

**Continued growth of cities and towns:** 20<sup>th</sup> century – the poor lived in large estates in town centres or conurbations (cities merging with outlying towns), the rich and middle classes lived in the suburbs. Few people live and work on the land. By 2011, over 80% of the population lived in cities or large towns.

**Changing work and increased wealth:** Following economic struggles of early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Britain prospered. Britain no longer a manufacturing society - making goods from scratch, but became a 'consumer society' – buying and selling goods. Many people own their own homes

**Government control/intervention:** Welfare State 1906-1914 – Liberal welfare reforms to tackle poverty – start of state intervention. 1928 – all men and women enfranchised. Governments had to care about social issues. 1945-1951 – welfare state fully established. More state intervention in people's lives

**Society and family/migration and diversity:** Educational changes – more people go to university, but still difficult for poor and poorly qualified young men to find jobs. Women have more rights – build own careers and not have to stay at home. Children of single/unmarried parents no longer stigmatised. Same sex relationships more accepted. Immigration led to greater diversity but increased tensions.

**Transport and communication:** Cars and aeroplanes allow people to travel further and more speedily. 1901 – first telegraph signal. 1985 – first mobile phones – now prolific use across society – mobile technology now allows people to communicate, take photos/videos, access e-mails etc. Computers and tablets – now widespread in the workplace and in homes

**Science and technology:** Developments in science and technology transformed many aspects of our lives. Research - antibiotics and DNA research eradicated fatal infections and diseases. 1950s – extension of national grid to provide electricity to people's homes.

**Leisure and entertainment:** 1930s = television broadcasting began, by the 1970s, most homes had a TV. Most homes can access films, programmes etc. via online streaming. Computer games became an enormous industry 1970s onwards.

**Religion/beliefs and attitudes:** Fewer people attended church as century progressed, only 10% of population by 2000. Less reliance on the Bible; psychologists and sociologists offer explanations for human behaviour.

**Changing nature of crime**

**Crime was not always reported to the police:** Before 1980, young troublemakers were dealt with by adults and some police constables by a 'clip round the ear'.

**Spike in some crimes:** The number of reported burglaries rose once insurance companies refused to pay out if the police had not been informed.

**No longer crimes:** 1961 → suicide; 1967 → abortion; 1967 → homosexual acts

**New crimes have been created:** 2007 smoking in enclosed spaces  
2015 smoking in cars with young children

**Recording crime:** 1998-2002 changes made to the way police record crimes

**Changes in crime rates 1900-1955**

- 1920s and 1930s = severe economic problems and widespread poverty, so crime rose as the police had to deal with strikes and public protests.
- WW2 – as people sheltered during the Blitz, opportunistic thieves looted houses and even stole jewellery and cash from bodies.
- 1945-1954 – stolen goods often sold on the black market - rationing continued.

**Changes in crime rates 1955-present day**

<b>Car crime</b>	1967 → drink driving limits imposed, police used breathalysers 1983 → drivers had to wear seat belts 1992 → roadside speed cameras captured images of speeding cars
<b>Football hooliganism</b>	Reached a peak in the 1970s and 1980s 1985 - Liverpool fans rioted before the match with Juventus fans; a wall collapsed and 39, mostly Italians, died. CCTV within grounds to identify dangerous fans; stadiums are fitted with seats and fan movement is controlled.
<b>Race, religion and hate crimes</b>	1998 and 2003 'hate crime' became a new category of offence. Gave greater protection to victims of crime based on their race, gender, religion or disability with Race Relations Act of 1965, 1968 and 1976 (Stephen Lawrence)
<b>Illegal drugs</b>	1971 Misuse of Drugs act restricted availability of drugs. 1985 – supplying drugs carries a 14 year sentence.
<b>Cyber crime</b>	1990s emergence of internet led to new types of crime: illegal downloading, phishing (emails that trick people into revealing financial details) and cyber criminals who hack big businesses. 2015 – cyber crime included in Britain's national crime statistics

**POLICE**  
Changing attitudes -1900-1970 – police were respected  
 1970 → public trust eroded: Fewer police on foot/'the beat', resent punishment of traffic offences, criticised for using force in crowd control, police corruption  
Recruitment, training and pay: 1900 – police were often poor, working class white males with little education  
 1939 only 226 female officers, 2008 there were 37,000  
 1947 → police receive specific training  
Community policing: Police Liaison Officers visit schools; schemes such as Neighbourhood Watch are encouraged.  
Weapons: 1900-2000 truncheons only  
 2000 → weapons, pepper sprays, tasers  
Range of work: 1993 survey – only 18% calls were crime-related

**NEW TECHNOLOGY**  
Identification of criminals: 1901 - discovery of blood groups allowed police to narrow down suspects.  
 1902 – fingerprints first used to identify suspects  
 1984 – discovery that each person's DNA is unique is used as key evidence in court  
Communication and data storage: Mid 1960s → radios installed in patrol cars and portable radios used  
 Computers store huge amounts of data – DNA tests, fingerprinting and crime reports.  
 ANPR quickly checks a car's registration  
Surveillance: CCTV and cameras are central to police investigations; cameras on streets, in patrol cars and on officers' uniforms.  
 Monitoring emails, text messages and internet searches has also increased.

**COURTS**  
 1971 Courts Act – the Crown Court replaced the assizes and quarter sessions.  
 Magistrates Courts try less serious cases  
 Ministry of Justice is in overall control of courts in England and Wales.  
Crown Prosecution Service (CPS): From 1986, the CPS took on the responsibility of bringing trials to court, rather than the police.  
Women's roles: 1919 → women allowed to serve on juries  
 1920 – Ada Summers became the first JP  
Juvenile Courts: Introduced from 1908 – for criminal cases of children aged 7-16.  
Juries: Since 1974, juries reflect breadth of society

**Corporal Punishment** - continued alongside prisons, eventually abolished.  
 - 1900 – whipping and beating was widely used as it was a quick, cheap and effective deterrent - More liberal-minded people argued that it was preferable to a brutal prison sentence.  
 - 1933 – corporal punishment ended for young offenders  
 - 1948 – ended as a punishment for all offenders  
 - 1962 – ended as a punishment for prisoners who misbehaved whilst in prison.

**Capital Punishment** - was abolished, in stages, as ideas became more liberal.  
 - 1908- no one under the age of 16 could be executed  
 - 1953 – public outcry when 19 year old Derek Bentley, mental age 10, was hanged  
 - 1957- death penalty ended for all murders except where a police officer was the victim, a gun was used or the person was resisting arrest.  
 - 1965- Parliament passed the Abolition of the Death Penalty Act.  
 - 1969 – Parliament permanently abolished the death penalty for all murders.  
 - Debate over the death penalty continues, particularly when grim murders occur.

**Prisons** - By 1900, reformers believed rehabilitation and education were the keys to improving society.  
Imprisonment of young offenders  
 - 1902 – borstals set up for young offenders under the age of 21; emphasis on education, and skills that might lead to jobs  
 - 1988 – borstals replaced with young offender institutions.  
 - 1908 – criminal age of responsibility set at 7; now 10 years and over.

Prison reform  
 - 1896 Broadmoor Hospital set up for prisoners who were mentally ill.  
 - 1922-1947 Alexander Paterson's reforms: relaxation of silent system, education, paid, meaningful work.  
Prison problems  
 - Since 1940, prison population continues to rise, as many prisoners receive short sentences, can't pay fines or await trial.  
 - Prisons are overcrowded and many prisoners suffer with mental health issues.

Alternative to Prisons  
 - 1907 – Probation Service introduced for minor offenders  
 - 1967- parole system introduced to supervise prisoners released early  
 - 1972 - Community Service Orders introduced where offenders do a number of hours unpaid work for the community rather than go to prison.  
 - 1990 – digital tags introduced; these send signals to show where they are.  
Victims  
 Since 1990, the government introduced direct support for victims.  
 - Victim's Charter sets out victim's rights on support they should receive.  
 - Victim's Personal Statement – victims now have the right to make a VPS explaining how the crime has affected them. Read aloud once a guilty victim has been reached.