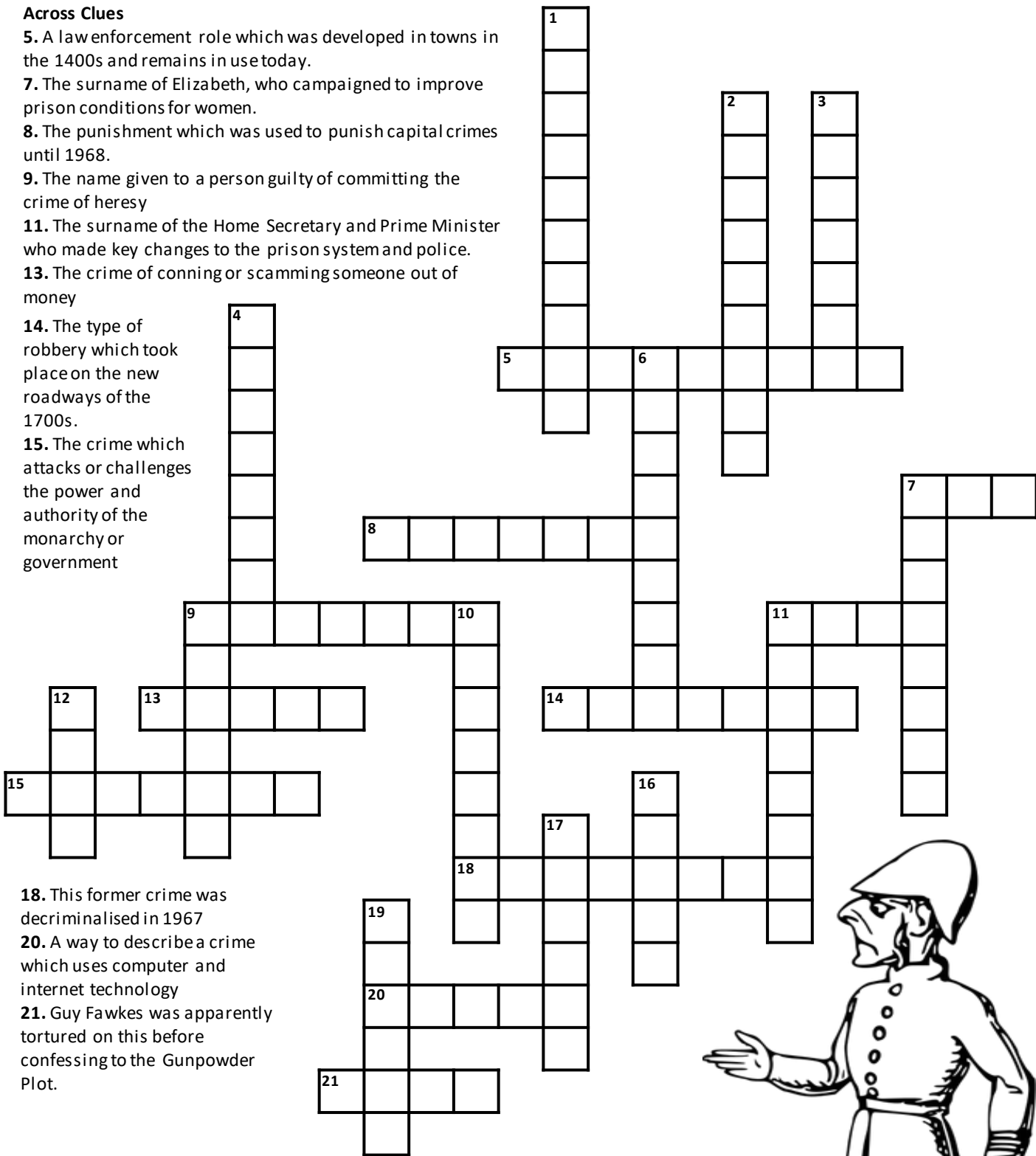
ANSWER:

20. Give one punishment given to a CO in the First World War.

ANSWER:

Across Clues

- 5. A law enforcement role which was developed in towns in the 1400s and remains in use today.
- 7. The surname of Elizabeth, who campaigned to improve prison conditions for women.
- 8. The punishment which was used to punish capital crimes until 1968.
- 9. The name given to a person guilty of committing the crime of heresy
- 11. The surname of the Home Secretary and Prime Minister who made key changes to the prison system and police.
- 13. The crime of conning or scamming someone out of money
- 14. The type of robbery which took place on the new roadways of the 1700s.
- 15. The crime which attacks or challenges the power and authority of the monarchy or government



- 18. This former crime was decriminalised in 1967
- 20. A way to describe a crime which uses computer and internet technology
- 21. Guy Fawkes was apparently tortured on this before confessing to the Gunpowder Plot.

Down Clues

- 1. These 'houses' were used as prisons to punish the poor from the 1500s.
- 2. A criminal could seek this safety in a church for up to 40 days.
- 3. This type of crime always results in the death penalty
- 4. The prison system which aimed to keep prisons away from each other
- 6. Illegally bringing goods/people in from abroad without paying import duty.
- 7. These two brothers set up the Bow Street Runners in 1748.
- 9. The crime of opposing the official religious beliefs of a monarch or government
- 10. This type of punishment inflicts pain and suffering as a deterrent to others.
- 11. Trespassing or hunting on land owned by someone else.
- 12. A group of 12 people in a court who listen to evidence and decide on a person's guilt.
- 16. A type of theft which involves taking low value goods
- 17. The surname of John, who campaigned to improve prison conditions in the 1770s.
- 19. The type of crime which is illegal but rarely reported as people think it is unfair.

