

I should already know:

Change and continuity of crimes, law enforcement and punishment between different time periods
1000-1500 / 1500-1700 / 1700-1900

I will learn:

- Change and continuity in crimes between 1900 and 2015
- Change and continuity in law enforcement between 1900 and 2015
- Change and continuity in punishment between 1900 and 2015
- Factors that explain the change/continuity

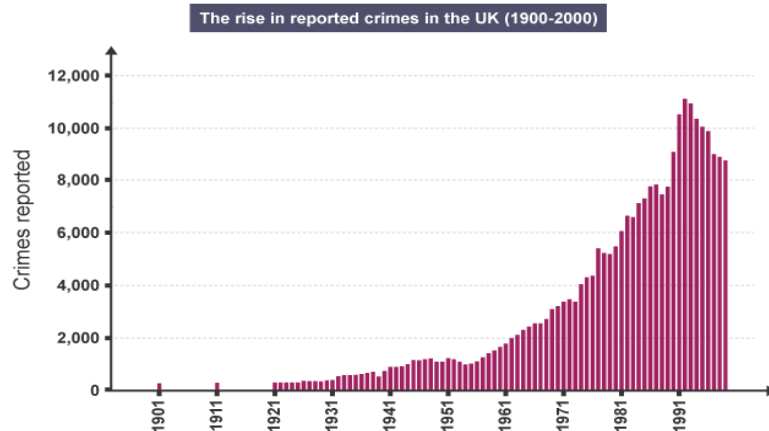
This will help in the future:

- GCSE paper 1
- 'Explain' question skills for paper 2 and 3

Key words	Meaning
ASBO	Anti-social behaviour order
Burglary	Enter a building by force to steal things
Contentious objector	A person who refuses to be conscripted in a war as they are morally opposed to it
Cyber crime	A crime using computers or the internet
Database	A collection of information on a computer that can be added to easily
DNA	Your genetic 'fingerprint' that can be left behind at a crime scene, such as hair
Electronic items	Items that use electricity to work, such as phones, laptops, TVs
Electronic tag	A device used on a criminal's leg to track them, as an alternative to prison
Fingerprinting	Matching a suspect's unique fingerprints to those found at a crime scene
Radicalisation	When a person adopts more extreme social / political / religious beliefs

The growth of crime in the 20th and 21st centuries

The crime rate increased in the 20th century, particularly after the 1960s. Many new crimes have emerged due to the rapid technological, social and economic changes.



Greater depth

'The modern period saw the biggest changes to crime, law enforcement and punishment' how far do you agree?

Further Reading

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z8bd3k7/revision/8>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2cqrwx/revision/8>

Modern Crime	
New technology	Car theft Burglary for electronic items e.g laptops. Cybercrime e.g. bullying or theft of personal details such as credit card numbers., hacking.
Crimes against the person	1868 Race Relations Act makes racist discrimination illegal 1970 Equal pay Act makes gender pay discrimination illegal 2006 Incitement to religious hatred Act makes abusive comments about race and religion illegal.
Crimes against authority	1871 misuse of Drugs Act classifies illegal drugs. Terrorism: extremist groups like the IRA, terror attacks by Islamic extremists, far right and racist groups. Smuggling still similar in some ways to 18 th century e.g. boats used to avoid paying tax on legal items like alcohol and tobacco. Smuggling different in many ways as people are trafficked and organised i.e. gangs smuggle illegal drugs.
New crimes are defined	To keep up with technological change e.g. speed limits, bans on using mobile phones while driving, drink driving To keep up with social changes; making discrimination by gender, disability or sexuality illegal. To keep up with population changes: making racism and religious hatred illegal



Modern: Law Enforcement	
1902	Fingerprinting used to convict a criminal for the first time
1913	First police car, police no have a range of vehicles including helicopters and boats.
1914	Edith Smith, first female police officer
1933	First police radio. Now each officer has a radio and mobile phone.
1986	DNA evidence is used for the first time in a criminal conviction. Colin Pitchfork raped and murdered two girls. Semen samples from both victims led to Pitchfork's prosecution.
1990s onwards	Police use computer databases to store information about and catch criminals.
PREVENT	Focus on crime prevention through stopping extremism and radicalisation in schools and communities
Neighbourhood Watch	Focus on crime prevention through the local community.

Modern: Punishment

Changes to prisons	Open prison / High security prison / Secure Psychiatric Hospitals e.g. Broadmoor. / Young Offenders Institutions e.g. Feltham	
New punishments	Community Service / ASBOs / Electronic Tagging	
1965 death penalty abolished	<p>Derek Bentley: unfairly executed</p> <p>Timothy Evans: was hanged for murdering his wife and baby. Later evidence proved he was innocent.</p> <p>Ruth Ellis: was hanged in 1955 for murdering her boyfriend. Her boyfriend was violent and had physically abused her for years. Ruth Ellis had a miscarriage when her boyfriend punched her in the stomach whilst she was pregnant</p>	
Conscientious Objectors	World War I	World War II
	About 16,000 men refused to fight	About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.
	Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine	Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.
	Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience	All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.
	'Alternativists' are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic	Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic
	'Absolutists', or 'total resisters', deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.	Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI

