Crime and Punishment in Britain, c1000–present

c1000–c1500: Crime and punishment in medieval England

- Crimes against the person, property and authority,

- Anglo Saxon Crime, Enforcement and Punishments - deterrence and retribution, the use of fines, corporal and capital punishment. Saxon Wergild.

- Changing definitions of crime as a result of the Norman Conquest, including William I's Forest Laws, including poaching as an example of 'social' crime.

- The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement in Anglo-Saxon, Norman and later medieval England, including tithings, the hue and cry, and the parish constable.

- Later Medieval Crime and Punishment and the influence of the Kings and courts

- Role of the Church in Medieval Crime and Punishment

c1500–c1700: Crime and punishment in early modern England

- Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including heresy and treason.

- New definitions of crime in the sixteenth century: vagabondage and Witchcraft.

- The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including town watchmen.

- The continued use of corporal and capital punishment; the introduction of transportation and the start of the Bloody Code.

- The Gunpowder Plotters, 1605: their crimes and punishment.

- Witchcraft and Matthew Hopkins and the witch-hunts of 1645–47.

c1700–c1900: Crime and punishment in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain

- Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including highway robbery, poaching and smuggling.

- The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including the work of the Fielding brothers.

- The development of police forces and the beginning of CID.

- Changing definitions of crime exemplified in the ending of witchcraft prosecutions and treatment of the Tolpuddle Martyrs.

- Changing views on the purpose of punishment. The use and ending of transportation, public execution and the Bloody Code.

- Prison reform, including the influence of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry.

- Pentonville prison; the strengths and weaknesses of the separate system in operation.

- Key individual: Robert Peel – his contribution to penal reform and to the development of the Metropolitan Police Force.

c1900–present: Crime and punishment in modern Britain

- Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including new forms of theft and smuggling.

- Changing definitions of crime, including driving offences, race crimes and drug crimes.

GCSE History Content/ Revision Check List

● The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including the development of Neighbourhood Watch.
● Changes within the police force: increasing specialisation, use of science and technology and the move towards prevention.
● The treatment of conscientious objectors in the First and Second World Wars.
● The abolition of the death penalty. The Derek Bentley case: its significance for the abolition of the death penalty.
● Changes to prisons, including the development of open prisons
● Specialised treatment of young offenders;
● The development of non-custodial alternatives to prison.
Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime and policing
● The local context of Whitechapel. The problems of housing and overcrowding. Attempts to improve housing: the Peabody Estate.
● Provision for the poor in the Whitechapel workhouses. The lack of employment opportunities and level of poverty. the significance of Whitechapel as an inner city area of poverty, discontent and crime.
● The prevalence of lodging houses and pubs creating a fluctuating population without ties to the community.
● The tensions arising from the settlement of immigrants from Ireland and Eastern Europe. Pressures caused by the increase in Jewish immigration during the 1880s and the tendency towards segregation. The growth of socialism and anarchism in Whitechapel.
● The organisation of policing in Whitechapel. The work of H division and the difficulties of policing the slum area of Whitechapel, the rookeries, alleys and courts.
● Problems caused by alcohol, prostitution, protection rackets, gangs, violent demonstrations and attacks on Jews. The Whitechapel Vigilance Committee.
● Investigative policing in Whitechapel: developments in techniques of detective investigation, including the use of sketches, photographs and interviews; problems caused by the need for cooperation between the Metropolitan Police, the City of London Police and Scotland Yard.
● Dealing with the crimes of Jack the Ripper and the added problems caused by the media reporting of the 'Ripper' murders.
● The national and regional context: the working of the Metropolitan Police, the quality of police recruits, the role of the 'beat constable'. The development of CID, the role of the Home Secretary and of Sir Charles Warren, public attitudes towards the police.

Paper Two – Elizabeth Ist and Superpower Relations 1945-1991

Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88
Elizabeth and her problems at home
● Elizabethan England in 1558: society and government.
● The Virgin Queen: the problem of her legitimacy, gender, marriage. Her character and strengths.
● Religious divisions in England in 1558.
● Elizabeth's religious Settlement (1559): its features and impact. ● The Church of England: its role in society.

• The nature and extent of the Puritan challenge.
• The nature and extent of the Catholic challenge, including the role of the nobility, Papacy and foreign powers.
• Mary, Queen of Scots: her claim to the English throne, her arrival in England in 1568. Relations between Elizabeth and Mary, 1568–69.
• The Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569–70.
• The features and significance of the Ridolfi Plot,
• The features and significance of the Throckmorton Plot
• The features and significance of the Babington Plot
• The reasons for, and significance of, Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587.
Elizabeth and her Problems Abroad
• Political and religious rivalry with Spain
• Commercial rivalry. The New World, privateering and the significance of the activities of Drake.
• English direct involvement in the Netherlands, 1585–88. The role of Robert Dudley.
• Drake and the raid on Cadiz: 'Singeing the King of Spain's beard'.
• Spanish invasion plans. Reasons why Philip used the Spanish Armada.
• The reasons for and consequences of the English victory.
Elizabethan Life and Exploration
• Education in the home, schools and universities.
• Sport, pastimes and the theatre.
• The problem of the poor - increase in poverty and vagabondage
• Factors prompting exploration, including the impact of new technology on ships and sailing and the drive to expand trade.
• The reasons for and significance of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe.
• The significance of Raleigh and the attempted colonisation of Virginia. Reasons for the failure of Virginia.

Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1945–91

Early tension between East and West

• The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. The ideological differences between the superpowers.
• The impact on US-Soviet relations of the development of the atomic bomb, the Long and Novikov telegrams and the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe.
• The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947.
• The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949).

GCSE History Content/ Revision Check List

Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1945–91

- Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Blockade and airlift. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic.

- The significance of the arms race and the formation of the Warsaw Pact.

Cold War crises, 1956–70

- The Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response. The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary.

- Berlin Crisis - The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61.
- The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961 and its impact on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy's visit to Berlin in 1963.

- Soviet relations with Cuba, the Cuban Revolution. The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident. The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

- The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis: the 'hotline', the Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963, the Outer Space Treaty 1967, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968.

- Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring. The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia.
- International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia.

Flashpoints and the End of the Cold War

- Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, SALT 2.

- The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan,

- The Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts.

- Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative.

- Gorbachev's 'new thinking' and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987. The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' in Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe.

- The fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union

Paper Three

Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

Weimar Germany 1918-1932

- The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19

- The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.

- Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

- Challenges to the Republic Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch.

- The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.

- Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment.

● The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann's achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
● Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance.
● Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure.

Rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party 1919-1932

● Hitler's early career: joining the German Workers' Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20.
● The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.
● The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch.
● Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and *Mein Kampf*. The Bamberg Conference of 1926.
● The reasons for growth of support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.
● Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933.

Nazi Consolidation of Power

● The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions, Night of the Long Knives. the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance.
● **Propaganda -** Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship. Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film.
● **The police state** - The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps, **the legal system, judges and law courts.**
● Opposition from the Churches - Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat. Inclu**d**ing the role of Pastor Niemöller.
● Opposition from Others, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss pirates.

Life in Nazi Germany

• Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.
• Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of Maidens.   • Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.
• Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment.   • Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour.
• Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities.   • The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht.