

<p><b>PRISON REFORM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prison was used more from the 18<sup>th</sup> century as a punishment but also to reform criminals</li> <li>• John Howard believed prisons should be more humane with professional jailers</li> <li>• The 1774 Gaol Act suggested improvements, but was not enforced</li> <li>• Elizabeth Fry tried to reform prisons, notably at Newgate. She published her ideas in 1825</li> <li>• Sir Robert Peel passed the Gaols Act of 1823</li> <li>• This paid gaolers, provided work and education for prisoners and began a programme for new prisons</li> <li>• The main purpose was deterrence rather than reform</li> <li>• The Separate System kept prisoners apart so they could not learn from each other; the Silent System did the same</li> <li>• This lack of human company led to several suicides</li> </ul>	<p><b>ABOLITION OF THE BLOODY CODE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instead of people treating public execution as a deterrent, they were treating it as a day out</li> <li>• Large crowds went to public executions, causing issues of public order</li> <li>• Many juries would not convict because they thought the punishment was too harsh for the crime</li> <li>• This meant people who committed lesser crimes could get away with it</li> <li>• Ideas about punishment were changing – more people felt the punishment should fit the crime</li> <li>• Some people felt criminals should be given the chance to change their ways</li> <li>• Different punishments, such as transportation, had already been introduced</li> </ul>	<p><b>POLICE AND POLICING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The old police system of constable and night-watch was no good in the larger towns and cities</li> <li>• The first organised ‘police’ force was the Bow Street Runners, set up by the Fielding Brothers</li> <li>• People had been against a police force because of the expense and the fear of loss of privacy</li> <li>• The Thames River Police was set up in 1798</li> <li>• Robert Peel set up the Metropolitan Police(1829)</li> <li>• By 1856 every town in Britain had a police force</li> <li>• Peel was able to set up a police force because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He had the tax money to do so</li> <li>• People were afraid of crime</li> <li>• Crime was a serious problem in the big cities</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Police wore uniforms so they could be recognised – but different uniforms to soldiers</li> <li>• Their main 19<sup>th</sup> century effect was to deter crime</li> <li>• Jack the Ripper showed they were poor at solving crime as they lacked forensic techniques</li> </ul>
<p><b>TRANSPORTATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This was introduced because an alternative was needed to the death penalty</li> <li>• Juries had become reluctant to convict people who faced the death penalty for many crimes</li> <li>• Transportation removed criminals from society and helped claimed Australia for the British Empire</li> <li>• Most transported people were young, unskilled men; many of the stayed in Australia</li> <li>• It helped reform criminals, removed them from society and courts were willing to use it However, it was expensive, was considered a soft option by some and did not reduce the crime rate</li> <li>• It ended as prisons became used more</li> </ul>	<p><b>1750-1900</b></p> <p><b>INDUSTRIAL AND FRENCH REVOLUTIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing towns, poor living conditions and extreme poverty forced many into crime</li> <li>• People were more anonymous in the large towns and cities than they had been in villages</li> <li>• Cheap prices for gin led to much alcohol-fuelled crime</li> <li>• Advances in technology meant people were sacked and replaced by machinery, causing more hardship</li> <li>• Luddites would smash the machinery in an effort to protect jobs and wages</li> <li>• The government used the army and harsh punishment to smash the Luddite movement</li> <li>• The French Revolution encouraged many people in Britain to demand political change</li> <li>• The government feared a revolution in Britain, so used the army to crush meetings for political reform</li> <li>• In 1819 at Peterloo 11 people were killed when soldiers charged into a meeting for reform</li> <li>• The government reacted by supporting the magistrates who had ordered the soldiers in</li> <li>• The government also passed the Six Acts in order to make it harder for people to gather together</li> </ul>	
<p><b>TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade unions had been banned until 1824 as employers feared collective action</li> <li>• In 1833 at Tolpuddle some farm workers formed a union to protect themselves</li> <li>• They were arrested on the basis they had taken a secret oath, which was illegal</li> <li>• They were sentenced to seven years transportation to Australia</li> <li>• A public outcry caused the government to pardon the men and bring them home</li> </ul>	<p><b>SMUGGLING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smuggling is when duties are high &amp; it is profitable to import goods illegally</li> <li>• Most smugglers were farm workers who earned much money by smuggling</li> <li>• It was hard to stop as so many wanted cheap goods and helped smugglers</li> <li>• People thought only the government suffered through smuggling, but the penalty was death and customs officers were also killed</li> <li>• Smuggling ended when duties were reduced and it became unprofitable</li> </ul>	