<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key dates and events in English History</th>
<th>Key dates in crime and punishment history</th>
<th>Law enforcement</th>
<th>Drivers / causes of change</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1066 – Norman invasion of England. William of Normandy becomes king.</td>
<td>1086 – Domesday Book records taxes.</td>
<td>• Hue and cry</td>
<td>• Community under the Anglo-Saxons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1215 – The Magna Carta is signed.</td>
<td>1164 – Constitutions of Clarendon (cut power of the church).</td>
<td>• Hundreds</td>
<td>• Power of the monarchy under William I (Conqueror / Duke of Normandy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1215 – Pope bans Trial by Ordeal (ends in England in 1219).</td>
<td>1165 – Assize of Clarendon (centralised power with the king).</td>
<td>• Tithings</td>
<td>• Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1348 – The first Black Death.</td>
<td>1195 – Knights appointed constables.</td>
<td>• Parish Constables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>1381 – The peasants Revolt.</td>
<td>1351 – Statute of Labourers banned peasants from looking for anew jobs.</td>
<td>• Coroners introduced (1194)</td>
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### Crimes
- Crimes against person (e.g. murder)
- Crimes against property (e.g. theft)
- Moral crimes
- Treason
- Forest Laws (1072 - 30% - Royal Forests)

### Punishments
- Anglo-Saxon - Wergild / botgeld / maiming or mutilation / flogging / fines / hanging / beheading.
- Normans – Capital and corporal punishment became more common as a form of control / deterrent.
- Murdrum fine introduced by Normans (collective fine for Anglo-Saxons if Norman Lord was killed).

### Trial
- Anglo-Saxons use local courts and trial by ordeal.
- Normans introduce Trial by combat.
- Benefit of the Clergy (Psalm 51 / Neck verse).
- Royal Courts – v- church Courts
- Trial by ordeal ends by order of the Pope (1215).
### Early Modern 1500 to 1700

**Key dates and events in English History**
- 1485 – Battle of Bosworth Field (start of the Tudors).
- 1517 – Martin Luther starts Protestantism.
- 1536 – Dissolution of the Monasteries under Henry VIII.
- 1559 – Settlement of Religion under Elizabeth I.
- 1605 – Gunpowder Plot.
- 1642–49 – English Civil War.
- 1660 – Royal Society established in London leading to improvements in science and technology.

**Key dates in crime and punishment history**
- 1494 – Vagabonds and Beggars Act.
- 1547 – Vagrancy Act.
- 1597 – Act for Relief of the Poor (deserving and undeserving poor).
- 1601 – Poor Law – Parish relief for deserving poor.
- 1671 – Game Act.
- More moral laws passed banning drinking, playing games
- 1690 – Excise duty extended to salt.

**Law enforcement**
- Watchmen introduced – male volunteers.
- Town constables – respected, employed.
- Hue and cry still used in rural areas.
- 1645 - Matthew Hopkins becomes Witch-Finder General.
- 1690 – Mounted customs officers introduced.

**Drivers / causes of change**
- Centralisation of power and control was made under the Tudors to ensure rebellion didn't happen.
- Church became less important and Benefit of the Clergy ended 1576 and Sanctuary in 1623.
- Economy becomes a factor.

**Punishments**
- Fines, pillories and stock still used.
- 1603 – Transportation to America begins (50 to 80 thousand transported).
- 1606 – Guy Fawkes hung, drawn and quartered.
- 1688, there were 50 capital offences – the starts of the Bloody Code.

**Crimes**
- Crimes against person (e.g. murder).
- Crimes against property (e.g. theft).
- Moral crimes.
- Treason.
- Heresy.
- Witchcraft
- Vagrancy and vagabondage.

**Trial**
- 1576 – Churches could no longer try criminal cases under Benefit of Clergy.
- 1623 – Sanctuary abolished.
### Industrial Revolution 1700 to 1900

#### Key dates and events in English History
- 1776 – American war of independence.
- 1789 – French Revolution.
- 1834-35 – Sir Robert Peel becomes Prime Minister.

#### Key dates in crime and punishment history
- 1723 – Waltham Black Act makes poaching illegal.
- 1735 – Witchcraft Act.
- 1827 – Black Act repealed.
- 1834 – Tolpuddle Martyrs charged under naval mutiny law for forming a union.
- 1805 – Horse patrols set up by the fielding Brothers.
- 1829 – Metropolitan Police Act (police set up in London).
- 1835 – Municipal Corporations Act (Other towns could set up Police forces only 50% did).
- 1839 – Rural Constabulary Act (counties could set up police 67% did).
- 1842- Detective Department set up in London.
- 1856 – Police Act (forced all towns and counties to set up).
- 1878 – CID set up in London.
- 1884 – Special Branch set up to infiltrate terrorist organisations.
- 1894 – Mugshots introduced to identify suspects.
- 1895 – Recruits had to be between 21 and 25, able to read and write and taller than 5"9'.

#### Law enforcement
- 1718 – Jonathan Wilde known as the Thief-Taker General.
- 1748 – Bow Street Runners introduced.

#### Drivers / causes of change
- Science and technology.
- Urbanisation of Britain’s population

#### Punishments
- 1778-1868 – Transportation of criminals to Australia (Over 160,000).
- 1810 - Bloody Code reaches 222 Capital crimes.
- 1813 – Elizabeth Fry visits female prisoners in Newgate Prison.
- Prisons now start to change and become about rehabilitation.
- 1815 – Gaolers paid out of local taxes.
- 1823 – Gaols Act (prisoners held in categories).
- 1825 – Peel reduced Capital crimes by 100.
- 1834 – Tolpuddle Martyrs transported to Australia.
- 1839 Prisons Act.
- 1842 – Pentonville Prison built.
- 1850 – National prison Department takes charge of all prisons.
- 1865 – Prisons Act emphasises retribution and all prisons had to follow rules.
- 1868 – Capital Punishment Amendment Act ends public execution.

#### Crimes
- Sedition.
- Highway robbery.
- Smuggling.
- Poaching.

#### Trial
- 1823 – Judgement of Death Act gives judges power to reduce death penalty to transportation.
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<td>1939 – Emergency POWers Defence Act (Conscription introduced).</td>
<td>1928 – Women gain the vote.</td>
<td>1946 – Fraud Squad set up.</td>
<td>Science and technology</td>
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<td>1967 – Sexual Offences Act.</td>
<td>1939-45 – Second World War.</td>
<td>1946 – Police dog unit set up in London.</td>
<td>The death penalty ended due to miscarriages of justice e.g. Derek Bentley had severe learning difficulties. In November 1952, Bentley, and his sixteen-year-old companion, Chris Craig, were caught burgling a warehouse in London. Police officers climbed onto the roof to arrest them. PC Sidney Miles was immediately shot and killed by Craig who was then caught. Bentley and Craig were both charged with murder. Craig was under eighteen so too young to hang, but Bentley faced the death penalty. Bentley’s lawyer argued, “Let him have it” meant ‘hand over the gun’. There was also controversy over whether Bentley was fit to stand trial given his low intelligence. Despite not firing the fatal shot, Bentley was found guilty and sentenced to death, although the jury asked for mercy for him. On 28th January 1953, Bentley was hanged.</td>
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<td>1968 – Domestic Violence Act.</td>
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<td>1971 – Misuse of Drugs Act.</td>
<td>Punishment is now mainly about rehabilitation and deterrence is only used in extreme cases.</td>
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<td>Changing definitions of crime caused by social changes E.g. drink driving, drug misuse, Sexual offences Act etc.</td>
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<td>1914 – Longer to pay fines before being sent to prison.</td>
<td>1908 – Children’s Act ends hanging of under-16s.</td>
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<td>1916 - Conscientious Objectors given hard labour, unarmed front-line jobs etc.</td>
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<td>1922 – Infanticide Act – mothers who kill newborns will not be executed.</td>
<td>1933 – Hanging of under-18s ends.</td>
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<td>1939 – Conscientious objectors given reserved occupations.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Trial</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very little change in the trial system.</td>
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</table>