

<p>CHANGING CRIMES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer crime, such as hacking into computers to gain access to banking details • BUT computer crime is essentially theft... • Tobacco smuggling has developed because of the high levels of tax on tobacco in the late 20th century • BUT smuggling is not a new crime – it was common in the 18th century... • Terrorism, particularly from the IRA and al-Qaeda, has developed in the 20th century • BUT events like the Gunpowder Plot were no more than an act of terrorism... • Human trafficking has become a problem, forcing people into a form of modern slavery • BUT slavery has existed since before the Romans... 	<p>NEW CRIMES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conscientious Objection – a crime during the world wars where a person refused to join the armed forces • Traffic Crime – developed with the growth of car ownership; comprises speeding, drink-driving etc. • Domestic Violence – the crime of physically or mentally abusing a partner or child – was no crime until recently • Race Crime – this crime has developed since Britain became a multicultural society in the late 20th century 	<p>IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fingerprinting – this involves dusting for individual fingerprints at crime scenes • Fingerprinting proves presence at a scene, but not guilt • Radio – can be used to report crime and call for back-up (but can also be used by criminals) • Computers – useful for storing and matching details of crimes • DNA – this is unique to an individual, but cannot prove guilt, only presence at a scene • Cars and motorbikes can be used by police for fast response – but also by criminals for fast getaway • CCTV monitors specific areas for criminal activity, but they are not everywhere and can have poor quality • Lots of specialist police units came in.
<h1>20TH CENTURY 1</h1>		
<p>DRIVING OFFENCES, HOMOSEXUALITY AND ABORTIONS, RACE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink driving was a crime in 1925 but they used breathalysers after 1967. • Speeding became an issue as well as seatbelts, mobile phones etc • Homosexuality was legalised in 1967 for those over 21 and homophobic hate crime was outlawed in 2005. • Racial discrimination became illegal in 1968 and race hate became illegal in 2006. • In terms of abortion the Abortion Act in 1967 made it legal to have an abortion in certain conditions • In 1968 the limit was set at 28 weeks for an abortion. 	<p>CHANGING PUNISHMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fear of crime continues to exceed the actual rate of crime, heightened by sensationalist media coverage • The number of crime cases reported has increased because of technology and insurance needs • Prison was harsh at first for reasons of retribution and deterrence; later the emphasis shifted towards reform • Open prisons were set up from 1933; high security prisons are used for dangerous criminals • Probation began as alternative to prison – criminals are kept free on condition of good behaviour • Borstals were set up for young offenders, later replaced by detention centres • Young offenders were to be kept separate from other criminals so they were not influenced by them • Britain locks up more young people than any other European country • Most prisoners are male, but more female prisoners suffer from drug abuse or mental illness • Community service involves the criminal working off their crime instead of going to prison • Electronic tagging allows the authorities to track a criminal’s movement and activity • ASBOs are used to ban certain types of anti-social behaviour 	
<p>DEATH PENALTY (Arguments For)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too expensive to keep people in prison for life • Murderers should also lose their lives • It deters other people from committing crime • The appeals system prevents miscarriages of justice • Murderers should not be allowed the chance to repeat their deed 	<p>DEATH PENALTY (Arguments Against)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Errors happen (e.g. Birmingham Six) and the death penalty cannot be reversed • Murder still took place when the death penalty was in place, so there is no deterrent • It is barbaric and has no place in a civilised society • Life imprisonment is a severe penalty in itself and removes a criminal from society • Juries were reluctant to convict when the death penalty was in place 	