Non-Negotiables: Paper 1 – Crime and punishment c1000 - present

1	**Q: What new definition of crime did William I introduce after the Norman Conquest?** A: The Forest Laws made hunting in royal forests a crime.
2	**Q: What was the hue and cry?** A: A system in which local people were expected to help chase and catch criminals.
3	**Q: What was trial by ordeal?** A: A method of deciding guilt using a painful test
4	**Q: What was sanctuary?** A: A church offered temporary protection to an accused criminal.
5	**Q: What was Benefit of Clergy?** A: Churchmen could be tried in Church courts rather than royal courts
6	**Q: What was vagabondage?** A: Being homeless and unemployed without a master or permanent job.
7	**Q: Who was Matthew Hopkins?** A: The self-styled Witchfinder General who led witch-hunts in 1645–47.
8	**Q: What was the Bloody Code?** A: A system where over 200 crimes could be punished by death
9	**Q: What contribution did the Fielding brothers make to law enforcement?** A: They created the Bow Street Runners, often called Britain's first professional detectives.
10	**Q: Why is Robert Peel important in Crime and Punishment history?** A: He founded the Metropolitan Police in 1829
11	**Q: What was transportation?** A: Convicted criminals were sent overseas, especially to Australia, as punishment
12	**Q: Why was Pentonville Prison significant?** A: It introduced the Separate System, keeping prisoners isolated to encourage reform
13	**Q: What did John Howard and Elizabeth Fry campaign for?** A: Better prison conditions and prison reform.
14	**Q: Why is the Derek Bentley case significant?** A: It helped increase opposition to the death penalty and contributed to its abolition.
15	**Q: How has policing changed since 1900?** A: The police have become more specialised and increasingly use science and technology to prevent and solve crime

Non-Negotiables: Paper 1 – Whitechapel

1	**Q: Give two problems caused by housing conditions in Whitechapel in the late nineteenth century.** A: : Severe overcrowding; poor sanitation and disease; unsafe buildings.
2	**Q: What was the purpose of the Peabody Estate?** A: To provide improved, affordable housing and reduce overcrowding.
3	**Q: What was the role of Whitechapel workhouses?** A: They provided accommodation and support for the poor, unemployed and destitute.
4	**Q: Which two major migrant groups settled in Whitechapel during this period?** A: Irish migrants and Jewish migrants from Eastern Europe.
5	**Q: Why did lodging houses make policing Whitechapel difficult?** A: Residents frequently moved, making suspects difficult to trace.
6	**Q: Why was poverty widespread in Whitechapel?** A: Many people depended on irregular casual labour.
7	**Q: What was the main job of a beat constable?** A: To patrol a set route to prevent crime and maintain order.
8	**Q: What was H Division?** A: The Metropolitan Police division responsible for Whitechapel.
9	**Q: Why did the layout of Whitechapel make policing difficult?** A: Narrow alleys and courts gave criminals places to hide and escape.
10	**Q: Name three common crimes or social problems found in Whitechapel.** A: Any three of prostitution, alcohol abuse, gang crime, protection rackets, violent demonstrations, attacks on Jewish people.
11	**Q: Name three new detective methods used in Whitechapel investigations.** A: Sketches, photography and interviews.
12	**Q: What does CID stand for and what was its purpose?** A: Criminal Investigation Department; specialist detectives investigated crime.
13	**Q: Which three organisations had to cooperate during major Whitechapel investigations?** A: Metropolitan Police, City of London Police and Scotland Yard.
14	**Q: Why was Jack the Ripper difficult to catch?** A: Overcrowding, poor lighting, a transient population and limited forensic methods.
15	**Q: What was the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee?** A: A group of local businessmen who organised patrols and assisted investigations.