QUESTION BANK based on GCSE Crime and Punishment past papers that are suitable for questions 3 and 4 (Describe...) 5 and 6 (Explain...) and 7 (Extensive answer across the entire period) of the NEW GCSE.

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| Key Questions 1 and 2:  Causes of crime and Nature of crimes |
| * Describe the crime of highway robbery in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. * Describe the main causes of crime in England and Wales in the sixteenth century. * Describe the conditions that led to an increase in smuggling in the eighteenth century. * Describe the crime of heresy in the sixteenth century. * Describe the crime of treason in the sixteenth and seventeenth century. * Describe how the development of large towns at the beginning of the nineteenth century provided more opportunities to commit crimes. * Describe the crime of vagrancy in the sixteenth century. * Describe the crime of smuggling in the eighteenth century. * Describe the crime of heresy in the sixteenth century. * Describe how poverty led to crime in the sixteenth century. * Describe how criminals were punished in public during the sixteenth century. * Describe how religious changes led to crime in the sixteenth century. * Describe how unemployment led to crime in the sixteenth century. * Describe how the Rebecca movement led to crime in the first half of the nineteenth century. * Describe the punishment of transportation. * Describe how religious changes led to crime in the sixteenth century. * Explain why crimes had different causes during the Tudor period. * Explain why there has been an increase in violent crimes since the 1960s. * Explain why there was an increase in vagrancy in the sixteenth and seventeenth century. * Explain why the development of industrial towns led to an increase in crime. * Explain why the computer has been important in terms of causing new types of crime at the end of the twentieth century * Explain the importance of the computer in terms of causing new types of crime at the end of the twentieth century. * Explain why the causes of crime were different during the end of the twentieth century. * Explain why the Industrial Revolution was significant in terms of causing crime at the beginning of the nineteenth century. * Explain why the Industrial Revolution was significant in terms of causing crime at the beginning of the nineteenth century. * Explain why there has been a significant trend towards violent crime in the twentieth century and twenty-first century. * Explain why the development of the motor car was a turning point in terms of causing new types of crime in the twentieth century. * Explain the importance of the development of large industrial towns in terms of causing new types of crime at the beginning of the nineteenth century. * Explain why smuggling became a common crime in the eighteenth century. * Explain the importance of terrorism as a type of crime at the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century. * Explain why travelling on the stage coach became a cause of crime in the seventeenth and eighteenth century. * Explain why smuggling became a common crime in the eighteenth century. * Explain the importance of the development of the motor car as the cause of new types of crime during the second half of the twentieth century. * Explain the importance of social disputes as the cause of troubles such as the Luddites riots and the Beca riots at the beginning of the nineteenth century. * Explain why transport crimes became increasingly common at the end of the twentieth century * Explain how the development of large towns in the eighteenth century and the nineteenth century created more opportunities for crime. * Explain the importance of illegal drugs in terms of causing new types of crime at the end of the twentieth century. |
| Key Questions 3 and 4:  Enforcing law and order and methods of combatting crime |
| * Describe the role of watchmen in the Tudor period. * Describe the role of a Justice of the Peace in the Tudor period. * Describe the role of a constable in the Tudor period. * Describe the role of the 'Charlies' in the seventeenth century. * Describe the role of the Metropolitan Police in the first half of the nineteenth century. * Describe the work of the Fielding brothers in the eighteenth century. * Describe the role of a watchman in the seventeenth century. * Describe how Charlies helped to maintain law and order in the sixteenth and seventeenth century. * Describe the role of Justices of the Peace in the Tudor period. * Describe the work of the Bow Street Runners at the end of the eighteenth century. * Explain why policing developed at the beginning of the nineteenth century. * Explain why developing police specialisation was significant in fighting crime in the twentieth and twenty-first century. * Explain why policing methods developed in the eighteenth century and nineteenth century. * How important was the use of technology for improving policing methods in the twentieth century * Explain why policing methods changed in the twentieth century. * Explain why the 1856 County and Borough Police Act was a turning point in terms of combatting crime. * Explain why Robert Peel was important in the development of policing. * Explain why technology has changed the methods used to combat crime. * Explain the importance of the work of the Fielding brothers in improving methods to capture criminals in the eighteenth century. * Explain why there were not many improvements in policing during the sixteenth and seventeenth century. * Explain the importance of police service specialisation in combatting crime during the twentieth and twenty-first century. * Explain the importance of the use of technology in developing policing methods in the twentieth century. * Explain why the Bow Street Runners were a turning point in policing methods at the end of the eighteenth century. * Explain why developments in transport were important for policing methods in the twentieth century. * Explain why police forces were extended to areas beyond London in the nineteenth century. * Explain why the Metropolitan Police was successful in the nineteenth century. * Explain the importance of the use of technology in helping the police to combat crime in the twentieth century * Explain the importance of technology and forensic science. * Explain why the work of the Fielding brothers led to improvements in methods used to capture criminals in the eighteenth century. * Explain how police forces extended to areas beyond London in the nineteenth century. * Explain the importance of developments in transport in helping the police to combat crime in the twentieth century. * Explain how policing methods improved between 1829 and 1900. * Explain the importance of abolishing capital punishment in the 1960s |
| Key Questions 5 and 6:  Attitudes to punishment and methods of punishment |
| * Describe the use of the stocks and pillory in the Tudor period. * Describe the use of physical punishment in the Tudor period. * Describe the development of transportation as a method of punishment. * Describe the use of imprisonment in the Tudor period. * Describe the methods of dealing with young offenders in the twentieth century. * Describe how criminals were punished in public during the sixteenth century. * Describe the work of Elizabeth Fry. * Describe the use of community service as a punishment in the twentieth and twenty-first century. * Describe how the Criminal Code was reformed in 1823. * Describe how public humiliation was used as a punishment in the sixteenth century. * Describe the work of John Howard at the end of the eighteenth century. * Describe how heretics were punished during the reign of Mary Tudor. * Explain why methods of punishment were changed in the nineteenth century. * Explain why the introduction of alternative methods of punishment rather than imprisonment were significant in the twentieth and twenty-first century. * Explain why other methods rather than imprisonment were introduced at the end of the twentieth century. * Explain why conditions in prisons changed at the beginning of the nineteenth century. * Explain why abolishing capital punishment was a turning point in methods of punishment in England and Wales in the twentieth century. * Explain why punishments were different in the sixteenth century and seventeenth century. * Explain the success of introducing the separate and silent systems in prisons in the nineteenth century. * Explain why the separate and silent systems were introduced in prisons in the nineteenth century. * Explain why attitudes to punishment had changed by the end of the twentieth century. * Explain the importance of the work of the prison reformers in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. * Explain why other methods of punishment rather than imprisonment were used in the twentieth and twenty-first century. * Explain the importance of transportation as a method of punishment in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. * Explain the importance of the work of John Howard and George O. Paul in terms of improving conditions in prisons at the end of the eighteenth century. * Explain why abolishing capital punishment in the 1960s was a turning point in methods of punishment in England and Wales. * Explain why capital punishment was abolished in the 1960s. * Explain the importance of the work of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry in reforming prisons at the end of the eighteenth century and beginning of the nineteenth century. * Explain why the separate and silent systems were used in prisons in the nineteenth century. * Describe the importance of youth courts and borstals in dealing with young offenders in the twentieth century. * Explain how successful were probation and community service as new types of punishment in the twentieth century. * Describe the importance of changing attitudes to criminals in the reform of prisons in the twentieth century. |

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| QUESTION 7  Common syntax to be seen in this type of question:  Changed over entire period - remained the same - always the main cause |
| To what extent have the causes of crime changed from the Tudor period to the present day?  To what extent has poverty been the main cause of crime from the Tudor period to the present day?  To what extent have the causes of crime changed from the Tudor period to the present day?  To what extent have the causes of crime remained the same from the Tudor period to the present day?  Has poverty always been the main cause of crime from the Tudor period to the present day? |
| To what extent have developments in combatting crime changed from the Tudor period to the present day?  Have developments in methods of combatting crime always improved from the Tudor period to the present day?  Have developments in methods of combatting crime always been successful from the Tudor period to the present day?  Have methods of combatting crime always been successful from the Tudor period to the present day?  Have methods of combatting crime improved/changed/always been successful from the Tudor period to the present day?  To what extent have the methods of combatting crime and policing in the community changed/always improved/been successful from the Tudor period to the present day? |
| How successful have methods of punishing criminals been from the Tudor period to the present day?  To what extent have methods of punishing criminals changed/remained the same/been successful from the Tudor period to the present day?  Have other methods rather than imprisonment always been successful in punishing criminals from the Tudor period to the present day?  To what extent have attitudes to dealing with criminals changed/remained the same from the Tudor period to the present day?  Have methods of punishing criminals always been successful from the Tudor period to the present day? |