



Crimes

Saxon Period, c.1000-1066

- Crimes against the person, e.g. assault/murder
- Crimes against property, e.g. theft
- Crimes against authority, e.g. treason
- Moral crimes, e.g. drunkenness, adultery, etc.
- Social crimes, e.g. poaching.

Norman Period, 1066-c.1200

- **Murdrum Fine:** Saxon community collectively responsible for murder of a Norman: catch murderer or face steep fine. Deterrent through community pressure.
- **Forest Laws:** Banned hunting, collection of firewood, and grazing of animals in the newly established Royal Forests. Heavy punishments including blinding and execution for repeat offenders.
- **Wergild abolished:** Crimes were now against the king. Compensation was to be paid directly to the king.

Later Medieval Period, c.1200-c.1500

- **Murdrum fine abolished** c.1350. Normans and Saxons no longer distinct people. They are all English.
- Heresy laws introduced from 1382 to deal with challenges to Church beliefs. Increase in heresy across England (e.g. Lollards).
- Increased focus on treason.

Law Enforcement

Policing

Saxon Period, c.1000-1066

- Hue and cry: Witnesses/whole village expected to chase suspect; fines if failure to do so; no organised police force.
- Tithing: All males over 12 in a group of 10 – responsible for each other's behaviour.

Norman Period, 1066-c.1200

- No change after Norman Conquest. Reason for continuity; system cheap and reasonably effective.

Later Medieval Period, c.1200-c.1500

- Parish Constable introduced: Role was to organise hue and cry and link with county sheriff for more important crimes/crimes outside village boundaries.
- Parish watch introduced: Night time patrols.
- Tithing: Fades out by 1400s. Looser feudal ties of peasants after Black Death (1347-51).

Trials

Saxon Period, c.1000-1066

- Local manor courts for most cases; King's Court in London for most serious cases.
- Local juries make judgement based on witnesses/evidence and their knowledge of the accused/accuser.
 - Compurgation was the taking of an oath by a jury that the accused was guilty as the accuser was more honest.
- Religious influence:
 - Oaths taken to ensure honesty.
 - Trial by ordeal: Hot/cold water, hot iron, holy bread. Where jury could not decide, God would.

Norman Period, 1066-c.1200

- Trials essentially as before. Seen as effective by the Normans.
- Trial by combat added to trial by ordeals. Linked to Norman warlike customs.

Later Medieval Period, c.1200-c.1500

- 1166: Creation of Assize/Circuit courts where Royal judges tried more serious crimes in circuits of important towns.
- 1190: Coroners appointed to investigate suspicious deaths.
- 1215: Abolition by the Pope of trial by ordeal.
- 1361: Justices of the Peace (JPs) created. Centrally appointed local judges (magistrates).

Punishment

Saxon Period, c.1000-1066

- Blood Feud: Victim's family take revenge.
- Wergild: Replaces the Blood Feud. Victim's family given compensation according to the victim's status and the extent of the damage.
- Fines
- Corporal punishment: Stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming.
- Capital punishment: Hanging.

Norman Period, 1066-c.1200

- Wergild abolished. Reason for change: fines paid to the king for breach of the King's peace.
- Increase in crimes punishable by death or mutilation (e.g. Forest Laws).

Later Medieval Period, c.1200-c.1500

- Introduction of 'hanged, drawn and quartered' for treason.

The Church



Crimes: Religious influence on moral crimes, e.g. drunkenness, failure to attend church and heresy.

Policing: Sanctuary linked to concept of mercy. Certain holy places left criminals immune from arrest, giving them 40 days to decide whether to stand trial or go into exile.

Trials: Oaths to prove honesty. Trial by Ordeal for God's judgement.
Benefit of the Clergy: Allowed those connected to the Church (or capable of reciting a certain verse) to be tried by Church Courts, where sentences were more lenient and excluded capital punishment.

Key Words

Tithing – grouping of 10 men responsible for making sure they all behave.

Capital Punishment – when someone is executed.

Clergy – anyone who is a member of the church (priests etc).

Constable – a local official responsible for law and order.

Corporal Punishment

Heresy – Crime of going against the laws of God and the church.

Hue and Cry - Witnesses to a crime had to raise the hue and cry – Stop, thief!. Anyone who heard had to join the chase to catch the criminal or face a fine.

Jury – a group of men who decided in a trial innocent or guilty.

Justice of the Peace – local official in charge of law and order.

Sanctuary – criminals could claim sanctuary in a church if accused of a crime.

Wergild – compensation paid to a victim/ their family in the Saxon era.



Crimes

The majority of crimes from the previous period continued. The following were new crimes in the early modern period.

Heresy: Even more important in context of the Reformation. Used by Henry VIII (1509-47) and Mary I (1553-58). Both Protestants and Catholics burned alive. Not as significant after c.1560.

Treason: Linked to sense of threat to the state from religious and political opponents. Used by Elizabeth I (1558-1603) against Catholics. Used by James I (1603-25) against Gunpowder Plotters.

Witchcraft

- Roughly 500 executed in England between 1566-1684.
- Rise linked to religious, social and political developments.
 - **Religious:** Massive change and division of Reformation; Protestant belief that Devil active in people's lives (e.g. familiars); James I's *Demonologie*, 1597.
 - **Social:** Growing rich/poor divide; growing hostility to women - 'cunning women' become witches.
 - **Political:** Disorder of Civil War in 1640s; 'the world turned upside down'.
- Individuals: James I; Matthew Hopkins in East Anglia (1645-47).
- Parliament: 1542 Witchcraft Act, 1563 Act against Conjurations; 1604 Witchcraft Act.
- Decline in accusations after 1660s linked to rise in scientific ideas.

Vagabondage

- Linked to social and religious developments.
 - **Social:** Rich/poor divide; rising population, unemployment, field enclosure, homeless searching for work, belief in links to crime, role of press/pamphlets; costs of Poor Relief.
 - **Religious:** Protestant belief in work/hostility to laziness - 'the Devil makes work for idle hands'.
- Parliament: 1495 Vagabonds and Beggars Act; 1547 Vagrancy Act; 1597 Act for Relief of the Poor; 1602 Poor Law Act.

Law Enforcement

Policing - Generally as before:

- Community-based, unpaid.
- Hue and cry.
- Town Constables and the Town Watch - named Charlies, after Charles II (1660-85).

CHANGES:

- **Decline in the effectiveness of community-based methods** because of the growth in size and number of towns. People were anonymous and a lesser sense of close community.

Trials - Much stayed the same BUT the following were important changes.

- **Benefit of the Clergy:** Increased literacy and the printing of English Bibles allowed more people to read the 'neck verse'. The law was changed and benefit of the clergy was ended.
- **Habeas Corpus:** Passed in 1679, anyone arrested must stand trial within a given period of time. You could no longer be locked up indefinitely with no charge.

Case Study - The Gunpowder Plot 1605

- Catholic plot aimed to kill James I and the ruling class (Church, political and social leaders) and establish a Catholic monarchy.
- Cause - religious conflict - Protestant v Catholic.
- Plotters included Robert Catesby and Guy Fawkes. Aimed to blow up Parliament.
- Plot discovered by Robert Cecil from the Montague Letter. Fawkes captured and tortured, tried and found guilty. Hung, drawn and quartered.
- Other plotters killed in a siege of Holbeche House.
- Public executions - warning to others. Possibly used as excuse to crack down on Catholics?

Case Study - 1645-47 Witch Craze

- Matthew Hopkins carried out approx. 300 executions of witches across East Anglia.
- Targeted the most vulnerable people: old, poor, widowed women.
- Animals claimed to be a familiar, scars, boils or spots labelled as proof of the 'Devil's Mark'.
- Suspects were forced to stay awake and stand until they confessed.
- Number of witches found, caused a panic resulting in MORE trials.
- Hopkins was paid when a witch was found guilty.

Punishment

Continuity

- Fines.
- Corporal punishment: Stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming.
- Capital punishment: hanging, beheading (for higher status).

Changes:

- Beginning of the **Bloody Code**, c.1688.
- **Bridewells/Houses of Correction:** For vagabonds, made to do hard labour.
- **Transportation:** 50-80,000 sent to America.

Purpose of punishment:

- **Retribution:** severity of punishment matched the crime (e.g. Treason - hanged, drawn and quartered).
- **Deterrent:** Painful and humiliating public punishment.
- **Removal:** Return to parish, Houses of Correction, transportation.
- **Reform:** To an extent Houses of Correction and transportation.

Key Words

Bloody Code description of the large number of crimes that were punished the death penalty that begin to grow at the end of the period.

Catholic a Christian who has traditional views and sees the Pope as the head of the church.

Habeas Corpus from 1679 you could not be locked up forever and had to be given a trial within a certain amount of time.

House of Correction a place that vagrants would be sent and forced to do hard labour.

Hung, Drawn and Quartered - punishment used for treason - horrific and meant to deter.

Protestant form of Christian who opposed many Catholic ideas, such as the power of the Pope.

Reformation period of massive religious change that saw England become Protestant instead of Catholic

Transportation - new punishment used at the end of the period, with the guilty sent to America.

Treason - the crime of trying to kill the monarch



Crimes

A MASSIVE growth in population had a major impact on crimes at this time.

Smuggling increased compared to c1500-c1700 (cloth, wine and spirits were taxed) and development of large smuggler gangs – eg Hawkhurst Gang (Kent) controlled long stretches of the south coast. SOCIAL crime – did the government create this crime by introducing and extending import duties?

Highway robbery increased in 1700s (few banks, no cheques or debit cards, isolated country roads and more travel on improved roads) but decreased in 1800s (1772 – death penalty, banking system & mounted patrols).

Poaching continued to be a widespread crime – rise in gangs.

- **1723 Black Act** – made poaching a capital offence but viewed as unfair as only rich could hunt. 1823 Black Act repealed.

Case Study Crime– The Tolpuddle Martyrs

- George Loveless and five others arrested for ‘administrating an illegal oath.’
- The real reason was to stop their political activities – complained of their low wages (6 shillings compared to average of 10 shillings per week).
- Sentenced to 7 years’ transportation to Australia.
- Mass protest in London – 100,000 and petition presented to Parliament – 200,000.
- Pardoned 4 years later and they received a ‘hero’s welcome.’

Law Enforcement

Policing – Generally as before *Early in period* – the law continued to be enforced using constables, watchmen and part time soldiers.

New developments due to increased population = the old system wasn’t working effectively.

Bow Street Runners 1748 – crime fighting team by the Chief Magistrate in London, Henry Fielding. Volunteers attended crime scenes and detected criminals. Thief takers appointed as principal officers. At first charged fees and collected rewards from victims but by 1785 paid by the government – first modern detective force.

The Metropolitan Police

1829 – England’s first professional police in London –uniformed, 17 districts with their own police division with 4 inspectors & 144 constables.

1856 Police Act –local police forces had to be set up across the country.

1878 – CID set up to investigate crime for the first time.

Key Words/Individuals

Elizabeth Fry – a campaigner who worked to reform conditions in prisons, with a particular focus on women.

John Howard – a prison reformer who visited prisons across the UK showing how poor conditions were. His work was published and helped force parliament to reform prisons.

Magistrate – official in charge of an area, who sat as a judge in minor court cases.

Poaching – the crime of killing animals on land you do not own.

Reformer – someone working to change something ie the prison system.

Separate System – new prison system where criminals were locked up in isolated cells.

Smuggling – the crime of bringing goods into the country and avoiding any duties (taxes) you should pay on them.

Punishment

Changes

Many people questioned the role of punishment and alternatives to the death penalty began to be more common.

Increased Transportation

- Now to Australia, seen as fairer alternative to the death penalty for petty crimes.
- 160,000 transported to Australia and 1/6 were women
- Prisoners would populate the new colony – Britain secure its ownership. Seen as criminals being removed BUT didn’t deal with causes of crime.

Introduction of regulated Prisons

- When transportation became too expensive and declined, prisons were reformed and regulated.
- New prisons were introduced, with criminals locked up.
- Debate on purpose – teach skills (avoid crime) or HARSH (deter criminals)

End of Public Executions

- Crowds that came to watch were often drunk and disorderly.
- For most spectators, public executions were a fun spectacle.
- Provided opportunities for pickpocketing and prostitution.
- Reformers argued public execution was inhumane, and that those condemned to death should have more dignity during their execution.

Case study – Pentonville Prison London Separate System 1842

- Prototype for the ‘separate system’.
- Prisoners were kept apart as much as possible. They lived in separate cells up to 23hrs a day.
- Purpose – provide prisoners with an opportunity for individual improvement – to encourage reform via religious faith and self-reflection – prisoners not influenced by other criminals.
- The prison could accommodate 520 prisoners. The cells had a floor area of just 4m by 2m – small high window to allow natural daylight and window had thick glass fixed with iron bars.
- Cells featured some of the most up to date domestic technology – heating system – piped water and small basin & toilet – mechanical ventilation system – no need for prisoners to leave their cells.
- Thick building walls – no communication between prisoners.
- Impact – mental illness – depression, psychosis and even suicide. Prison reformers including Elizabeth Fry concerned about purpose and design of Pentonville.

Case Study Individual– Robert Peel & His Reforms

- Prime Minister 1834-35 and later 1841-46 (previous home secretary 1822)
- Well – informed and open to new ideas
- 1823 Gaols Act: prisoners get regular visits from prison chaplain, gaolers to be paid, female wardens for female prisoners & prisoners not to be held in chains.
- Metropolitan police force formed 1829. (1826 economic downturn) Similar standards of policing across London.



Crimes

Changing attitudes in society and technology had a huge impact on crime during the modern era.

1960s – changing social attitudes – sexual revolution.

1967 Sexual Offences Act – decriminalised homosexuality for men aged over 21.

1968 Race Relations Act – illegal to refuse jobs, housing or public services to anyone based on their race/ethnicity.

Increasing immigration – need to define a new crime.

1967 Abortion Act – abortion made legal – child was going to have serious disabilities or mother was at risk.

1976 Domestic Violence Act – victims could ask for an injunction against a violent partner.

1991 – rape in marriage recognised.

2005 Criminal Justice Act – severe sentences for homophobic crime. **2014** – controlling behaviour towards a partner became a crime.

New opportunities for old crimes?

Older crimes that are carried out using different means:

Terrorism – violence and fear to publicise a political cause.

People trafficking – people from poor countries UK forced to work. **Cybercrime** – internet or other digital technology.

Fraud – impersonating individual/business to make illegal money. Copyright theft – illegal downloads of music, games and films. **Extortion** – making someone pay money via threats or blackmail.

Law Enforcement

Policing – gradually changed in the period, building on developments in previous period.

1900 – every area across Britain had its own police force BUT 200 separate forces had no central records and rarely shared information.

1920s – women recruited to join the police force.

1947 – **Police Training College** – better training

Technology - breathalysers, CCTV, mass video surveillance and biometric screening – preventing crime. Improved communications, forensic science, data management and improved computer software – solving crime.

Increased Specialisation

Fraud squad – 1946 in London – crime in business and the stock market.

Specialist drug-trade units – aim to disrupt the trade with raids on buildings where dealers store and supply drugs.

Dog handling units – sniff out drugs, find explosives, track and catch criminals and search for missing persons.

Special Branch – MI5 – terrorism.

Neighbourhood Watch – from 1982 this began to be introduced, increasing the role of local communities again.

Key Words

Borstal – a prison for young offenders first used in 1902

Broadmoor – the first specialised prison for prisoners with mental illnesses

Conscience – your sense of right/wrong and morality.

Hate Crime – Crime motivated by prejudice against victim's race, gender, disability or sexual orientation.

Homophobic - Prejudice against people who are gay.

Miscarriage of Justice – when it is shown that the law has punished an innocent person.

Specialisation – in the police, development of more focussed police units.

Punishment

Changes in the prison system

- Prison use continued to increase from 1900, but became more varied.
- Currently, reoffending rates are very high and it costs £40,000 per prisoner per year.
- 1896 – mentally ill prisoners treated separately – specialisation
- Kent Borstal 1902 – prison for boys only to ensure young convicts kept away from older criminals.
- Youth Justice Reforms 1940s – graduated system of prison depending on the seriousness of the crime.

End of the death penalty

- Homicide Act 1957 restricted the death penalty to the most serious cases of murder (capital murders – eg committing two murders on different occasions)
- Controversial executions – Timothy Evans 1950 – hanged for murdering his wife and baby. Later evidence proved they had been killed by a serial killer and Evans was innocent. Huge public outcry at the miscarriage of justice.

Case Study – Execution of Derek Bentley

Convicted of the murder of PC Sidney Miles, a policeman who was shot during an attempted burglary. Bentley (18) was executed in 1953 because Craig was too young. Many MPs at the time believed Bentley should not be hanged. Bentley eventually pardoned in 1993.

Case study – Conscientious objectors in the First and Second World Wars

- 1916 – **Military Service Act** introduced conscription for the first time. All unmarried men aged 18-41 were called up to join the armed forces. Extended in May 1916 to all married men aged 18-41 and in 1918 the upper age limit was raised to 51.
- **Some men refused to fight**, because they said their conscience would not allow it – COs. Some refused to carry weapons but were prepared to support the war – **alternativists** - eg stretcher bearer, ambulance driver and helping distribute food supplies. Some refused to do ANYTHING linked to the war – **absolutists**.
- Around 20,000 men had to appear before a special court but the tribunals were not very fair. Many imprisoned – solitary confinement and some COs sent to fight in France. Casualty rates very high for soldiers, refusing to fight presented as 'unmanly' and COs unfairly shirking their responsibilities.
- WW2 – COs offered alternative occupations such as farm work and prison only used as last resort. Peace Pledge Union posted anti-war posters were put on trial but the judge dismissed their case. Public opinion was still hostile – some COs verbally abused in public.



Living in Whitechapel

- **Rookeries:** Overcrowded slums. Poor quality, filthy housing. Disease and crime common.
- **Lodging houses:** A place where you could rent a bed. Squalid conditions and used by prostitutes.
- **Flower and Dean Street:** A notorious rookery that had 31 lodging houses.
- **Peabody Estate:** Model housing built in 1881. Rates were high, meaning it catered for skilled workers and not the poorest.
- **Whitechapel Workhouse:** Could take 400 people. Tenants had to do hard work (e.g. picking oakum), families were separated, a uniform was worn and the food was horrible.
- **Orphanages:** Dr Thomas Barnardo began opening orphanages in 1870. to keep children out of workhouses. They were taught a trade so they could get jobs when they were adults.

Policing Whitechapel

- H Division covered Whitechapel.
- Understaffed: 500 police constables, meaning 1 officer per 300 people.
- H Division had 15 plain clothes detectives, 37 sergeants, 27 inspectors, a Chief Inspector and a Superintendent.
- Main police station was on Lemon Street.
- Police work was low-paid, hard and dangerous.
 - Officers had to walk a beat and report to the sergeant on what they had seen.
 - Questioning people at night to find out what they were doing.
 - Officers could be fined or sacked if found absent from their beat.
- Unpopular. Officers faced violence, drunkenness and racial tensions.

Jack the Ripper

The Murders:

- The five victims are known as the 'Canonical Five'.
- All killed between August-November 1888.
- All victims suffered similar wounds – slashing wounds on the neck and removal of organs.
- Traditional suggestion they were prostitutes BUT recent scholarship suggests they were not.

Police Actions:

- Chalked message next to a victim was scrubbed clean for fear of anti-Semitic riots: 'the Juwes are the men that will not be blamed for nothing'.
- Catherine Eddowes was killed in the boundaries of the City of London Police, not the Met. The Met kept this quiet because of a bitter rivalry between the two forces.

Problems:

- Newspapers: Journalist theories widespread, which the police often followed up – e.g. Manchester Guardian naming notorious Whitechapel criminal 'Leather Apron'.
- Over 300 letters were received claiming to be from the killer. The press often published these.

Policing Methods:

- Following up clues: Visited pawnbrokers and jewellers to find missing rings.
- Visiting lunatic asylums: Assumed the Ripper was insane and may have escaped.
- Coroners reports: The Ripper's anatomical knowledge suggested he was a surgeon.
- Interviews: More than 2,000 interviews carried out.
- Soup kitchens: Police offered meals in exchange for witnesses as financial rewards were prohibited.
- Houses-to-house searches.
- 80,000 leaflets issued.
- Experimented with blood hounds.

Working in Whitechapel

- Work was typically low paid and casual (no fixed job). Many worked as dockers or in the 'sweated trades' e.g. tailoring, shoe making, match box making.
- In the 1870s there were high levels of unemployment because of a long economic depression.
- It was even harder for women to find work than men, and so many became prostitutes. In 1888, there was an estimated 1,200 women working as prostitutes in Whitechapel.
- The only escape many people had from their terrible lives was alcohol, and it was cheap.

Tensions in Whitechapel

- By the 1880s, many Irish and Jewish immigrants had settled in Whitechapel. Immigration was deemed a threat to local people's jobs and housing. Immigrants were often stereotyped as dangerous criminals.
 - Fenians: Irish nationalists who wanted freedom from British rule. They used terrorism to intimidate and were predominantly Catholic.
 - Eastern European Jews: Fleeing persecution in Russia and Poland, they found work quickly and worked Sundays as their holy day was Saturday. Locals resented the success they seemed to find.
 - Anarchists: Seeking the overthrow of governments, those that were unsuccessful often fled to Britain. Many lived and spread their ideas in the London East End.
 - Socialists: Claimed to represent agricultural and industrial workers. Wanted to end the capitalist system and viewed the police as the face of an incompetent government who did not care for the poor.
- There was a general feeling that by the 1880s, the East End had become a refuge for other nations' terrorists and political extremists.

Policing the Nation

National:

- Many different police forces at this time – counties had their own, as did many towns and cities.
- These were usually run by watch committees. And independent of the Home Secretary.
- Exception was the Met, which reported directly to the Home Secretary, who also appointed its head.

The Met:

- By 1885 the Met had 13,000 officers for a population of over 5 million.
- CID (Criminal Investigation Department) set up by 1878 with 216 officers.

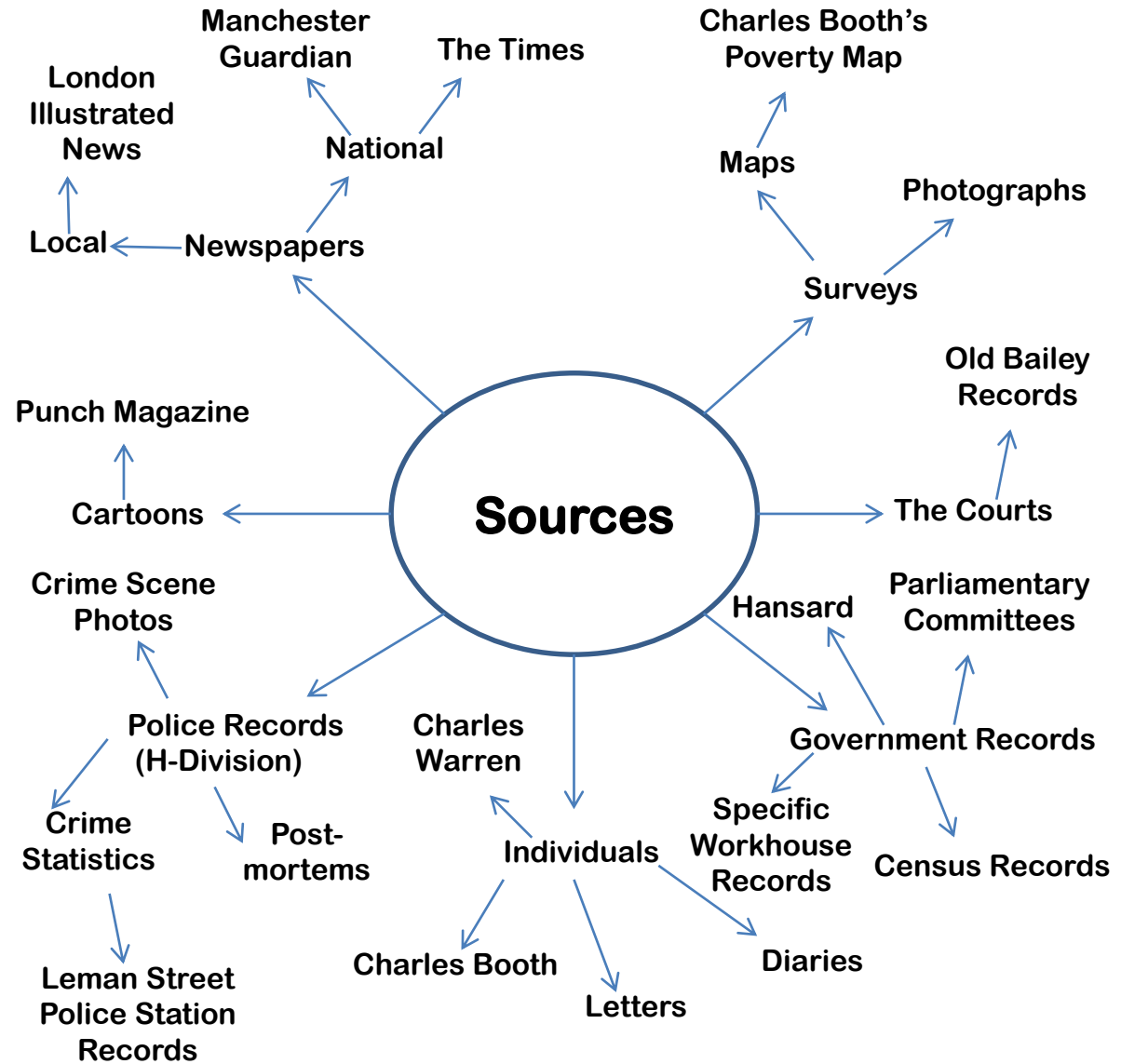
Police Commissioners:

Edmund Henderson:

- Appointed Commissioner in 1870 and forced to resign in 1886.
- String of scandals involving entrapment (encouraging someone to break the law, and then arresting them for it) and failure to stop Fenian terrorism.
- Accused of relaxing police discipline.

Sir Charles Warren:

- Appointed Commissioner in 1886.
- Called in the army to control a large protest in Trafalgar Square on Bloody Sunday (75 badly injured).
- Widely disliked both by the public and the police due to focus on military discipline.
- Forced out as Commissioner in 1888 after his failure to catch Jack the Ripper.



These are examples. There are many other sources that you could use.

Catherine's failure to provide a son

Catherine was pregnant at least six times between 1509 and 1520, but only one child, Princess Mary, survived. Catherine's failure to provide Henry with a male heir was a growing concern to him because:

- It reflected badly on Henry's manhood and reputation, and suggested that Henry was incapable of producing a male heir.
- It threatened the succession as the absence of a male heir encouraged others from both inside and outside the kingdom to consider claiming the throne – this raised the prospect of invasion and civil war.
- Catherine was six years older than Henry and by 1527 was 42 years old, making another pregnancy and a male heir seem unlikely.

The court case and opposition to the annulment

The court case was held at Blackfriars court, London between June and July 1529.

Catherine was popular with ordinary people due to her charitable work

Catherine had the support of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester

Cardinal Campeggio engaged in delaying tactics, frustrating Henry and Wolsey by refusing to come to a decision on the issue and, in the end, saying it was for Rome to decide after all.

Catherine was resolutely opposed to the annulment and even publicly begged the king not to cast her aside. This made it hard for Henry to make a convincing case for annulment.



Henry recognised Catherine's support and had to tread carefully in his dealings with her, making it difficult to annul the marriage without papal approval.

Catherine had the support of Thomas More, adviser to the king.

Wolsey's reforms: Wolsey's reforms to the justice system, his opposition to enclosure, his willingness to reclaim land held by the nobility for the crown and his high handed nature had made him many enemies at court. These people were more than happy to conspire with the Boleyn's to undermine Wolsey.

Amicable Grant: Wolsey's decision to introduce the Amicable Grant tax in 1525 damaged his reputation as it led to a rebellion and the failure to collect the tax. Henry was forced to distance himself from Wolsey's actions, undermining his power and influence over the King.



Foreign policy: Wolsey's failure to build an alliance against Charles V was frustrated by the Treaty of Cambrai, leaving England isolated and vulnerable in Europe. Henry was prepared to get rid of Wolsey because he no longer had confidence in his skills as a diplomat.

Why did Wolsey fall from power?

Annulment: Wolsey's failure to secure an annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine angered Henry. He became increasingly impatient with Wolsey and began to believe that he was working with the pope to prevent an annulment from happening.



The Boleyns: Henry's infatuation with Anne Boleyn gave the Boleyn family, especially her father Thomas Boleyn and her brother, George, increasing influence at court. Wolsey's failure to secure an annulment led them to plot against him by suggesting to Henry that Wolsey was siding with the pope and not interested in securing an annulment. Anne hated Wolsey and, together with her brother and other nobles who were unhappy with Wolsey, persuaded Henry to get rid of him.



Timeline of annulment

1527 Henry instructed Wolsey to get an annulment from the Pope. He claimed that his marriage was ungodly and the original dispensation granted by the Pope was not valid.

Pope Clement did not want to upset Charles V, especially after the sack of Rome, and was reluctant to grant the annulment.

1528, Wolsey proposed that he should rule on the case in the Pope's place as he was Papal Legate. This failed as the Pope's representative on the case, Campeggio, was instructed to drag out proceedings.

1529 the case was adjourned without a decision being made.

Throughout Catherine was put under pressure to renounce her marriage. It was suggested that she should become a nun.

Pope – Leader of the Catholic Church.

Papal Legate – Speaks with the authority of the Pope.

Annulment – To cancel a marriage. Meant the marriage never happened.

Divorce – To separate and end a marriage.



Foreign Policy Timeline:

1512 – England and Spain form an anti-French Alliance

1514- Battle of the Spurs

1518- Treaty of London

1520 – Field of the Cloth of Gold

1521 – Treaty of Bruges

1522-25 - Second war with France.

1525 – Battle of Pavia

1525-29 – Anglo-French Alliance.

1528 – England and France declare war on Charles V.

1529 – Treaty of Cambrai

Foreign Policy – Background & Aims

- Better relationships with France & HRE – avoid England being isolated in Europe.
- To play France and HRE against each other and gain advantage for England.
- Gain opportunities where Henry can gain military victories = building his reputation BUT make sure not too expensive.
- Henry should be seen as a peacemaker – build reputation without long costly wars.

Key Terms

HRE – Holy Roman Empire mainly in the Germany and Italy regions.

Diplomatically isolated – Left without allies.

Alliance – Agreement of support and or cooperation between two or more nations.

Treaty - Agreement between two or more nations, usually named after where it was signed.

Successes and Failures of foreign policy

Successes

1514 – **Battle of the Spurs** – built Henry's reputation in battle

1518 – **Treaty of London** – signed by 20 European leaders and the Pope.

- Promised non-aggression to bring peace.
- Henry at centre – shown as a peacemaker at CENTRE of European decisions.
- Henry's reputation increased.
- BUT war only avoided for 3 years...

1520 – **Field of Cloth of Gold** – Henry met with Francis near Calais – HUGE show of English wealth & power. Henry again at centre of European diplomacy BUT nothing actually agreed.

Failures

1522-5 – **Wolsey arranged an alliance with Charles V** (Spain & HRE) against France in the Treaty of Bruges. BUT Henry didn't get any extra land, and after the Battle of Pavia, Charles ignored Henry's suggestions to split France between England at the HRE. Wars cost England £430,000, were unpopular and England didn't gain anything.

1525-9 – **Alliance with France** to fight against Charles V. BUT France defeated and sent very little help from England = Henry's reputation weakened.

1529 – **Treaty of Cambrai** – between Francis I and Charles V – England left out and only told about negotiations AFTER. England not seen as important to involve.

UNRELIABILITY OF CHARLES V AND FRANCIS I AS ALLIES WAS A KEY FACTOR BEYOND WOLSEY'S CONTROL THAT WAS A MAJOR INFLUENCE.



Cromwell's rise and Fall

1485 – Born in Putney. Son of an innkeeper.
1503-14 – Travelled & worked in Europe, mainly in Italy and then as a cloth merchant in Antwerp.
1514-19 – Returned to England, became a successful merchant and lawyer in London.
1519 – Became a member of Wolsey's council and became a trusted advisor.
1529 – Became MP for Taunton.
1531 – Became a member of the Privy Council.
1533 - Becomes Master of the Rolls
1533 – Becomes chancellor of the Exchequer
1535 – Became vicar general in the church – can make changes to the church.
1536 – Becomes the King's personal seal.
1540 – Becomes Lord Great Chamberlain.

Reasons for Cromwell's Rise

Loyalty to Wolsey – King impressed he spoke up for him AFTER fall – would be loyal to King.
Charm – helped him gain friends.
Efficient - very effective at putting the King's wishes into **action**.
Ruthless – able to manage controversial and sometimes violent acts – scared off rivals.

Key Terms

Renaissance - the revival of European art and literature in the 14th–16th centuries.
Divine Right of Kings – God given right rule.
Parliament- Made up of nobles mainly used to pass taxes.
Privy Chamber – Made up of the kings closest advisors.
Star chamber – Kings court of appeal.
Pope – Leader of the Catholic Church.

How did Cromwell get the annulment?

Realised Pope wouldn't give it – it would upset Charles V
NEW tactic – power to grant annulment should be taken from pope and given to Henry
Act of Restraint – parliament March 1533 – Henry now head of church AND country = could grant his own annulment.
Divorce Hearing 1533 – led by Cranmer it decided that:
• Pope's dispensation to allow marriage was wrong
SO Henry and Catherine were never legally married.
• Henry's secret marriage to Anne WAS legal as he wasn't married.
• Anne crowned queen.

Reform of Wales

- Officially became part of England, English official language, English law replaced Welsh law, 26 Welsh MPs, justices of the peace appointed across Wales.
- Aim = secure support of Welsh gentry and increase control.

Financial Reforms

- Kings Chamber – dealt with royal finances BUT too much after dissolution of the monasteries = Cromwell created 6 departments
- 2 dealt with dissolution
- Court of Augmentations – money and land from the dissolution of the monasteries.
- Court of Fruity and Tenths – taxes paid by clergy that went to the pope previously.

Cromwell's Reforms

Royal Council reformed = 100 members

- Privy Council replaced it – only 20 members
- More lawyers and administrators instead of nobles (ability v blood).
- Aim = no one should gain too much power or support.
- Clerk recorded all decisions – clear records

More use of Parliament

- Parliament used more – used to justify/authorise changes to state and church.
- Gaining support from those in parliament increased power of King – suggested people approved of what he was doing.

Council of the North reformed

- Set up 1472 with nobles and churchmen, aim = help govern the north. Met occasionally
- Cromwell made permanent 1537 to maintain law and order.
- Helped prevent rebellion and increase control after north – **IMPORTANT AFTER POG**

Control of parliament

- Needed for Henry to pass laws
- Cromwell controlled parliamentary business – what was discussed.
- Cromwell was an MP – could guide debates in parliament.
- Threatened opponents.

Subject: History
Topic: American West 1 – Plains Indians

Key Terms:

Band - a group of people, mostly families who formed part of a larger tribe – Oglala Sioux.

Buffalo - plains animal central to the Indians survival.

Chief - leader of band/tribe but not elected. Became chief due to wisdom, healing power or skills as a warrior.

Counting Coup - touching an enemy in battle and getting away without being injured – a sign of bravery.

Dog Soldiers - Plains Indians warriors from a band who hunted and protected the band.

Great Plains - large grasslands to the west of the Mississippi River. Tough environment with hot summers, cold winters and no vegetation.

Scalping - taking the scalp of a person a warrior has beaten and to stop them coming back in the afterlife.

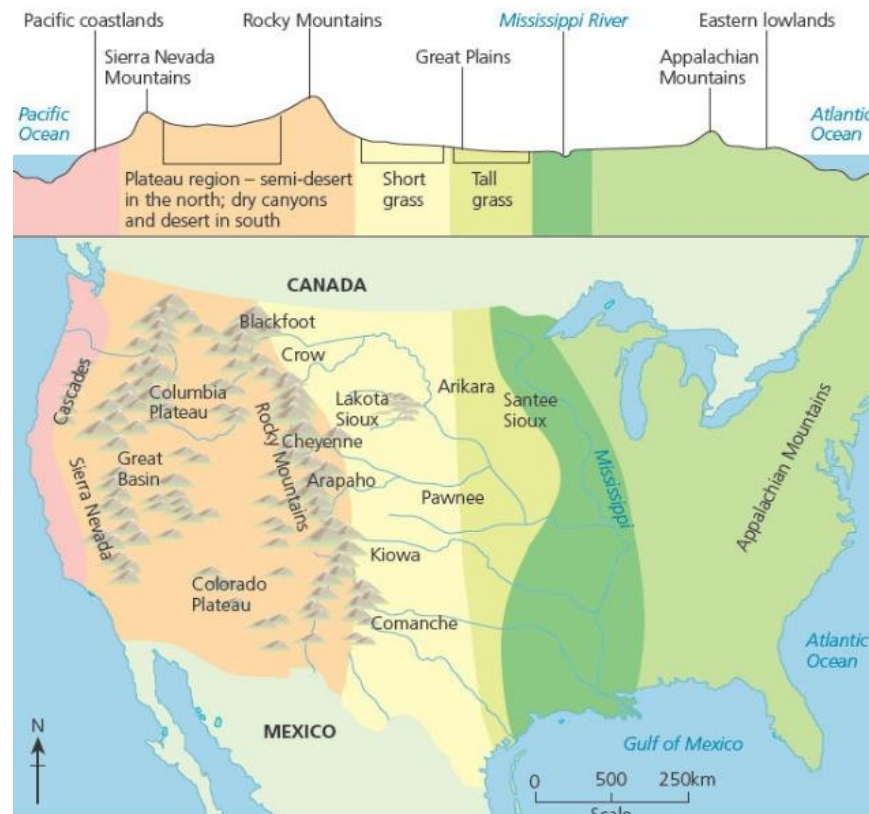
Tipi - home of the Plains Indians. Made of buffalo hide it could be packed away quickly.

Tribal Council - a group of elders who made the decisions for the tribe/band.

Key Dates:

1830 – Indian Removal Act - 46,000 Native Americans are forced to re-locate to the Great Plains.

1834 – Indian Trade Act - Permanent Frontier established which divided Indian territory from the eastern States, running from the Appalachian Mountains.



Features of the Great Plains

Landscape – rolling grassland, slow moving rivers. Very open landscape that seemed to go on for miles.

Vegetation – Grass in the west was shorter, longer in the east (called prairie grass). Little woodland apart from close to Mississippi River. Wild berries and fruit could be found on the Plains. The further south you went, the plants were more suited to the semi-desert.

Climate – Extreme! Very cold in winter (blizzards and LOTS of snow) and warm in the summer (drying up rivers and water sources). Wind was constant.

Wildlife – Wide variety BUT suited to landscape – gophers, rabbits, deer, antelope and HUGE herds of buffalo.

Key Ideas & Features of Life:

Horses – allowed the nomadic way of life, hunting of the buffalo and a show of status.

Dances – Played a major role in getting spirits on side; Buffalo Dance, Sun Dance.

Family Life – the family lived communally. Old were valued until a burden – left behind.

Polygamy – Men sometimes had more than one wife, helped ensure more children for future of tribe.

Land – CENTRAL idea was that land could not be owned and some lands (i.e. the Black Hills) were particularly sacred.

The Great Spirit – central was the idea that the word was created by the Great Spirit Wakan Tanka. Spirits had a real impact on life, so had to be kept happy.

Subject: History

Topic: American West 2 – Migration & Settlement

Timeline of key events:

1836 Oregon Trail opened.

1846 Donner Party, trapped by the early snow in the Rocky Mountains it led to cannibalism.

1846-7 The Mormon Migration. Migration led by Brigham Young to Salt Lake City, Utah.

1848 America wins the war against Mexico, gaining new territory to the south and west of Indian Territory; included California.

1849 Gold Rush. Discovery of gold in California in 1848 led to 300,000 moving west by 1855.

1862 The Homestead Act – 160 acres given to those who settled and farmed land on the Great Plains.

1865 The end of the **Civil War**.

1869 Transcontinental Railroad completed – connecting East-West.

1873 The Timber Culture Act - homesteaders could claim 160 acres free land if they planted trees on a quarter of their new land.

1875 Over 6 million acres of land had become homesteads.

1875 The **sulky plough** was invented to help plough the prairie grass,

1879 Daniel Hardy Webster Campbell develops **dry farming** in Dakota.

1879 Exoduster Movement - 40, 000 ex-slaves move West to Plains.

1889 50,000 homesteaders join the **first land rush** in central Indian Territory

1893 Oklahoma Land Rush the last major grab for land in the USA.



Why did people move West?



Push Factors – bad things where you are currently making you want to move.

- Collapse of wheat prices
- Overpopulation
- Persecution
- Unemployment
- Financial Collapse



Pull Factors – good things where you are will move to, pulling you there.

- Freedom and independence
- Fertile Land
- Enough space
- Furs and Fish
- Gold

Key Ideas & Features of Migration & Settlement:

Barbed wire - Joseph Glidden invented this in 1874 to protect farms.

Exodus - Biblical story of the migration of people looking for equality, is applied to Black emigration to Kansas, 1879

Land Rush - where the government gives land away, and people race to claim a piece of the land.

Manifest Destiny Idea - it was God's will that white Americans should settle over all of America. This underpins settlement across the WHOLE course.

Mechanisation - making a farming process quicker and more effective using technology such as steel windmills & seed drills.

Oregon Trail - a 30000km long trail used by those who wanted to reach California from Missouri, that crossed the Great Plains.

Prospectors - people looking for gold.

Red Turkey Wheat - new strong crop brought over by the Russian Mennonite immigrants & grew well on the Great Plains.

Sears Roebuck & Company - a catalogue which was transported via the rail which provided isolated homesteaders with supplies.

Sharecropping - when a land owner lets a tenant use some land in return for a share in the crop they grow..

Windmill - the steel bladed windmill was invented by Halladay in 1870 to help homesteaders.

Subject: History

Topic: American West 3 – The Rise and Fall of the Cattle Industry

Timeline of key events:

1865 - There were over **5 million cattle** in Texas. After the Civil War there was growing demand for it on the Plains and in the East.

1866 - The **first 'cattle trail'** from Texas to the Great Plains along the Goodnight Loving Trail opens.

1867- The **first cow town, Abilene**, is set up by James McCoy. The town was on the railroad line, allowing cattle to be driven up the Chisholm Trail from Texas, and then sent East to be sold for 10 times the profit.

1869 - The **Transcontinental Railroad** is completed, linking East and West.

1870 - **John Iliff sets up the first cattle ranch** on the Great Plains, to directly supply beef to the plains. This was the first open range ranch, which led to the Beef Bonanza of the 1870s and 80s

1874 - Joseph Glidden invents **barbed wire**. Homesteaders begin to fence off their open pastures, helping reduce grazing pastures for cattle.

1880s - **Overstocking** - too many cattle ruin the grass. There is less food for the cattle, so they are skinnier, worth less, which reduces profits. This starts the decline of Open Range

1886-7 - **The Great Die Up**— An extremely harsh winter (-55 C) which ruined the open range ranching on the Plains, causing many cattle ranchers to go bankrupt.

1887 - **Small range ranching** becomes the main type of ranching on the Plains.

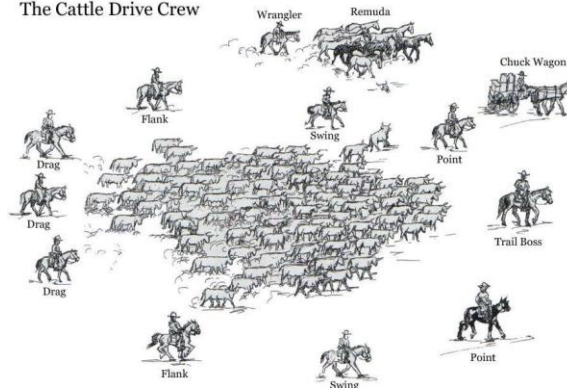
1890s - The cattle ranching **boom is over**.



Cowboy Roles on the Trail

- **Trail boss** - is in charge of the drive
- **Chuck wagon** - Acts as the cook
- **Point** - Keeps lookout and turns the herd
- **Swing** - Watches the flanks of the herd
- **Drag** - Chases up stragglers
- **Wrangler** - Looks after the horses

The Cattle Drive Crew



Key Terms:

Texas Longhorn - a popular breed of cattle, that could survive on the harsh Plains.

Cowboy - men who helped to drive the cattle along trails but later worked on ranches, managing the cattle and repairing fences.

Cattle Trail - a trail used to 'drive' cattle from ranches in Texas to the Plains or cow towns like Abilene.

Goodnight Loving Trail - a trail set up by Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving to drive cattle from Texas to Cheyenne/Denver on the Plains, to be sold.

Cow Town - towns on the railroad like Abilene and Dodge City that transported cattle East.

Chisholm Trail - a trail from Texas, direct to Abilene, over 35,000 cattle were driven along this trail.

Abilene - 'Cow Town' created by Joseph McCoy in 1867, 3 million cattle passed through it.

John Iliff - set up the first cattle ranch on the plains and became the first Cattle Baron, owning over 26,000 cattle, he was a millionaire.

Open Range Ranch - large ranch (cattle farm) that uses huge areas of grassland which is not fenced, so the cattle can graze (eat) the grass freely.

Beef Bonanza - the 1870—80s, when open range ranching was at its peak, as profits were high.

Cattle Baron - wealthy and powerful cattle ranchers who dominated the cattle industry.

Barbed Wire - Spiked wire, used to prevent animals escaping or predators entering farms/ranches.

Small Range Ranching - The main method of ranching from 1887 onwards. As a result, prices began to rise again.

Subject: History

Topic: American West 4 – Law and Order in the West

Key Concepts/features:

Code of the West - CENTRAL to the American West. You were expected to stand up for yourself, using force to protect yourself and your property. Important as there were too few law officials.

Lawlessness – US Federal Government found it difficult to establish law and order on Great Plains due to speed that mining camps and other settlements sprang up. This led to the organisation of vigilance committees who took the law into their own hands and were often corrupt.

The Range Wars– The beef bonanza leads to the introduction of cattle ranching on Plains. There is conflict between ranchers and homesteaders which became known as the Range Wars in the later 19th century.

Range Wars– On the whole, the problem of law and order improves but range wars and town conflicts such as Lincoln County War, Gunfight at OK Corral and the Johnson County war prove that lawlessness still exists as many law enforcement officers were ex-criminals.



Law and Order – Examples

Lincoln County War - 1878

Conflict in New Mexico between John Chisum (Cattle Baron) and newcomer Lawrence Murphy over power and control in the area. Murphy was killed in dodgy circumstances and Billy the Kid vowed revenge and began killing anyone he thought was linked. He was then killed by sheriff Pat Garrett.

Range Wars

During the 1870s-1890s there were many conflicts that focussed on control and ownership of the land on the Great Plains, mainly between ranchers and homesteaders.

Johnson County War, Wyoming – 1892

The most famous of the Range Wars, was a conflict between powerful cattle barons (WSGA) and homesteaders who claimed the land previously used as part of the open range. The barons blamed the homesteaders for rustling. Texan gunfighters were hired to murder leading homesteaders, BUT major opposition and the gunfighters were trapped and had to be rescued by the army! BUT no-one was actually charged or punished...

Gunfight at the OK Corral

Probably the most famous gunfight in the American West. Between the Virgil brother and Doc Holliday (the forces of the law and northerners) against the Clanton and McLaurys (cowboys and southerners). Illustrates the tension still after the civil war between north and south, and the townsfolk and the cowboys.

Key Terms:

Claim jumping - attempts to steal the best mine land from other miners.

Lawlessness - where towns have few rules and laws and violence is high.

Miners' Courts - Courts set up by miners to settle disputes over claims to land.

Outlaw - a person who has broken the law, especially one who remains at large or is a fugitive.

Rustler - An animal thief who stole cattle.

Sheriff - appointed to uphold the law in territories over 5,000 population.

Vigilance Committees - Group of ordinary citizens that decides to punish a group of law-breakers itself instead of relying on the official justice system.

Key People/Groups:

Billy the Kid – Central figure in the Lincoln County War. Perfect example of how being on the right/wrong side of the law can become blurred.

Wyatt Earp – Played a central role in the gunfight at the OK Corral.

WSGA – Wyoming Stock Growers Association. Powerful group of ranchers who saw homesteaders taking land they had always used.

Subject: History
Topic: American West 5 –
Conflict with the Plains Indians

Early Government Policy

Indian Removal Act, 1830 - 46,000 Cherokee Indians forced to move from the East to 'Indian Territory' on the Plains, called the 'Trail of Tears' by the tribes.

Permanent Indian Frontier 1834 – US Government sets up a border separates white/ Indian territory BUT people still cross the plains (Gold Rush/Oregon Trail) and not stopped.

Growing Westward Expansion - 1846 USA gained Oregon and Mexico in 1848. US Government encourages settlers to cross the plains to settle – TENSION RISE.

Indian Appropriations Act, 1851 – plans to move Indians to specific territory, so whites could settle = first reservations.

The Fort Laramie Treaty, 1851 - Thousands of white settlers crossing plains cause conflict over buffalo, land and resources. US Government and tribes agreed:

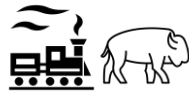
- Each Indian tribe would live in specific territory (Sioux have Black Hills & Dakota), would not attack white settlers and would allow roads and railroads to be built through their lands
- Whites agreed: Give Indians supplies and \$50,000 & respect Indian territory, and not break treaty



CENTRAL IDEA

Indians are savages, must be civilised or removed as whites need to fulfil Manifest Destiny
 HOWEVER, they at first respect Indian territory...

Causes of conflict



Railroads cut through territory/buffalo migration. Buffalo Bill hired to clear tracks of buffalo, kills 4280 in a year = less food. Brought settlers



Gold Rush, miners cross lands/kill Indians. Bozeman trail = Red Clouds War in 1868, as whites break FL treaty, whilst Custer's discovery of gold in black hills = 1876 war

The Indian Wars

Little Crows War, 1862: Sioux unhappy at their reservation (poor land, not given supplies) and attack reservation & settlements, killing 600 white settlers. Little Crow and men executed, Moved reservation (worse land).

Black Kettles War, 1864: Black Kettle agrees Fort Wise Treaty to move to reservation, but Dog Soldier Indians refuse and go to war. Black Kettle mistakenly attacked by Colonel Chivington at Sandcreek, 130 died.

Red Clouds War, 1868: Miners breaking Fort Laramie Treaty by crossing Bozeman Trail in Indian lands in Dakota, Red Cloud goes to war. He and Crazy horse wipe out 150 white soldiers in Fetterman Massacre and close the trail. Red Cloud wins = 2nd Fort Laramie



Second Fort Laramie Treaty, 1868: Closed Bozeman trail through Indian lands but Red Cloud agrees to move tribe to the 'Great Sioux Reservation' incl. Black Hills

Destruction of Way of Life

President Grants Peace Policy, 1868: Agrees to spent \$2 million to improve reservations, appoints Indian Ely Parker to Indian Bureau & puts Quakers in charge to reduce problems. Any Indians who refuse to go to reservations will be hunted down/killed 'comply or die'

Second Indian Appropriations Act, 1870: Indians no longer independent people, whites should make decisions for them.

Reservations

By 1885 only 200 buffalo left = tribes forces on to reservations to farm/food handouts. CONTROL OF TRIBES.



Control - controlled by Bureau of Indian affairs = power of chiefs loss.

Confinement – cannot leave the reservations of attacked by US Army.

Civilise – churches built to convert to Christianity. Forced to farm the land.

Battle of Little Big Horn, 1876

Gold found in Black Hills (v sacred land) offer to buy it from the Sioux for \$6m but they refuse and attack miners and US army sent. Indians leave reservation in protest, Custer is sent to hunt them down and finds at Little Big Horn river. He splits his army and his men are massacred.

After - US government bring full force against and ALL tribes on reservations withing 5 years. All old treaties cancelled.

Dawes Act, 1887 – US Government ends the reservations. Aim = separate tribes, force civilise and free up more land for whites. Act offers 160 acres per Indian family. Land available was poor and many Indians starved, sold land and suffered.