The methods of trial and punishment changed dramatically from the Norman period (eleventh century) to the Tudor period (end of the fifteenth century) How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

For	Against
● the effects of the introduction of royal courts, sheriffs and JPs, the change to trial by jury and ending of Trial by Ordeal ● Quarter Sessions began in 1361, where JPs would meet to deal with local crimes. Criminals could claim sanctuary.	● Anyone who claimed Benefit of Clergy was tried by the Church courts. ● Explains the continuing role of the church courts, ● Hue and Cry continued

Royal control over law enforcement increased during the period from the Norman Conquest to the end of the Tudor period? How far do you agree?

For	Against
• In the 12th Century Henry II set up the Court of King's Bench ● The Forest Laws extended the Kings Power into the forests therefore extending his power over his kingdom ● Henry VIII took control of the church extending his power.	● Trial by Ordeal was used during the Norman period. Therefore, the church continued to have power. ● The church became more powerful ● During the Tudor period the average number of JPs in each country more than doubled. *As a result the king needed to rely on local landowners to act as JPs and to enforce his laws*

'The creation of new crimes was the most important change to English law and order made by the Normans'. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

For	Against
● *Killing a Norman – the murdrum fine* ● The Normans created Royal Forests creating the new crime of poaching from the kings land	● *There were minor changes to wergild* - The Normans abolished Wergild. *As a result there was a shift from fines to physical punishment* ● *Change in Trial by Ordeal* - The Normans introduced Trial by Combat.

The role of local communities was the most important factor affecting law enforcement during the Middle Ages.'
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

For	Against
• Because there was no formal body to enforce law and order in the middle ages, the unpaid local parish constable became very important. • Local communities were on the spot and could react quickly in the hue and cry. • Local communities would know many of the people involved and would be aware of their character and the likelihood of guilt. • The tithing system made groups of 10 men responsible for each other's behaviour and was therefore a formalised version of local community action. • Most crimes were petty and the public humiliation within their own community of	• Ideas about crime and morality in the middle ages were reinforced by religious teachings and therefore the Church played an important role in law enforcement. • Religious beliefs encouraged the idea that God would indicate someone's guilt at trial by ordeal. • The local community might unite against an outsider and punish him for any crimes committed.

punishments, such as the stocks, was an effective punishment.	

'The main purpose of punishment during the period c1000–c1700 was to deter people from committing crimes.'
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

For	Against
• Punishment was often carried out in the local community, for example putting the offender in the stocks or pillory in order to reinforce the deterrent effect. • The humiliation of public and corporal punishment supports the idea of deterrence, for example whipping, branding or mutilation. • Public execution and the way bodies were left hanging provided a continual reminder and deterrent. • The absence of any organised law-enforcement body meant that deterrence was an important aspect of punishment.	• The use of transportation in the seventeenth century also fulfilled other functions such as the removal of the criminal to protect society, the development of the colonies. • The use of fines suggests an approach based on retribution and would have affected the criminal directly but the lack of public humiliation might not have had a strong deterrent effect on others. • There was an attempt to vary the severity of the punishment throughout the period to reflect the crime, from fines, the use of stocks to the death penalty, suggesting that the main purpose was retribution. • Houses of correction were set up for vagrants in an attempt to rehabilitate them.

'The role of religion was the main reason why there were changes in the number of accusations of witchcraft in the early modern period (c1500–c1700).'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

For	Against
• The 16th and 17th centuries were a time of religious reformation when religious beliefs had a strong influence on the way people behaved, the Bible condemned witchcraft • A belief in the devil and witchcraft offered an explanation for bad events happening and provided a scapegoat to blame. • The role of the monarch in religion created the crime of witchcraft in the courts • Changes in religious beliefs meant that people were more willing to accept scientific explanations for events which would previously be linked to witchcraft.	• The introduction of the poor law increased social tensions and isolated women who relied on charity. • The role of Matthew Hopkins as the Witch finder general • King James I's book Daemonology explained how to identify a witch, which encouraged accusations. • Increased social stability at the end of the period led to fewer accusations, as there was less need for a scapegoat.

'The use of public execution remained an important feature of the penal system in the years c1500–c1900.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

For	Against
• Public execution was intended to deter potential criminals and continued to be used throughout the period	• The use of transportation offered an alternative form of punishment but only used for a short time. • Robert Peel reduced the number of crimes

• The number of capital crimes increased, e.g. the Black Acts (1723) onwards. • The Gunpower Plotters were hanged, drawn and quartered in public because the crime of treason was the worst possible crime • Threats to the ruling classes were usually punished by public execution, e.g. The Gunpowder Plotters	which carried the death penalty during the 1830s, suggesting it played a less important role in the 19th century. • The work of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry marked a change in the use of prisons and a shift towards reform in the 19th century • The building of new prisons such as Pentonville in the 19th century showed a move away from capital punishments

"Attitudes towards social crimes have changed during the period c1700 to the present day". How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

For	Against
• Most people would say that the smuggling of illegal drugs is wrong • Attitudes have changed about drink driving (which only became illegal in 1925) due to campaigns by the government about the risks • Speeding has also become less acceptable • Drug-taking • Driving a horse drawn cart while drunk first became illegal in 1872	• Tax evasion is now seen as unacceptable • However, smuggling of cigarettes and alcohol continues to be acceptable. • Copyright theft is seen to be acceptable due to the use of illegal downloads and music. • Minor driving offences like speeding are acceptable.

"Increased use of technology is the main reason why crimes have changed since 1900."

Do you agree? Explain your answer.

For	Against
• Cybercrime and the use of the internet has changed the way that the crime of fraud is carried out therefore identity theft has increased • Drink driving is a new crime that has been created due to the invention of the motorcar	• Race crimes show that it is because of changing attitudes and the change of laws are a more significant factor. • This also true for crimes such as domestic violence and Abortion which was illegal up to 1967.