Crime and punishment

Tithings- Groups of ten men who were responsible for each other's behaviour. If one member of the group broke the law then the others had to bring him to justice

Hue and cry –Raising the alarm (by means of loud shouts or cries) when a crime has been committed. Everyone within hearing distance was expected to join the hunt for the suspect.

Bow Street Runners – Group that was set up by the Fielding Brothers to improve policing in London. Had a newspaper with information bout criminals called the Hue and Cry. Horse patrols were successful at stopping highway robbery.

Metropolitan Police- Police force that was set up by Robert Peel in London in 1829. Paid for out of taxation. Officers were uniformed and CID was set up in 1842.

Trial by ordeal- A trial held in or near a church where God judges the accused with a sign of guilt or innocence. **Trial by combat** was a type of trial by ordeal where guilt is decided by a participant being defeated in combat.

Local Juries- Trail with a jury made up of the local community where the jury would know the accused.

Bloody Code – Harsh laws that were introduced in the late 17th and early 18th centuries that made even minor crimes punishable by death.

Transportation -Sending of convicted criminals overseas, often to the United States and then to Australia.

Pillory – A wooden frame with hole in it that held the head and the hands of a convicted offender. **Stocks** held the feet of a criminal. Both were intended to publically humiliate the criminal.

Pentonville Prison-The first prison to be built for the separate system. It was a model for others, prisoners are kept on wings. Designed not only to deter criminals but also reform them.

Silent System- Prisoners were expected to be silent at all times. Hard wooden bunks, food was the same every day, prisoners took part in hard labour. It was designed to deter criminals.

Poaching- The illegal hunting of animals. Normally done by poor people on the land of the rich. Often was seen as a social crime.

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England

Edward the Confessor: Died in 1066 without a successor. Was a religious man and left running the country to others.

Harold Godwinson: Leading member of the Godwin family. Huge wealth and military success. Most powerful person in the country under Edward the Confessor. Won the Battle of Stamford Bridge and lost the Battle of Hastings.

Edgar Aethling: Closest blood relation to Edward the Confessor but a young boy. Didn't have the support to be given the throne in 1066.

Harold Hardrada: Viking King who invaded in 1066 to try and take the throne. Supported by Tostig. Won the Battle of Gate Fulford but lost at Stamford Bridge.

Battle of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge. Battles in the North of England, at Fulford (20th September 1066) Hardrada and Tostig defeated Edwin and Morcar. Stamford Bridge (25th September 1066) Harold Godwinson defeated Hardrada and Tostig.

Battle of Hastings (14th October 1066)- Battle between William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson. Won by William of Normandy due to tactics and the fact Harold's men had just fought at Stanford Bridge and had to march south.

Tostig- Brother of Harold Godwinson. Was Earl of Northumbria but his people rebelled against him due to his harsh rule. Joined with Harold Hardarda to try and overthrow Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

Harrying of the North (1069-70). Williams attack on the North of England as he was unhappy about rebellions. Houses were burnt and salt was ploughed into the ground to stop crops growing.

The Witan- Powerful lords and bishops who were the advisers to Anglo-Saxon kings. Could recommend who would become the next king.

Edwin and Morcar- Anglo-Saxon Earls. Supported Harold Godwinson and fought Hardrada at Gate Fulford. Revolt against William in 1068.

The American West

Land was sacred; farming and mining were disrespectful

Buffalo was used for food, shelter, clothing, equipment. **Extermination** of buffalo to get Indians on reservations. Life on reservations encouraged Indians to **disregard** their traditions

1834 Permanent Indian Frontier was a border to keep Indians and settlers apart

1851 Indian Appropriations Act Began moving Indians on reservations and encouraged them to farm the land.

Donner Party failed because of a lack of planning, whereas Mormons succeeded because planned in groups and had a range of skills with good leadership worked together to settle.

Law enforcers: Sheriffs poorly paid/trained, covered wide areas

Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 Indians allowed govt. to build roads/army posts through their lands also permitted railroad surveyors on land and allowed migrants to travel through land. Safely.

Homestead Act 1862 160 acres anyone filed a claim for $10, live on it for 5 years then pay $30 to own it. Settled over 6m acres by 1876 but ranch owners got employees to file claims

Pacific Railroad Act 1862 Indians lost rights to land along route and companies promoted cheap land

Timber & Culture Act 1873 Extra 160 acres if trees planted on ¼ land

Goodnight trails to Wyoming and Colorado to Indian reservations **McCoy** built Abilene on Kansas Pacific Railroad transport **Iliff** ranched on the Plains –the **cattle barons** large ranches and herds of cattle

1862 Little Crow's War: Attack on Agency due to starvation resulted in harsh repercussions **1864 Sand Creek Massacre**: Attacks on settlers due to starvation ended in a massacre **1866-68 Red Cloud's War**: Use of Bozeman Trail (hunting grounds) attacks on army led to **second Fort Laramie Treaty 1868**

Grant's Peace Policy (1868) Result of more white settlers moving West. Improved management of reservations to stop corruption many Indians who refused to move therefore became hostile.

Billy the Kid; showed justice system in Lincoln county weak and **Wyatt Earp**; Deputy sheriff who had a violent approach and was forced out

Johnson County War 1892 showed corrupt cattle barons had influence over law but led to smaller ranches/less power.

Battle of the Little Bighorn 1876: Changed public opinion, Indians seen as a real threat it pressure on govt. to crush Indian resistance.

Dawes Act 1887 allocated Indian families 160 acre plots to farm. **Exoduster Movement 1879**; black Americans moving to Kansas taking up Homestead claims. Whereas **Oklahoma Land Rush 1893**; leftover Indian territory from **Dawes Act** put up for sale and divided up into 160 acre sections for white settlers to claim.

Germany 1919-39

Great Depression - Worldwide economic crash that led to widespread unemployment in Germany. Major contributory factor for Hitler's rise to power.

Munich Putsch - Armed Nazi uprising in Munich centred around a Nazi gathering in a beer hall.

SA - Stormtroopers, the force of thugs set up by Hitler in 1921 to intimidate his political opponents.

SS - 'Protection squad'. Originally the private bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders, the SS later became the main instrument of terror in Nazi Germany.

Weimar Republic - Unofficial name of the German state from 1918-1933. Problems during this period included the invasion of the Ruhr, Spartacist uprising, hyperinflation and the Kapp Putsch. Solutions included The Dawe's Plan, Young Plan, Kellogg-Briand Pact and The Lacarno Pact.

Treaty of Versailles - The treaty that ended the First World War. Seen as very harsh by many Germans including Hitler.

Goebbels - German Nazi politician and Reich Minister of Propaganda of Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945. He was one of Adolf Hitler's close associates and most devoted followers. Responsible for the Nazi propaganda machine.

Reichstag Fire - burning of the Reichstag (parliament) building in Berlin, on the night of February 27, 1933, a key event in the establishment of the Nazi dictatorship and widely believed to have been contrived by the newly formed Nazi government itself to turn public opinion against its opponents and to assume emergency powers.

Enabling Act - law passed by the German Reichstag (Diet) in 1933 that enabled Adolf Hitler to assume dictatorial powers. Deputies from the Nazi Party, the German National People's Party, and the Centre Party voted in favour of the act, which "enabled" Hitler's government to issue decrees independently of the Reichstag and the presidency. It gave Hitler a base from which to carry out the first steps of his National Socialist revolution.

Night of the Long Knives - purge of Nazi leaders by Adolf Hitler on June 30, 1934. Fearing that the paramilitary SA had become too powerful, Hitler ordered his elite SS guards to murder the organization's leaders, including Ernst Röhm. Also killed that night were hundreds of other perceived opponents of Hitler.

Gestapo - the political police of Nazi Germany. The Gestapo ruthlessly eliminated opposition to the Nazis within Germany and its occupied territories.

Kristallnacht - the night of November 9–10, 1938, when German Nazis attacked Jewish persons and property. The name Kristallnacht refers ironically to the litter of broken glass left in the streets after these pogroms. The violence continued during the day of November 10, and in some places acts of violence continued for several more days.

Hitler Youth - organisation set up by Adolf Hitler in 1933 for educating and training male youth in Nazi principles. Under the leadership of Baldur von Schirach, head of all German youth programs, the Hitler Youth included by 1935 almost 60 percent of German boys. On July 1, 1936, it became a state agency that all young "Aryan" Germans were expected to join.