



Growing population and Industrialisation: From 1750, population rocketed: 1750 = 6 million 1850 = 21 million 1900 = 37 million. Mass migration of people from the countryside to towns in search of jobs

Urbanisation: Growth of cities – Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds and Manchester - by 1850, more people lived in towns and cities than rural areas - lodging houses provided temporary accommodation for families moving to cities

Growing inequalities between rich and poor: industrialisation brought wealth to some but poverty to others - upper and Middle classes moved out of town centres to suburbs - working classes crowded into terraced houses and back-to-backs near the factories

Poverty – rural and urban: life was grim for the urban poor; families lived in back-to-back houses that were overcrowded and insanitary - rural labourers continued to live in poverty; often forced to eat turnips from the fields, unemployment forced many to the towns in search of work - no government benefits at this time so people struggled to survive.

Railways: network of railways built across Britain during 1830s and 1840s. navvies (mostly Irish) blasted the tunnels, laid the lines and moved the earth. By 1850, most major towns and cities were connected by rail. People and goods were moved quickly and cheaply across the country. Coach and canals companies went into decline

Growing literacy: churches and charities schooled the poor. 1870 Forster’s Education Act made schooling compulsory for all to age 10. Demand for newspapers grew as more people could read and write. Newspapers vital for growth of working class political consciousness - people demanded reform to living and working conditions

Growth of Democracy: until 1832, 5% of the population could vote. 1832 Great Reform Act enfranchised middle class men and larger towns had MPs. 1867 Second Reform Act enfranchised skilled working class men. 1884 Third Reform Act enfranchised more working class men; 2/3 could not vote

Alcohol: During the 19th century, pubs played a major part in the lives of the working class - scape from the despair of the slums - drunkenness led to violence and caused misery in many working class families. Temperance Movement formed to persuade people to stop drinking alcohol.

Industrial Revolution had a huge impact on types of crime – many of which were new. 1750-1850 – crime rates increased, 1850 onwards – crime rates fell. New ideas emerged about the causes of crime, such as poverty, bad moral habits or physical features.

Why did crime increase?	How did crime change?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1750 → effects of industrial revolution - increase in population, growth in trade and urbanisation led to a rise in crime - 1815 → end of Napoleonic Wars saw a sharp increase in crime as thousands of soldiers returned home to face rising prices. - Urbanisation - overcrowded lodging houses (often temporary accommodation) and crowded alleyways contributed to increasing crime rates. - Therefore, most crime was opportunistic (unplanned) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Petty theft remained the most common crime – from factories and houses – much of this was opportunistic - Prostitution remained the most common crime for women New crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fare-dodging on the railways - Vandalism (on the railways) - Failing to send children to school 1870 - Stealing water from standpipes (in many cities, water was owned by private companies) - Violent crimes and murder rates remained low – around 10%

Causes of Crime	
<p>Radical thinkers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - John Glyde – genuine concern for the poor - blamed poverty - poor environment the poor lived in - slum children had little education 	<p>Conservative/traditional thinkers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blamed crime on the bad moral habits of the poor - drunkenness and gambling - dismayed at number of pubs and alehouses in working class areas
<p>Biological/physical causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New theories emerged in the 19th century: - Children born to criminal parents inherited criminal tendencies – that ‘bad genes’ were passed from parents to children. - Criminals had different physical features such a different shaped heads, hands, colour of skin 	<p>Temperance Movement</p> <p>Became popular at this time - favoured complete abstinence from drinking alcohol - belief that the pubs and alehouses left the poor without money or food - poverty led to gambling, violence and prostitution.</p>



John Fielding	Robert Peel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First experiments in professional policing - 1754-1780 a magistrate at Bow Street Court, London - 1750s – organised groups of part-time constables who were paid to patrol London’s main streets and roads until midnight. - 1800 – 68 Bow Street runners - 1773 - Hue and Cry published – weekly newspaper that detailed criminals and stolen property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to rising crime rates 1800 → Bow Street Runners, constables and watchmen couldn’t cope. - 1829 Sir Robert Peel (Home Secretary) set up first Metropolitan Police force of 3000 men - ‘Peelers’ or ‘bobbies’ were armed with a truncheon and wore a uniform of dark blue tall hat and coat. - Initially, people were opposed to the idea of a police force paid for out of public money.

Developments in Policing after 1829
<p>1835 Municipal Corporation Act - Allowed towns to set up a police force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slow to effect change as only 100/178 towns had a police force by 1838
<p>1839 Rural Constabulary Act - Allowed county magistrates to set up a police force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slow progress because of the cost, 2/3 of counties had a police force by 1855
<p>1856 County and Borough Police Act - Created a national police force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 new Inspectors of Constabulary ensured local forces met national standards. - Government met 25% of funding for forces

Changing role of Police Officers	Changing role of Courts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventing crime – most important role: - Removing drunks, vagrants and prostitutes from the streets - Dealt with pubs that allowed Sunday drinking, gambling and illegal sports - Prevent theft and violence - CID (Criminal Investigation Department) founded 1878 - New technology helped crime detection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - photographing crime scenes 1880s - use of telegraph to relay information 1867 - use of fingerprinting 1897 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small developments - Assizes and quarter sessions tried felons - Petty session and magistrates continued to deal with minor offences - Lawyers acted for both the prosecution and defence - Trials were longer and more formal

Capital Punishment	Transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes meant more humane forms of hanging and fewer executions: 1800-1809 = 871 people ; 1830-1839 = 297 people - 1780s ‘new drop’ - execution by hanging brought inside the prison walls due to concern over rowdy behaviour prisoner died more quickly by being dropped through a trap door. However, hanging took place on the roof so people could still witness them. - 1872 ‘long drop’ calculated how much rope was needed to break the neck instantly, so death quick and painless <p><u>Peel’s reforms:</u> Reduced the number of capital crimes; only murder and attempted murder punished by hanging. 1868 public executions made illegal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1780s – Australia chosen: it was unknown - crime would be reduced - convicts provided labour - May 1787 - first convicts transported Who – thieves and political prisoners (Tolpuddle Martyrs who wanted to form a trade union) Sentences = 7 or 14 years, or lifetime <p><u>The Convict Colony</u> harsh conditions – convicts shackled hard labour – digging ditches, felling trees, planting crops, construction harsh punishment – lashes with whip</p> <p><u>Change – arguments against transportation</u> Harsh journey/working/living conditions Taxpayers supported convict’s family resented by Australia ended 1868</p>

Prisons		
<p>After campaigns for change, the modern prison system was formed.</p>		
<p><u>John Howard ‘The State of Prisons’</u> prisons be built near water supply prisoners have own cell adequate food and 2 clean shirts a week gaolers be paid</p>	<p><u>Elizabeth Fry</u> reformed Newgate prison for women: education and readings from the Bible encouraged sewing and knitting 1811 Millbank Prison built – failed 1823 Gaols Act – separate cells 1842 Pentonville Prison built</p>	<p><u>Separate system</u> prisoners kept apart from each other led to loneliness and mental breakdown <u>Silent system</u> prisoners not allowed to speak 1865 Prisons Act – hard labour, fare and board</p>