

Crime and punishment, 1750-1900

- 1) What was Britain's population by 1900?
- 2) How is the period 1750-1900 usually described by historians?
- 3) What was 'The Enlightenment'?
- 4) Why did literacy grow during this period?
- 5) What important change happened in 1867?
- 6) What was the Temperance Movement?
- 7) Why did crime rise in the second half of the eighteenth century?
- 8) What was the most common crime 1750-1900?
- 9) What percentage of crimes were violent?
- 10) Who were the majority (3 in 4) of offenders?
- 11) What did the conservatives think should be done regarding criminals?
- 12) What did the radicals, philanthropists or altruists like John Glyde think?
- 13) Why did some people think there was a 'criminal type'?
- 14) Who came up with the idea of the Bow Street Runners in the 1750s?
- 15) Why were the first policemen called Peelers?
- 16) What was the Municipal Corporations act of 1835?
- 17) What was the Rural Constabulary Act, 1839?
- 18) What did the 1856 County and Borough Police Act do?
- 19) Why were there fewer executions after 1800?
- 20) Where were most convicts transported to during this period?
- 21) Why did Transportation lessen after 1830?
- 22) When was transportation abolished?
- 23) What did John Howard achieve? Be specific.
- 24) What was the Discharged Prisoners Act of 1774?
- 25) What was the Health of Prisoners Act, 1774?
- 26) What did Elizabeth Fry achieve? Be specific.
- 27) What was one measure of the 1823 Gaols Act?
- 28) What was the 'silent system'?
- 29) What was the gist of the 1865 Prisons Act?

30) What do you think was the biggest change during this period?