

Crime and Punishment revision notes...
A selection of key words overview.

Key word	Definition
Capital crime	Crime punishable by death. Number greatly increased in the Bloody Code. Abolished permanently in 1969.
Capital punishment	Death sentence. Usually by hanging. Could be by beheading for treason. By burning at the stake for heresy.
Corporal punishment	Punishment that inflicts pain. Usually carried out in public. Key examples = whipping or flogging. Very typical in early modern period. Declined in 1800s.
Bloody Code	Time period when law changed to create more capital crimes. Time when death sentence was given out for a much bigger range of crimes. Developed across 1700s.
Criminal Code	More formal term for Bloody Code. Was prominent in 1700s, declined / was reformed from 1820s.
Industrialisation	Move from manual labour to machine produced goods. Growth of factories in towns and cities. Greater use of machines in agriculture (farming) as well. From 1700 onwards.
Urbanisation	Growth of towns and cities due to development in factories. People moved from countryside to towns to find work, leading to very quick building of houses. Created cramped and dirty conditions, resulting in higher crime rates, e.g. pick pocketing. From 1700s onwards.
Rookeries	Areas in Industrial cities where crime was common. Areas of poverty and very poor conditions. Key example = St. Giles, Oxford Street, London.
Criminal Class	People who lived in criminal areas in large cities (rookeries). Classified into over 100 different types of criminal.
Abolition	End of something, e.g. abolition of capital punishment = no more capital punishment.
Dark Figure	Amount of unknown crime (crime that has happened but never reported or recorded). Over time the size of the dark figure will have reduced as technology and better policing means we know about much more crime than ever before.
Charlies	Group of night watchmen that were established in the reign of king Charles II. They were paid a very small amount and perceived very negatively by the public.
Specialised / specialisation	Area of expertise for police. Specially trained police officers focus on narrow areas, e.g. cyber crime / fraud / drugs squad etc... Positive development in policing that started in 1842 but really grew across the 20 th century.
Tudor period	1485 – 1603 = time when the Tudor family ruled England. First half of the Early Modern period. Beginning of the Crime and Punishment course
Industrial period	1700 – 1900. Time when industry really developed in England and towns / cities grew. Time of great population growth. Caused new types of crime, new attitudes to criminals / punishment and saw development of professional police.

Modern period	1900 onwards / 20 th and 21 st centuries. Time of great technological and scientific change that has had a massive impact on crime and policing.
Forensic science	Use of forensic evidence is when specialists use evidence from the scene of the crime / criminal to solve crime or place a suspect at the scene of crime. This could include DNA, fingerprinting, clothing fibres / blood traces etc.
SOCO (scene of crime officer)	Attends the scene of a crime to gather and examine forensic evidence.
Deterrent	A punishment to make people afraid to commit a crime again.
Retribution	A punishment that makes a criminal suffer for the crime they have committed.
Demobilised	Soldiers have been 'demobilised' when they leave the army. This caused a problem in the Early Modern / Industrial periods when ex-soldier then needed to find a job, but couldn't. This added to unemployment figures which in turn led to more crime such as vagrancy.
Puritan	Someone who holds very strict Protestant beliefs. England had a Puritan government after the Civil War (1649 – 1660) which led to new types of crime as they made things they did not believe in illegal, e.g. drinking in pubs on a Sunday, missing Church etc.
Heretic	Someone who commits heresy (see other revision resources for more info).
Traitor	Someone who commits treason (see other revision resources for more info).
Vagrant	Someone who commits vagrancy (see other revision resources for more info).

Suggested revision activities...

- Go through your own revision notes and add these key words where appropriate to make them more specific.
- Go through any example questions you have completed and do the same (especially Question 5 extended writing questions).
- Ask someone to test you on the definitions so you can feel confident in using these words in exam answers.
- Colour code these key words to show whether they relate to CRIME, POLICING or PUNISHMENT