Patterns of Change in Crime and Punishment

3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change
3.14 ILLUSTRATE patterns of change across different time periods in a chosen theme relating to life and society (such as, Crime and punishment; Food and drink; Work and leisure; Fashion and appearance or Health and medicine).

34.1 Timeline
34.2 Cornell Notes
34.3 Keywords
34.4 Knowledge Organiser
34.5 Questions

This chapter will explore the evolution of crime and punishment, from ancient times to modern day, and the ways in which societies have sought to address issues of crime and justice.

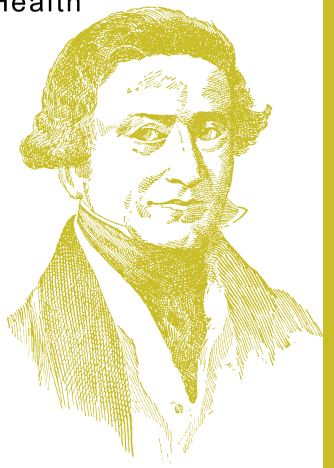
Patterns of Change in Crime and Punishment

3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change
3.14 ILLUSTRATE patterns of change across different time periods in a chosen theme relating to life and society (such as, Crime and punishment; Food and drink; Work and leisure; Fashion and appearance or Health and medicine).

Romans invade Britain - legionaries are responsible for finding criminals.

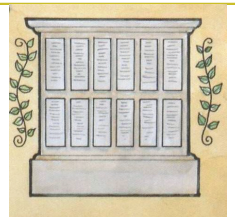
Highwaymen - the invention of the **pistol** allowed Highwaymen to threaten traders

Police ('Bobbies' or 'Peelers') set up by **Sir Robert Peel**.



450 BC | AD 43 | AD 410 | 17th C. | 1823 | 1829 | 21st C.

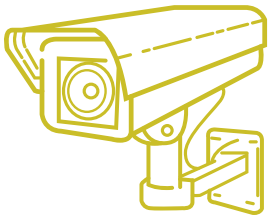
Twelve Tables - Roman laws which outlined the basic rights for all Roman peoples



Wergild - payment system used in Anglo-Saxon times to settle disputes

Gaols Act start a reform of prisons while a further 90 prisons built between 1842-1877.

DNA testing, **CCTV cameras**, **use of fingerprints** and **alarms** to help prevent & detect crime.



Patterns of Change: Crime and Punishment

Headings	Notes
ANCIENT ROME **WHO MADE THE LAW?**	• The Romans had a written code of law (***the Twelve Tables***) which were made by the emperors and the Senate, outlining what Romans could do legally. • Rather than a police force, **soldiers** were responsible for keeping order. • **Vigiles** (firefighters) patrolled the streets at night to watch out for fires and to prevent crimes. • **Courts** ruled on guilt or innocence. In serious crimes, people were entitled to a **trial by jury** while less serious crimes were tried before a **magistrate** (judge). Romans had to catch the criminal and bring them to trial, with victims **collecting their evidence**.
WHAT WERE THE CRIMES?	• Rome was a very crowded city with a distinctive division between the patricians and the plebians which resulted in crimes such as **robbery** and **burglary**. • Other minor crimes included **fraud in trade**, such as cheating about goods that were sold. • More **serious crimes** included **arson** and **murder**. • Due to the number of slaves in Ancient Rome, **slaves running away** was a crime. • Being Christian was also regarded as a crime until Emperor Constantine's conversion to the religion on his deathbed.
WHAT WERE THE PUNISHMENTS?	• Punishments for crimes were serious in order to act as a **deterrent** (discouragement) to commit future crimes and often depended on one's societal position, with patricians treated better than • plebians. **Citizens of Rome** were treated better than non-citizens while slaves were treated the worst of all. • Plebians got **flogged** (whipped) or were fined for small crimes. For more serious crimes such as murder, they were executed by hanging or beheading. • Patricians were unlikely to commit small crimes due to their financial standings. For serious crimes such as revolts against the government, they were **executed**, **crucified or sent into exile** to some other parts of the empire. • **Slaves** were treated harshly, usually be **crucifixion** or **fighting in combat.** • There were also harsh punishments in the **army** in order to impose discipline. **Decimation** was when every tenth soldier could be taken out for execution.

Keywords	Summary
The Twelve Tables Vigiles: Magistrate Trial by jury Robbery; Burglary: Arson Murder; Deterrent Citizens of Rome Flogging; Execution; Exile Crucifixion; Decimation	

@MsDoorley

Patterns of Change: Crime and Punishment

Headings	Notes
THE MIDDLE AGES	
WHO MADE THE LAW?	• The **king** and **local lords** made the laws; a **crime** was any activity that broke the king's law. • As England came under one king, the **King's peace** was extended over the whole country so the same laws were applied everywhere. This became the basis of **English common law**.
WHO ENFORCED THE LAW?	• Most communities or villages, the people enforced the law as there was no police. If a person saw a crime being committed, they could cry out for help (**hue and cry**). Other people in the village, led by the **parish constable**, came to their help to catch the criminal. If that failed, the **sheriff** had the job of catching the criminal. • Night-time in medieval times was **dangerous** as there was no public lighting. A **watchman** was paid to patrol the streets while a **curfew** was in place which forced people to extinguish all fires and remain indoors. • Criminals were tried in local courts or by the lord of the area in **manor courts**. There was also **trial by ordeal** (the innocent would survive the pain of hot fire or iron, hot water or cold water) or **trial by combat** (the winner of the combat was proven right or innocent). • In an attempt to get rid of the trials, the king organised **judges** to travel around the country in **royal courts** to try certain crimes as well as appointing **justices of the peace** in each county. They had the power to fine and arrest people for breaking the peace. • There were also **Church Courts** which were more lenient that the royal courts. Priests claimed **the benefit of the clergy**, as did lay people who could read the bible. • Some people claimed **sanctuary** where they could be protected by the Church, giving them the chance to leave the country rather than be tried by the king's courts.
WHAT WERE THE CRIMES?	• Most crimes were small – damage to property, minor theft or poaching. Violent crimes such as murder were rare while a rise in crime was often seen after seasons of **bad harvest**.

Crimes against the People	Crimes against property	Crimes against the King
• Murder	• Arson	• Treason
• Assault	• Theft	• Rebellion
• Rape	• Poaching	

Keywords	Summary
King's peace English Common Law Hue and Cry; Constable Sheriff; Curfew; Manor courts Trial by combat; trial by ordeal Royal Courts; Church Courts Benefit of the Clergy Sanctuary	

@MsDoorley

Patterns of Change: Crime and Punishment

Headings	Notes

WHAT WERE THE PUNISHMENTS?	• There were no prisons to hold criminals for punishments but rather to hold people temporarily before they went to trial.
	• **Minor crimes** were usually dealt with by **fines**, **floggings** or **public humiliation**.
	  • **Public humiliation** involved people were placed in timber frames such as **stocks** (sitting down) or **pillories** (standing up) for everyone to see and were permitted to throw objects, such as rotten food, at them.
	• **Serious crimes** such as **murder** or **treason** or **serious theft** were punished severely. Thieves could have their hands cut off or **publicly executed** (by **hanging** or **beheading**) to serve as a deterrent to others.
	• Under the law, **women** were treated as **inferior**. Women were punished for **scolds** (**gossip**), as sex workers or they were classified as **witches**. The **ducking stool** (women were tied to a a chair at the end of a long timber beam and ducked in and out of a nearby river) was used as for women's punishment.
	  • Women who committed murder were **strangled**.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION **WHO MADE THE LAW?**	• During the 18th and 19th centuries, laws were made in Britain by parliament and signed into the constitution by the King or Queen. The governments looked on punishment as a **deterrent** to stop people committing crimes. • More and more of Britain's rising population began to live in **towns and cities**, the rich began to live in **suburbs** while the poor lived in **overcrowded conditions** in the city centres. This change was accompanied by increasing **crime**, **drunkenness** and **violence**. • Prior to the Industrial Revolution, over 200 offences such as sheep-stealing, poaching and theft were considered **capital offences** which, as Britain operated under the **Bloody Code**, crimes **punishable by hanging**. As crime continued to rise, new changes were needed. • **John Howard** and **Elizabeth Fry** advocated changes in the prison system while **Sir Robert Peel** began the process of change in Westminster.

Keywords	Summary
Fines; Floggings: Stocks Public Humiliation: Pillories Murder; Treason; Serious Theft Public Execution: Women Ducking Stool: Strangled Industrial Revolution Bloody Code: John Howard Elizabeth Fry Sir Robert Peel	

@MsDoorley

Patterns of Change: Crime and Punishment

Headings	Notes
WHO ENFORCED THE LAW?	• One such change was the introduction of the **first professional police force**, the **Peelers**, in 1829 who were armed with only a **baton** or **truncheon** and their main job was to patrol the streets to **prevent crime**. **Specialist detective sections** were set up to **solve crimes**.

WHAT WERE THE PUNISHMENTS?	• **Transportation** was introduced in **1787** which saw criminals transported to **Australia** where they worked for the settlers for seven years, providing **free labour** in exchange for **free food** and **boarding**. Most prisoners would stay in Australia after they served their time as they could not afford the passage home. By **1868**, over **160,000 people** had transported to Australia.
	• Pre-Industrial Revolution, prisons were only used to hold people awaiting trial. Conditions were poor as all types of prisoners were grouped together in one space while disease spread quickly.
	• Sir Robert Peel began the process of prison reform with the **Gaols Act** in **1823** which meant prisoners would now be separated by gender and category of crime. It also introduced paid wages for gaolers and the removal of chains for prisoners.
	• 90 new prisons were build between 1842 and 1877 while life was made more difficult for the prisoners through the two new organisation systems.
	  • The **Separate System** – prisoners were kept in their own cells
	  • The **Silent System** – hard labour in silence ('hard labour, hard fare and hard board')

MODERN TIMES **WHO MADE THE LAW?**	• There have been **many factors** which have influenced crime and punishment during the 20th and the 21st centuries: 1. **Social changes and divisions**: conflict between different groups in society 2. **Economic change**: greater gap between rich and poor 3. **Rising expectations of consumer society**: advertising has created expectations with people wanting televisions, household appliances, cars, etc. 4. **Growth of cities and towns**: more opportunities to commit crime as people have become Unknown to each other. 5. Public opinion: harsher punishments while feelings stirred up by some politicians and medias

Keywords	Summary
Police Force (Peelers) Baton; Truncheon Transportation Australia Sir Robert Peel Goals Act Separate System Silent System	

@MsDoorley

Patterns of Change: Crime and Punishment

Headings	Notes
WHO MADE THE LAWS?	• These factors have forced many governments to **change the laws** – sometimes adding more crimes while **decriminalising** (removing criminal penalties from) others. In many of these cases governments had to listen to **public opinion** on crime issues, though this was sometimes stirred up by newspapers that printed **sensational stories**.

WHO ENFORCED THE LAWS?	• There were many changes to **policing** during the 20th century as they adapted to the changes
	• in crime.
	  • **Motorisation**: allowed police to cover wider areas but took police officers on the beat off the streets.
	  • **Unarmed police force**: Britain and Ireland remain unarmed with the exception of batons, pepper sprays and tasers but some units are armed with guns to deal with more aggressive criminal gangs.
	  • **Specialised police units**: Drugs Units, Fraud Squad and Traffic Control have been founded.
	  • **Diversified membership rules**: membership rules have been changed to ensure places for men and women while also reflecting **different ethnic and religious groups** in society.
	  • **Neighbourhood Watch** is used to encourage communities to look after their members.
	• Police have also had the **benefits of scientific and technological developments** to catch and prosecute criminals. This includes fingerprinting, DNA testing, CCTV, radios and computers to communicate with each other and store information on databases.

WHAT WERE THE CRIMES?	• During the first half of the 20th Century, British crime figures were low (mainly due to the two **World Wars**) before rapidly increasing from the 1960s onwards. • Many crimes are **variations** of older crimes such as **cybercrimes** of **online theft** and **fraud**. The problem with these were that they are often located abroad. • **Terrorism** got more notice during the later decades of the 20th century but it was not a new crime. The **IRA bombing campaign In Britain** during the Troubles was similar to the actions of the **Fenians** in the 19th Century.

Keywords	Summary
Decriminalisation	
Public Opinion	
Policing	
Motorisation	
Specialised Police Units	
Membership Rules	
Neighbourhood Watch	
Cybercrimes	
Terrorism	

@MsDoorley

Patterns of Change: Crime and Punishment

Headings	Notes
WHAT WERE THE CRIMES?	• As society has changed, **new crimes** have emerged. In the new multi-cultural society, new laws have been created to protect different groups based on race, religion and/or sexuality. This included the **Race and Religious Hatred Act** (**2006**) which has made it an offence to incite hatred against a person on the grounds of their religious or racial background. • There have also been **new drug laws** brought in as wide drug use affected society. • As cars have become more common, new laws have been brought into place in order to control their use. This includes laws regarding speeding, breaking traffic lights, driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs and driving while using a phone. • Due to changing society, some of the criminal acts which have been **abolished** include the decriminalising of **homosexuality** (Britain in 1967 and Ireland in 1993) and **abortion** in certain circumstances (Britain in 1967 and Ireland in 2018).

WHAT WERE THE PUNISHMENTS?	• The reforms made in prisons in the Industrial Revolution were further changed, or in some cases
	• dropped completely. It was hoped prisons would **reform people to being better humans**.
	  • The **separate system** was dropped while the hard work was reduced before being abolished.
	  • Prisoners were allowed ordinary haircuts and clothing rather than the shaven heads and the prisoners could earn some money.
	  • **Workshops** were set ip so that there were more opportunities for work and prisoners could earn some money; they were also allowed more family visits.
	  • The **death penalty** (capital punishment) was completely abolished in Britain in 2004.
	  • Prison conditions became more difficult from 1960 onwards, leading to riots in the 70s and 90s.
	• **New punishments** were introduced rather than relying on prisons. Some people could get **probations** for minor offences with **Community Service Orders** and **electronic tagging** becoming common.
	• **Juvenile courts** have been set up to deal with **young offenders** while **youth detention centres** have also been set up. However, re-offending rates continue to be high.

Keywords	Summary
Race and Religious Hatred Act New drug laws Separate system Workshops Death penalty Probations Community Service Orders Juvenile courts Youth detention centres	

@MsDoorley

Patterns of Change: Crime and Punishment

Keywords	Definitions
Capital Offences	• (capital punishment) the legal killing of someone as a punishment for crime
Deterrent	• Punishment to discourage/prevent future crimes.
Hue and cry	• Chasing a suspected criminal with loud shouts for help
Magistrate	• Person acting as a judge for less serious crimes
Pillory	• Timber frame used in medieval times for punishment when people had their heads (and hands) locked in place.
Sanctuary	• Protection in a safe place, usually a church, in medieval times
Separate system	• System where prisoners were kept in separate cells in Britain in the 19th Century
Silent system	• System where prisoners were silent at all times used in 19th Century British jails
Stocks	• Timber frame used in medieval times for punishment when people had their legs locked in place
Terrorism	• The use of violence to achieve political aims
Transportation	• Sending criminals to Australia from Britain (and Ireland) as a punishment in early 19th Century
Treason	• Crime of attempting to overthrow the government or monarchy
Trial by combat	• Trial in medieval times by which guilt or innocence was decided by a battle between the accused and the person who accused them
Trial by ordeal	• train in medieval times by which guilt or innocence was decided by a painful test

@MsDoorley

Patterns of Change in Crime and Punishment

Chapter 34

Term	Definition
Capital Offences	(capital punishment) the legal killing of someone as a punishment for crime
Deterrent	Punishment to discourage/prevent future crimes.
Hue and cry	Chasing a suspected criminal with loud shouts for help
Magistrate	Person acting as a judge for less serious crimes
Pillory	Timber frame used in medieval times for punishment when people had their heads (and hands) locked in place.
Sanctuary	Protection in a safe place, usually a church, in medieval times
Separate system	System where prisoners were kept in separate cells in Britain in the 19th Century
Silent system	System where prisoners were silent at all times used in 19th Century British jails
Stocks	Timber frame used in medieval times for punishment when people had their legs locked in place
Terrorism	The use of violence to achieve political aims
Transportation	Sending criminals to Australia from Britain (and Ireland) as a punishment in early 19th Century
Treason	Crime of attempting to overthrow the government or monarchy
Trial by combat	Trial in medieval times by which guilt or innocence was decided by a battle between the accused and the person who accused them
Trial by ordeal	Trial in medieval times by which guilt or innocence was decided by a painful test

3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change

3.14 ILLUSTRATE patterns of change across different time periods in a chosen theme relating to life and society (such as, Crime and punishment; Food and drink; Work and leisure; Fashion and appearance or Health and medicine).

Summary

The history of crime and punishment is a long and complex one, shaped by a range of historical, social, and cultural factors. In this Summary, we will examine the patterns of change in crime and punishment across five key historical periods: Ancient Rome, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Industrial Revolution, and modern day. In Ancient Rome, crime and punishment were largely shaped by the values and beliefs of the Roman Republic and Empire. Punishments ranged from fines and public shaming to execution and gladiatorial combat. During the Middle Ages, the Christian Church played a dominant role in shaping attitudes towards crime and punishment. This period saw the widespread use of torture, and the emergence of trial by ordeal and the Inquisition. The Renaissance saw a shift towards more humanistic values and a focus on reason and science. This period saw the emergence of new forms of punishment, such as imprisonment, and a greater emphasis on rehabilitation. The Industrial Revolution marked a period of significant change in the criminal justice system, with the establishment of modern police forces and the focus on deterrence rather than rehabilitation. However, the system remained biased against the working classes and prison conditions were often appalling. In modern times, the criminal justice system has become more complex and specialized, with a focus on proportionate punishments and rehabilitation. However, there are still challenges to be addressed, such as mass incarceration and the need to address underlying social and economic factors that contribute to crime.

Ancient Rome

Ancient Rome was a society that placed a great emphasis on law and order. The Roman legal system was known for its strictness and severity when it came to crime and punishment. The laws were enforced by the state, and anyone who committed a crime was punished accordingly. The punishments ranged from fines and imprisonment to exile, slavery, and even death. The severity of the punishment depended on the nature of the crime committed, with the most serious offenses often resulting in capital punishment. One of the most notable aspects of the Roman legal system was the principle of "innocent until proven guilty." This principle ensured that a person accused of a crime was assumed innocent until evidence was produced to prove their guilt. Trials were held in public and presided over by a magistrate. In some cases, the accused was allowed to choose their own defense lawyer. However, the Roman legal system was not without its flaws. The laws were often applied unevenly, with people from different social classes receiving different punishments for the same crimes. Slaves and foreigners, for example, were often treated more harshly than Roman citizens. Additionally, the Roman legal system did not place much emphasis on rehabilitation or reforming offenders, and punishments were seen primarily as a way to deter others from committing similar crimes.

The Middle Ages

During **the Middle Ages**, crime and punishment were dealt with by the feudal lord or local lord. The legal system was decentralized, and punishments were often cruel and severe. Torture was commonly used to extract confessions from accused individuals, and the accused often had little or no legal representation. Common punishments included public humiliation, flogging, branding, mutilation, and execution. The punishment was often carried out in public as a deterrent to others. One of the most notorious forms of punishment during the Middle Ages was the death penalty. Hanging, beheading, and burning at the stake were all common methods of execution. In some cases, the convicted person was subjected to a "trial by ordeal," in which their guilt or innocence was determined by their ability to endure a painful or life-threatening experience. For example, a person might be thrown into a river with their hands tied. If they managed to escape, they were considered innocent.It is worth noting that the legal system during the Middle Ages was based largely on feudal customs and traditions, rather than a comprehensive set of laws. This meant that punishments could vary widely depending on the location and the social status of the offender. There was also little emphasis on rehabilitation or reforming offenders, and punishments were primarily aimed at deterrence.

The Renaissance

The Renaissance saw a shift in attitudes towards crime and punishment. Punishments became less severe, and rehabilitation became a key aspect of the criminal justice system. Imprisonment was used more frequently as a form of punishment, and efforts were made to reform prisoners rather than just punish them. One notable figure in the Renaissance period who advocated for more humane treatment of prisoners was the Italian philosopher Cesare Beccaria. In his book "On Crimes and Punishments," Beccaria argued that punishment should be proportional to the crime committed and that torture should never be used. He also advocated for the abolition of the death penalty. However, despite these advances, the criminal justice system during the Renaissance was still far from perfect. The laws were often applied inconsistently, with people from different social classes receiving different punishments for the same crimes. Additionally, the use of torture and public executions persisted in some areas.

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution saw a significant increase in crime due to factors such as urbanization, poverty, and the breakdown of traditional social structures. Prisons became overcrowded, and conditions in many of them were appalling. Punishments during this period became more standardized and focused on deterrence rather than rehabilitation. The death penalty was still in use, and prisons were often seen as places of punishment rather than reform. One notable development during the Industrial Revolution was the creation of the modern police force. The Metropolitan Police Service was established in London in 1829, and other cities soon followed suit. The police were tasked with maintaining law and order and investigating crimes, which helped to reduce crime rates in urban areas. Despite the establishment of the police force, the criminal justice system during the Industrial Revolution continued to face challenges. The laws were often biased against the working classes, and punishments could be severe for even minor offenses. Prison conditions remained poor, and many prisoners were subjected to harsh labor without any attempts at rehabilitation.

Modern Day

In **modern times**, the criminal justice system has become more complex and specialized. Punishments are designed to be proportionate to the crime committed, and rehabilitation and reform have become important aspects of the system. Prisons are intended to be places of rehabilitation rather than simply punishment. The death penalty is still in use in some countries, although it has been abolished in many others. There has also been a shift towards more community-based punishments such as community service and restorative justice, which aim to repair the harm caused by the crime and encourage offenders to take responsibility for their actions. One challenge facing the modern criminal justice system is the issue of mass incarceration. The number of people in prison has increased significantly in many countries, leading to overcrowding, high costs, and concerns about the effectiveness of imprisonment as a form of punishment. There is also a growing recognition of the need to address underlying social and economic factors that contribute to crime, such as poverty and inequality.

@MsDoorley

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes

Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines, images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

@MsDoorley

Patterns of Change in Crime and Punishment

...AT A GLANCE

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN ANCIENT TIMES

- **Who Made the Law:** Roman laws were codified in the **Twelve Tables**, created by the Roman Senate and emperors. **Soldiers** enforced the law, while **Vigiles** patrolled the streets at night to prevent fires and crimes.
- **Crimes:** Common crimes included **theft**, **fraud**, and **arson**. Serious crimes like **murder** and **slave revolts** were also punished severely. **Being Christian** was considered a crime until **Emperor Constantine**'s conversion.
- **Punishments:** Punishments acted as a **deterrent** and depended on social class. **Patricians** (nobles) faced exile for serious crimes, while **plebians** (commoners) were flogged or executed. **Slaves** were often crucified or forced into combat.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN THE MIDDLE AGES

- **Who Made the Law: Kings and local lords** made laws. As England united under one king, a unified legal system called **common law** emerged.
- **Who Enforced the Law:** Law enforcement was largely communal. A person witnessing a crime could raise the **hue and cry**, prompting others to help catch the criminal. **Watchmen** patrolled the streets at night, while **justices of the peace** could arrest and fine people. **Trial by ordeal** and **trial by combat** were common methods of determining guilt.
- **Crimes:** Crimes ranged from **poaching** to **theft**, with **murder** being rare. **Treason** was considered a crime against the king.
- **Punishments:** Punishments included **public humiliation** (stocks or pillories), **flogging**, and execution. **Women** were often punished for **gossip** or **witchcraft** using the **ducking stool**. Serious crimes like **murder** or **treason** were punishable by **execution**.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

- **Who Made the Law:** During the 18th and 19th centuries, laws were made by **parliament** and signed by the **monarch**. Over 200 crimes were punishable by **hanging** under the **Bloody Code**.
- **Who Enforced the Law:** In 1829, **Sir Robert Peel** introduced the first professional **police force**, known as the **Peelers** or **Bobbies**, tasked with patrolling the streets and preventing crime.
- **Crimes:** New crimes emerged, including **bank robbery**, **theft from workplaces**, and **white-collar crime** such as **fraud** and **corruption**. However, **petty theft** remained the most common crime.
- **Punishments:** Punishments shifted from execution to **transportation** (sending criminals to Australia). Prisons were reformed under the **Gaols Act (1823)**, separating prisoners by gender and crime type. Two systems, the **Separate System** and the **Silent System**, made prison life more difficult.

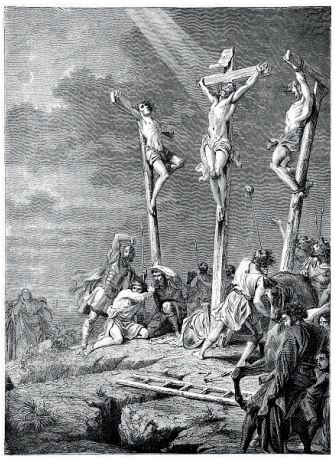
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN THE 20TH CENTURY

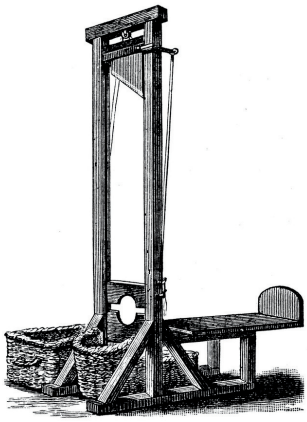
- **Who Made the Law:** Laws were influenced by **social change**, **economic divisions**, and rising **public expectations**. New laws aimed to protect minorities based on **race**, **religion**, and **sexuality** (e.g., the **Race and Religious Hatred Act, 2006**).
- **Who Enforced the Law:** The police force became **motorised** and specialised units like the **Fraud Squad** and **Drug Units** were created. **Science and technology** improved policing, with tools like **fingerprinting**, **DNA testing**, and **CCTV**.
- **Crimes:** New crimes like **cybercrime**, **terrorism**, and **drug-related offenses** became more common. Some criminal acts were **decriminalised**, such as **homosexuality** in Britain (1967) and Ireland (1993).
- **Punishments: Prison reform** continued, with more focus on **rehabilitation**. The death penalty was abolished in Britain in **1998**. Alternatives to prison, such as **community service** and **electronic tagging**, became more common. **Juvenile courts** were also established for young offenders.

@MsDoorley

Ch. 34 – Patterns of Change (Crime and Punishment)

Below are six of our most significant changes in Crime and Punishment. Examine them and answer the questions that follow.





(a) For three of the images displayed above, describe the method of punishment or correctional facility shown and discuss the philosophy or belief about crime and punishment that each represents.
(b) Based on your studies, name one method of punishment not shown above and explain its significance in the history of crime and punishment.
(c) Discuss how changes in methods of punishment reflect broader shifts in societal values and attitudes towards crime and justice.
(d) Identify a historical period that witnessed significant changes in crime and punishment and provide an account of how these changes affected society during that time.
(e) From your study, identify one pattern of change in the approach to crime and punishment. Write an account of how that pattern of change impacted society in at least two different historical periods, ensuring they are distinct from the period discussed in the previous question.

@MsDoorley

Question 10

"A historian ought to be exact, sincere and impartial, free from passion, unbiased by interest, fear, resentment or affection. And faithful to the truth, which is the mother of history, the preserver of great actions, the enemy of oblivion, the witness of the past, the director of the future."

B.R. Ambedkar
Indian politician (1891-1956)

(a) Read the statements which follow and indicate with a tick (✓) whether each one represents a fact or an opinion.

Statement	Fact	Opinion
B.R. Ambedkar served as an Indian politician.		
Politics in India is a complex topic to study.		
The history of India is interesting and varied.		
B.R. Ambedkar died in 1956.		
Sources of history should be cross-referenced for accuracy.		

(b) How did your investigation of one of the resources below help you to better understand the work of a historian?

Museum *Library* *Heritage centre* *Digital or other archive* *Exhibition*

@MsDoorley

(c) As part of your studies for Junior Cycle history, you looked at patterns of change over time. In the box below, identify an aspect of life and society in which you have studied patterns of change.

Aspect:

Explain three changes that you have learned about in your chosen aspect of life and society.

@MsDoorley