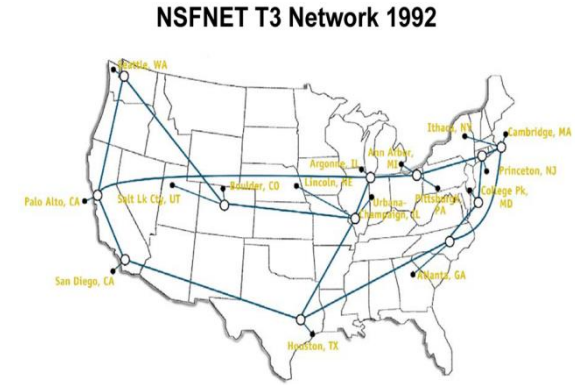
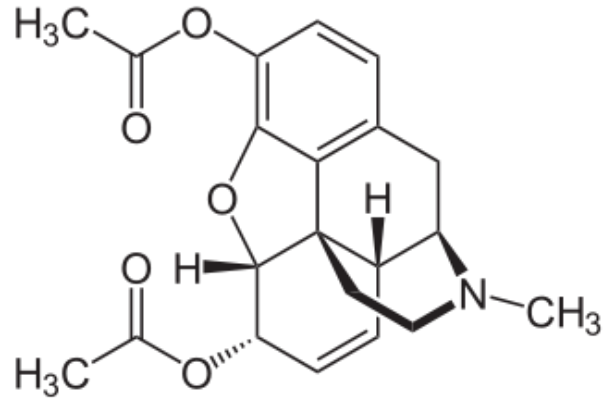
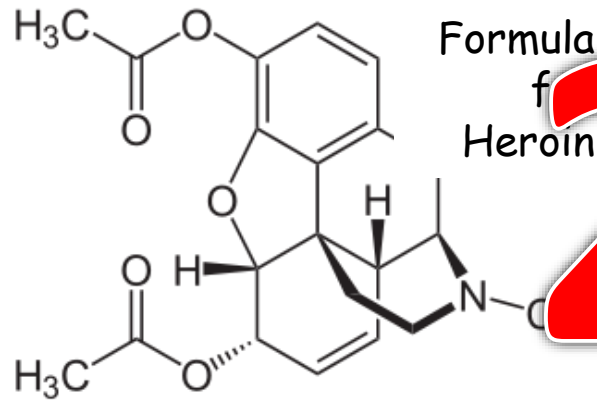


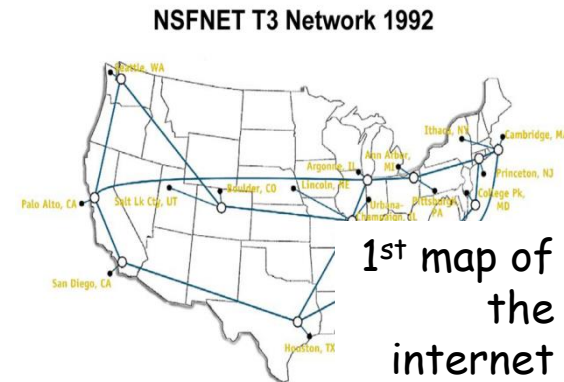
What do you think these pictures are?
What might they have in common?



What do all of these things have in common?



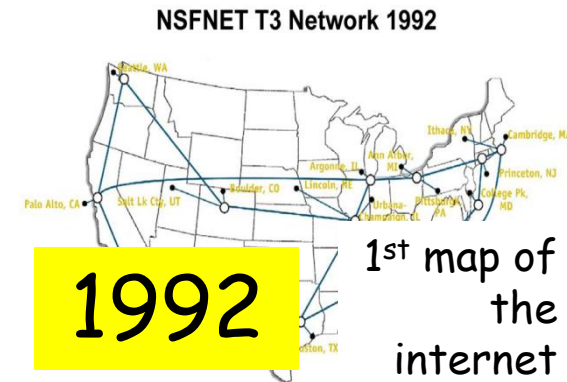
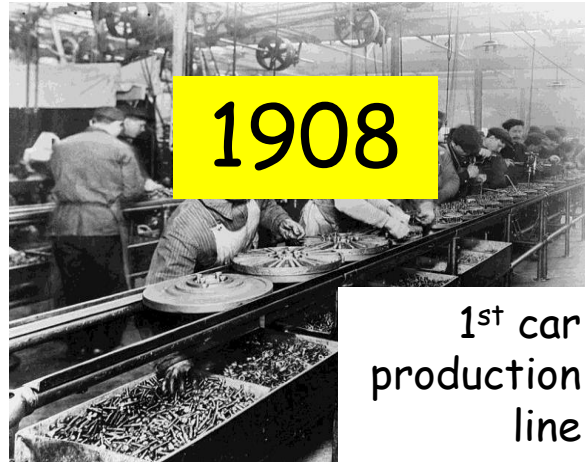
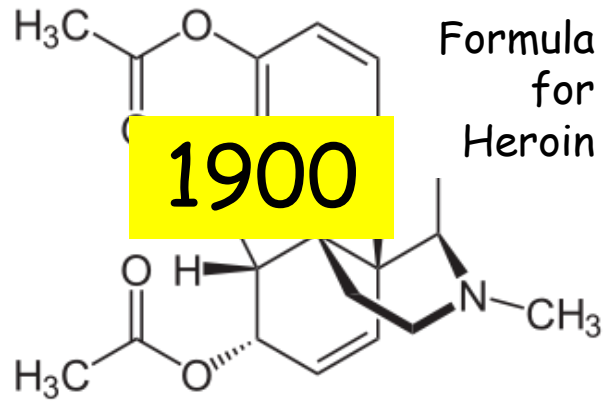
20th



century



What do all of these things have in common?



Suggest how changes in the 20th century might affect crime!

How far did definitions of crime change in the 20th Century?

To *know* how the context of the 20th century changed law and order

To *understand* why old crimes changed and new crimes emerged

To *be able to* explain how far types of crime changed in the 20th century



20th Century Context:

20th century society changed in a many ways that affected crime, punishment and law enforcement.

As a result of the First and Second World Wars, the role of the government in people's lives grew, and the role of the state in enforcing law and order also grew.

Greater prosperity following World War Two and developments in science and technology had an important impact on the types of crime carried out and crime detection.

Social attitudes changed dramatically during the 20th century, leading to some activities being decriminalised and others being made illegal for the first time.

There was also greater concern for vulnerable groups of offenders, in particular young people.

Crimes. Which are new? Which are old, but have continued? Which are old, but in a new form?

- 1. Car crime*
- 2. Murder*
- 3. Hate crime*
- 4. Terrorism*
- 5. Smuggling*
- 6. Theft, burglary and shoplifting*
- 7. Computer crime*
- 8. Violent crime and sexual offences*
- 9. Domestic Violence*

1. Anglo-Saxon, AD 400-1066
2. Normans, AD 1066-1154
3. Late Medieval, AD 1154-1500
4. Early Modern, AD 1500-1700
5. Industrial Period, AD 1700-1900
6. Twentieth Century, AD 1900-2000

Challenge:

Can you put a number by each type of crime.

For example:

Murder = 1234



Old Crime that continued

New Crime

Old Crime in a
new form

Were you right??

Taking a more in depth look...

1. Car crime

What different types of crimes emerged in the 20th century, connected to cars?

Taking a more in depth look...

Car Crime



In 1900 cars had only just been invented. By the 1980s car theft was one of the biggest categories of crime particularly by teenage boys. Stolen cars would be used either for joy riding, or to be sold. But by 2010 car theft fell dramatically because of new security technology and the falling cost of cars. Other elements of car crime included speeding, drink driving and driving without a licence.

A photograph of a police officer in a dark uniform holding a breathalyzer test tube in front of a man's face. The man is wearing a denim jacket and looking at the officer. The background shows a white car and a police officer in the distance. The text "YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE SMASHED TO BE GRABBED." is overlaid in large white letters at the top. At the bottom, it says "Think before you drink before you drive." and "50 Fifty years of campaigning against drink driving" with a logo that says "THINK".

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE SMASHED TO BE GRABBED.

Think before you drink before you drive.

50 Fifty years of campaigning against drink driving

THINK

Driving a horse drawn coach while **drunk** actually became illegal in 1872. In 1925, it became illegal to drive a car while drunk and then in 1967, a new law set limits for the amount of alcohol a person could have in their bloodstream and legally drive. It wasn't until the 1970s though that attitudes towards drink driving really hardened.

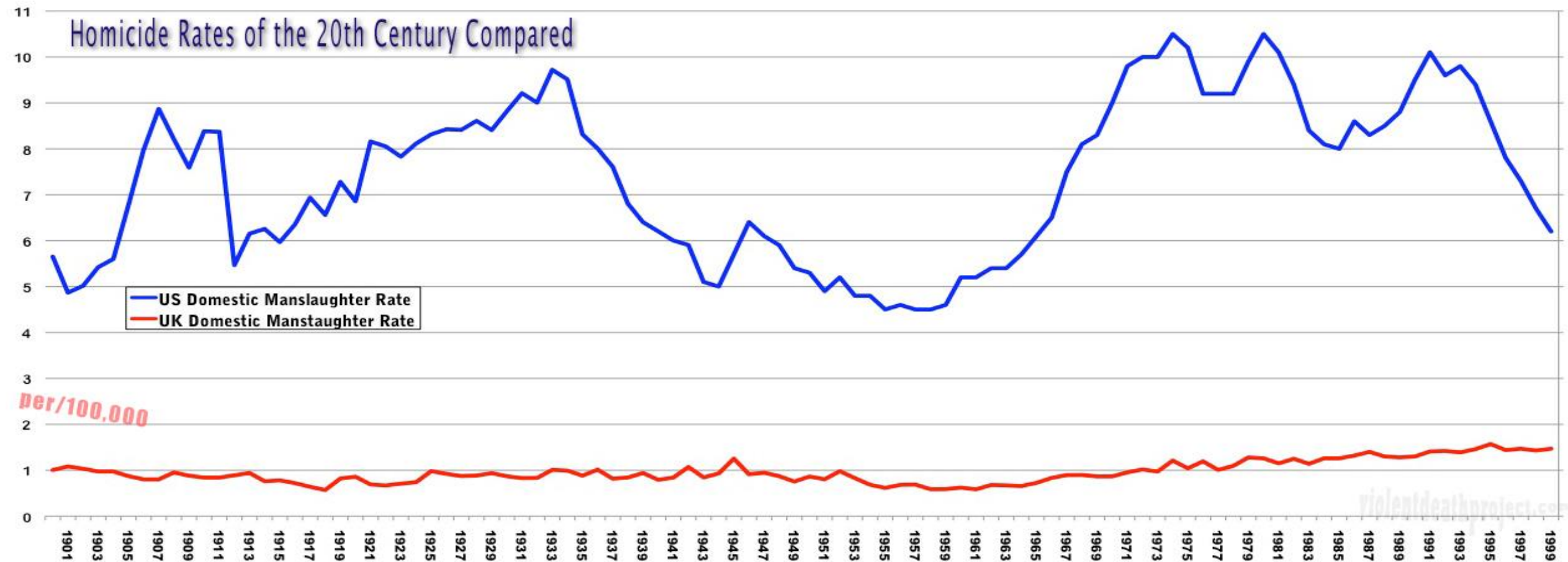
Speeding has also become less acceptable to the public.

Insurance became a legal requirement from 1935.

Taking a more in depth look...

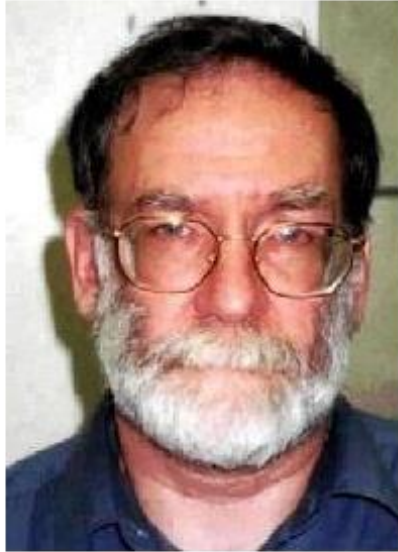
2. Murder

Do you think the number of murders increased in the 20th century?



Taking a more in depth look...

2. Murder



Murders continued in the 20th century. The number of murders increased in the 20th century, but not as fast as for other crimes. Across time, 75% of murders are carried out by someone whom the victim knows. The photograph shows Harold Shipman, a local doctor who murdered at least 215 of his lonely elderly patients by injecting them with high doses of morphine between 1971-1998.

There were an number of very high profile murder cases in 20th century Britain, some of which raised serious questions about issues such as the death penalty and juvenile crime.

Taking a more in depth look...

2. Murder



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Taking a more in depth look...

3. Hate Crime

What do you think is meant by the term 'hate crime'?

HATE
HATE
HATE
HATE
HATE

LET'S END HATE CRIME

Taking a more in depth look...

3. Hate crime = a crime motivated by prejudice against the victims race, gender, disability or sexual orientation

HATE RACISM
HATE DISCRIMINATION
HATE BULLYING
HATE HOMOPHOBIA
HATE DISABLISM

LET'S END HATE CRIME

2005: Criminal Justice Act. What did this do?

This law gave the courts new powers to issue more severe sentences for hate crimes - for example homophobic crime.

So, for example, if a person was attacked because the attacker believed them to be homosexual, the new law meant that the perpetrator could be dealt with much more harshly.

After the Second World War, many people from Commonwealth countries came to the UK for work. As Britain became more multicultural, new laws were needed to ensure that minority groups were treated fairly.

In 1965 and 1968, Race Relations Acts were introduced which made discrimination in the workplace, housing or public services a crime.

In 2006, spreading racial or religious hatred was categorised as a [hate crime](#).



Taking a more in depth look...

4. Terrorism

What is terrorism?

Was terrorism a new crime in the 20th century?

Write down 3 facts you remember about this attempted act of terrorism.

How did the nature of terrorism change in the 20th century?



Taking a more in depth look...

4. Terrorism



Following the 2005 London bombings, Jonathan Evans, director-general of MI5, said this to the Daily Telegraph

'The reality is that, whilst we will continue to do everything in our power to protect the UK public, we must be honest about what can and cannot be prevented in a democratic society that values its freedoms'

Why is it difficult to prevent terrorist attacks in a society which values democratic freedoms?

Since the early 1970s Britain lived with an almost constant threat of terrorist violence. Between 1970-1994 the threat came from the IRA bombings on ordinary people and MPs. They threatened the state because they wanted to end British rule of Ireland. Since 2001 the threat has been from different Islamic extremists who use violent acts such as suicide bombing. These groups threaten Britain because of her involvement in Middle Eastern wars.

IRA

ANIMAL RIGHTS

ISIS

AL QAEDA

Taking a more in depth look...

5. Smuggling

What do you think the image is showing?

Why would people take this risk?

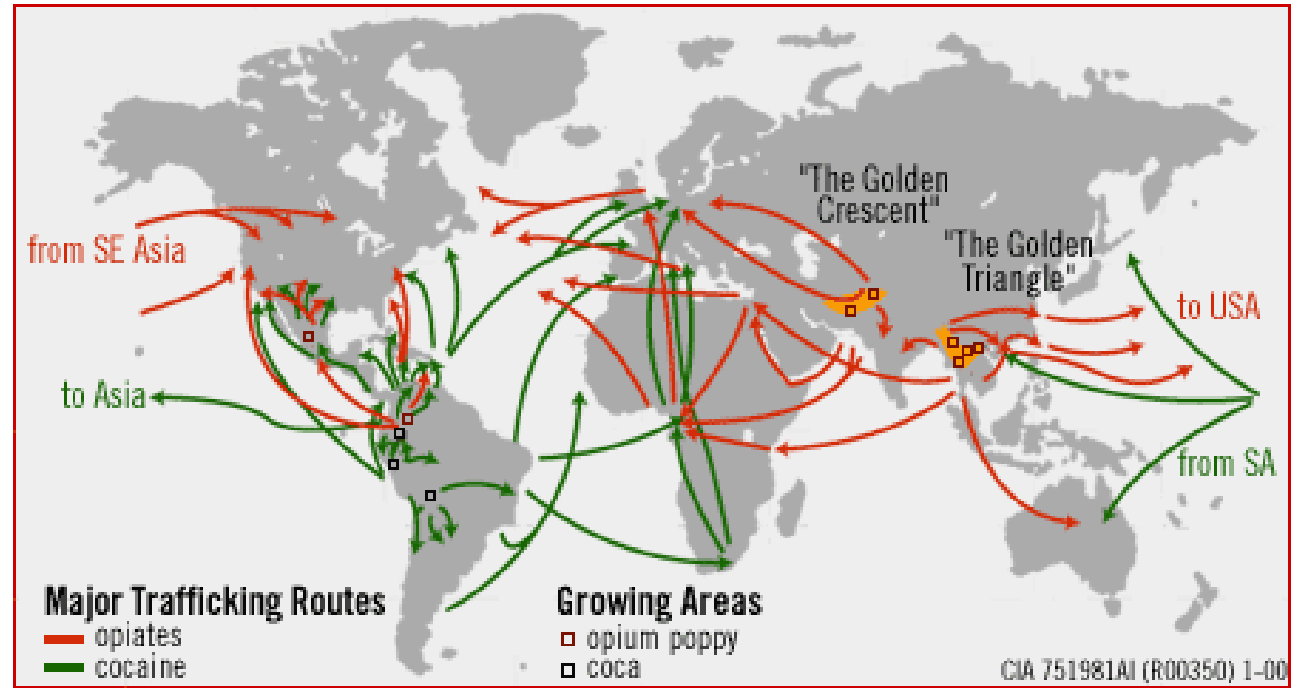
What can you remember about smuggling in the Industrial period - 1700-1900?

How is modern day smuggling different?



Taking a more in depth look...

5. Smuggling



Other items such as alcohol and tobacco are also smuggled into the UK in large quantities.

The 20th saw the invention of new drugs such as Ecstasy, crack cocaine and heroin. It became an offense to possess such drugs and trade in them. Drug smuggling and supplying banned goods became big business and in many ways is similar to smuggling in earlier time periods.

In the 20th century, a new type of people trafficking emerged. **People smuggling** was not a new crime, in the 19th century, poor girls were sold into prostitution.

Today groups of people from poorer countries are smuggled into the UK and are forced to work for very low or no wages. Criminal gangs often control these people, using physical confinement.

Taking a more in depth look...

6. Computer Crime



*New technologies allow criminals to carry out crimes on a much bigger scale than before.
WHY?*

The late 20th and earlier 21st century saw the invention and then widespread use of computers. This has seen a surge in new crimes. But several of these are simply modern versions of old crimes. Computer crime includes: Stealing computers, using computers to steal money from bank accounts, spying (using computers to find trade secrets about a business competitor), sabotage ie using viruses to break or corrupt computers

***Fraud** can be carried out using e mail to large numbers of people asking for their bank account details.*

***Identity theft** can be carried out by hacking business and personal accounts.*

***Cyberbullying** is a new crime which is very difficult to tackle.*

Copyright theft** has also been enabled by technology. **HOW?

Taking a more in depth look...

7. Domestic Violence

What is domestic violence and how is it different to other types of violent crime?



Taking a more in depth look...

7. Domestic Violence



WIFE John! Where is the rest of your wages? How am I going to pay the landlord, and buy food for the children?

HUSBAND Shut up! What I do with my money is no business of yours.

In the 19th century, the common view held in society was that men were the dominant partners in relationships.

During the 20th century, these attitudes began to change.

Can you think of any events in the first half of the century that helped to change this view?

In recent decades, new laws have been passed making violence and abusive behaviour in relationships a crime.

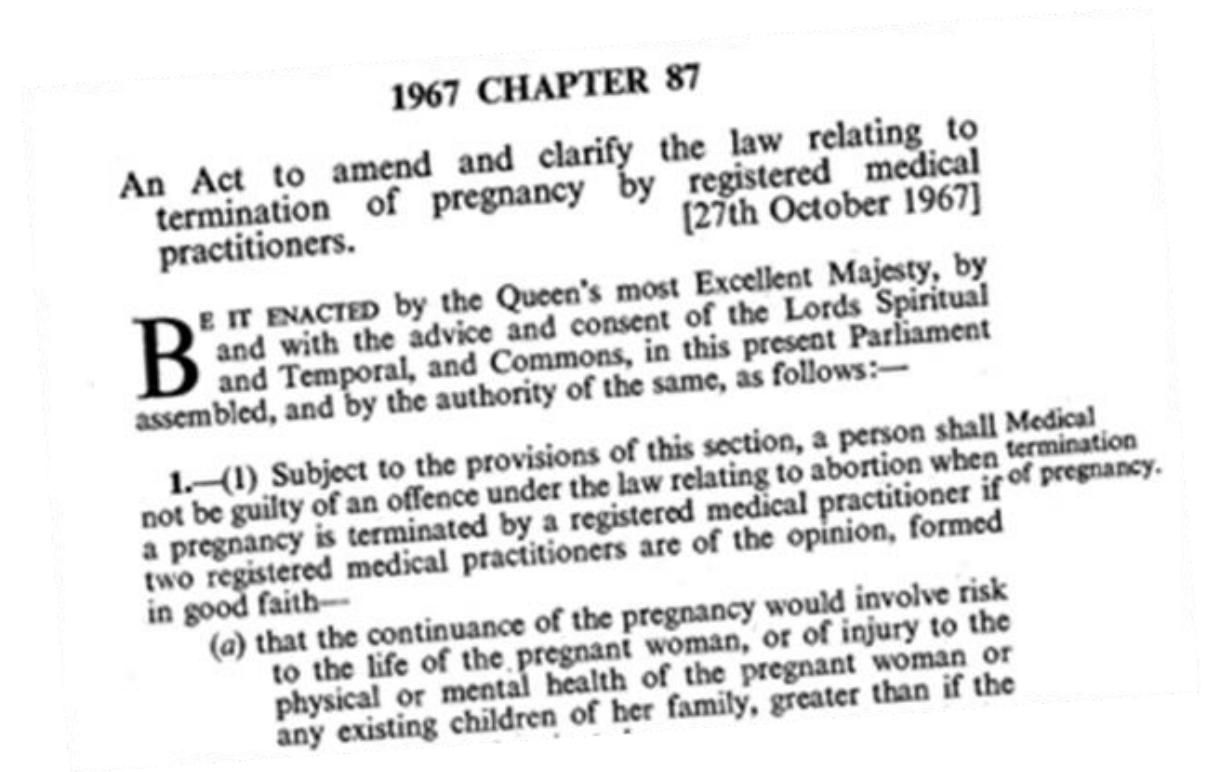
1976: Domestic Violence Act - gave victims the right to ask for an injunction against a violent partner

1991: Rape in marriage is recognised as a crime

2014: Controlling and coercive behaviour towards a partner became a crime. What does this mean?

Sadly, despite these laws, two women in England and Wales are killed by a partner, or current partner, every week.

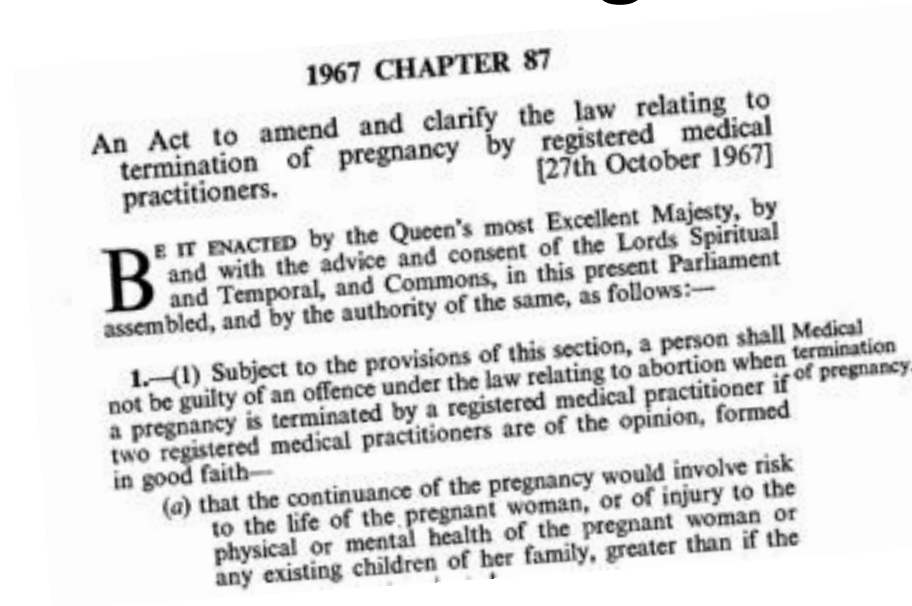
What former crimes were decriminalised?



Until 1967, abortion was illegal...

The Thalidomide disaster of 1959-62 did more to sway public opinion though....

Both the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children and the Abortion Law Reform Association had campaigned for a reform in the law since 1945



Between 1958 and 1960, 82 women died after backstreet abortions, with many others being left permanently damaged.

The only way of terminating a pregnancy was through a 'backstreet' abortion. Between 100,000 and 200,000 of these abortions were carried out each year.

35,000 women ended up in hospital every year as a result of complications. Films such as Alfie showed these dangers.



THE ABORTION ACT 1967

The Act, introduced by Liberal MP, David Steel, permitted the legal termination of a pregnancy within the first 28 weeks of a pregnancy.

The written consent of two doctors was required.

The Act seemed popular, with 70% of the public supporting it in a survey - what does this tell us?

There were hopes that demand for abortions would fall with improved education and contraception - but that wasn't the case.

1968: 4 per 100 live births (35,000)

1975: 17.6 per 100 live births (141,000)

The Express pointed out the irony of the abolition of the death penalty - deemed to be 'uncivilised', when at the same time they allowed the destruction of unborn life.

The Roman Catholic Church also strongly opposed the Act.



‘Before 1967, all sexual acts between men were illegal and homosexuality was regarded as an illness, a failure to grow up, or evidence of moral degeneracy and a sin’

Changing attitudes...

In the post-war era, amidst fears about spies and security, homosexuals were seen to be potential security risks. (John Vassall, spy). As a consequence, governments tried to crack down on homosexuality, enforcing a law that carried a penalty of two years imprisonment.

In 1957, a government committee reported in favour of decriminalisation - this was rejected by the Conservative government and the Homosexual Law Reform society was set up.

In the early 1960s, attitudes towards male homosexuality were becoming more liberal, so that it was viewed less as a crime or a sin to be punished, but a sickness that needed medical treatment.

At this time the Homosexual Law Reform Society campaigned for a change in the law and was supported by a number of bishops.



July 1967: legalised sexual acts in private between consenting male adults over the age of 21.
The age of consent for heterosexual acts was lowered to 16.
The New Law did not apply to Scotland until 1980 and Northern Ireland until 1982

The Act led to new openness in the way that sexual behaviour was discussed

Finally: Social Crimes

Social crimes are crimes that many people in society accept to a certain degree

Can you think of any examples of these types of crimes?

Why is it difficult to enforce laws against these types of crimes?



Checking understanding

1. Make a list of old crimes which have continued
2. Make a list of factors which caused changes to the definitions of crime in the 20th century
3. Describe one way in which social attitudes have led to the decriminalisation of a particular activity
4. Why are some 'social crimes' not seen as real by the general public?
5. How has the growth of more open attitudes towards sex and relationships in society affected definitions of crime?

Exam Practice

AO2: 10 marks – explanation and second order concepts

AO1: 6 marks – detail and knowledge

SPAG: 4 marks – spelling, punctuation, grammar and historical terminology

‘Types of crime have not changed since the beginning of the 19th century, only the methods used to commit them’

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:

Balance and judgement

- *Smuggling*
- *Race Crime*

For each paragraph:

- Introduction: You need to define the crimes you will be discussing and state whether you agree or not
- Describe the problem
- Use precise detail – at least 3 pieces of evidence in each paragraph
- Link back to the question – does this show that crime has changed or not? What methods have or have not changed?
- Link it to other crimes– does this help you to judge whether crimes have changed or not?
- **Then: Conclusion: so do you agree? Why?**

1. Introduction
2. 1 paragraph on Smuggling
3. 1 on Race Crime
4. 1 on another factor
5. 1 on a final factor
6. Conclusion