

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