<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Anglo-Saxon and Norman)</th>
<th>Changes</th>
<th>Continuities</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Crimes**              | - Forest laws  
- Harsh attitude towards rebellion  
- More offenses became capital crimes | - Mostly theft  
- Capital crimes (murder) |
| **Law enforcement**     | - Introduction to forest laws  
- Murdrum introduced  
- Fines given to the kings officials rather than victim | - Hue and cry  
- Tithings  
- Trial by ordeal |
| **Punishment**          | - Increased fine for killing Normans  
- Fines paid to state  
- Wergild removed  
- Increased use of corporal and capital punishment | - Harsh and acted as deterrents and for retribution  
- Re-offenders were severely punished  
- Act of treason resulting in death penalty |

**LATER MEDIEVAL -**

**Law enforcement:**
- The authorities became more involved
- Following the Justices of the Peace act of 1361 the power to hear minor crimes was given to local lords appointed by the monarch

**Crime:**
- Crime increased with the growth of towns
- Witchcraft was a minor crime

**Punishment:**
- Fines, stocks, maiming, flogging, hanging, beheading
- Capital punishment gradually decreased in use, although crimes against authority were harshly punished
- Many juries were unwilling to convict neighbours with corporal punishment unless they regularly offended
- Fines became more common
- Commoners were hanged for murder whereas nobles were beheaded Norman and later medieval
INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (18TH/19TH CENTURY) -

Crime:
- Large increases in crime took place with urbanisation caused communities to be less Tight-Knit.
- Transport also improved making it easier to escape from authorities
- Extreme poverty led to a rise in survival crimes
- A general increase in wealth and so fear of vagabondage greatly decreased
- Witchcraft laws were repealed

Law Enforcement:
- Watchmen continued to control to patrol cities on foot at night and parish constables dealt with petty crime
- Soldiers were used to respond to riots and large protests

Bow Street Runners: (late 1700s)
- From 1749, the Bow Street Runners tracked down criminals and stolen property. From 1754, the Bow Street Horse Patrols patrolled the streets which effectively ended highway robbery
- Established in 1749 by Henry Fielding, Chief Magistrate, Bow Street Court, to tackle the huge crime wave of 18th century London.
- First paid in rewards but in 1785, paid by the government.
- Introduced new ways of finding evidence and were the first modern detectives.
- Collected data on crimes in major areas and formed the first crime intelligence network.
- Their newspaper the 'Hue and Cry' informed the public about criminals, crime and stolen goods
- Many feared the cost of a police force and worried the government might use it to limit people's freedoms

Highway Robbery: (1700s)

Reasons for why it grew and developed in 1700s:
- More people were traveling in their own coaches
- Road surfaces began to improve and coaches became more frequent as speeds increased
- Horses became cheaper to buy
- Highwayman could hide and sell their stolen loot in taverns
- There was no police force and local constables did not track criminals across counties
- There was a very inefficient banking system and so wealthy people carried large swaths of money with them when they travelled
- There were many lonely areas outside of towns
- Many soldiers struggled to find an honest way to make a living
- Handguns had become easier to obtain and quicker to load and fire
Reasons why highway robbery declined:
- In 1772 it became a capital crime to be armed and in disguise on a high road
- The banking system became more sophisticated over time, Fewer travellers carried large amounts of money with them
- Mounted patrols were set up around London and high rewards encouraged informers to report on the activities of highwaymen introduced by the Bow Street runners

Poaching (1723-)
- The 1723 Black act made hunting deer, hare or rabbits a capital crime - was a highly unpopular law. It was made to protect the interests of wealthy landowners
- Only landowners whose land was worth more than £100 a year could hunt and they could hunt anywhere - demonstrates the power and influence the wealthy had over lawmakers, unfair treatment the poor received
- Many poor people were forced to poach in order to supplement their low wages
- Majority were labourers, weavers, colliers and servants who worked in low paid jobs
- Poaching was a ‘social crime’ and the majority of people sympathize with them.
- Often villagers provided alibis and lied in court in order to protect poachers from conviction
- However, there was a large black market where vast gangs poached deer and made very high profits

Smuggling (1740-)
- Smuggling increased from 1740-1850 because of high tax on imported goods
- Smugglers made profits by competing with the expensive prices, selling them illegally to be exempt from adding tax
- Larger gangs formed such as the Hawkhurst gang which sold many smuggled goods.
- Tax cuts in the 1840s led to a decrease of smuggling.
- Many were involved in smuggling and people saw them as heroes who provided them with affordable goods

Tolpuddle Martyrs (1834)
- In 1834, in Tolpuddle, a group of farm workers formed a ‘friendly society’ (an early form of trade union) in order to protest against their extremely low wages
- The wealthy farm owners found out about the union and sought to destroy as a threat to their wealth and power
- They used a law regarding secret oaths to prosecute the workers for breaking the law
- The workers were sentenced to 7 years transportation as a result
- In Britain, widespread outcry at the sentence which was seen to be extremely unjust.
- regarded as martyrs for their advancements on union rights and protest against unfair labour treatment
- A petition demanding their release was signed by 250,000 people - showing the influence and strength public pressure had in the justice and political system
- In March 1836, government granted all 6 men a pardon and to be able to return home