

Activity 2 – Focus for teaching and learning: Thematic study

Option 10 Crime and punishment:

The key factors are: attitudes in society; individuals and institutions (Church and government); and science and technology. (Specification, page 8)

Topic booklet extract

| c1000–c1500: Crime and punishment in medieval England | Exemplification | Exemplification of the role of factors in change |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crimes against the person, property and authority, including poaching as an example of ‘social’ crime.• Changing definitions of crime as a result of the Norman Conquest, including William I’s Forest Laws. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distinction between serious crimes like murder and arson and minor crimes like petty theft.• Crimes against the person such as assault and murder. Crimes against property such as stealing crops or poaching. Crimes against authority such as treason.• Impact of the Norman Conquest: introduction of the Forest Laws, extending royal authority. Other examples could include the murdrum fine and rebellion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of individuals and institutions: role of the monarch and the Church in defining what was a crime; and changes after the Norman Conquest and in the later medieval period.• Role of attitudes in society: attitudes towards ‘social’ crimes. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. The nature of law enforcement and punishment | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change and continuity between the Saxon and Norman era e.g. increasing importance of the king under the | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of individuals and institutions: changing role of monarch in law enforcement. Impact of need for |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement in Anglo-Saxon, Norman and later medieval England, including tithings, the hue and cry, and the parish constable. • The emphasis on deterrence and retribution, the use of fines, corporal and capital punishment. The use and end of the Saxon Wergild. | <p>Normans along with the continuation of local law enforcement. The use of JPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in capital punishment under the Normans and increasing use of physical and public punishment to deter. • The ending of the Wergild and introduction of fines paid to the king. | <p>Normans to maintain authority. Role of the Church in law enforcement and punishment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of attitudes in society: attitudes to punishment as deterrence and retribution. |
| c1500–c1700: Crime and punishment in early modern England | Exemplification | Exemplification of the role of factors in change |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and changing definitions of criminal activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including heresy and treason. • New definitions of crime in the sixteenth century: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of tensions during Tudor rule, the Reformation, economic context and unemployment in terms of defining crimes. • The implications of invention of the printing press and increased population. | |

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| <p>vagabondage and witchcraft.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges of social crimes such as poaching and smuggling. • The Vagrancy Acts (e.g. 1547/97) and Witchcraft Acts (e.g. 1542/1604) to highlight the changing definitions of crime. | |
| <p>2. The nature of law enforcement and punishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement, including town watchmen. • The continued use of corporal and capital punishment; the introduction of transportation and the start of the Bloody Code. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change and continuity in official and community methods of law enforcement. • Impact of changes to the Church on law enforcement and punishment – reform of Sanctuary and Benefit of Clergy. Increased secular control during this period. • The reasons for transportation to America, the start of the Bloody Code in 1688 with 50 capital offences. | |

Option 11 Medicine

The key factors are: individuals and institutions (Church and government); science and technology; and attitudes in society. (Specification, page 11)

Topic booklet extract

| c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England | Exemplification | Exemplification of the role of factors in change |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">Ideas about the cause of disease and illness<ul style="list-style-type: none">Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease.Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The belief that illness was a punishment from God.The use of astrology in the diagnosis and treatment of illness, representing a new development in this time period.The Theory of the Four Humours, created by Hippocrates in Ancient Greece and developed by Galen in Ancient Rome; promoted by the Church and used widely by doctors.Miasma: the idea of disease being caused by bad air and foul smells. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The role of individuals and institutions: the Church's influence and resulting continuity in beliefs about the cause of disease, as the Church promoted the Theory of the Four Humours and discouraged human dissection.The role of attitudes in society: supernatural and religious explanations of illness. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">Approaches to prevention and treatment<ul style="list-style-type: none">Approaches to prevention and treatment and their | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Religious actions included prayer and flagellation.The use of the Theory of Opposites, bleeding and purging to | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The role of individuals and institutions: the Church's provision of some hospital care; the Church's influence over medical training for |

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| <p>connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500. | <p>treat illness, based on the idea of the Four Humours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herbal remedies from the apothecary or mixed at home – most common form of treatment. Hospitals provided by the Church as centres for recuperation rather than for the sick. Treatment and care for most sick people at home by the women of the household. Availability of physicians only for the rich. Apothecaries and barber surgeons: provided herbal remedies and carried out small surgeries, such as the treatment of haemorrhoids. | <p>physicians, leading to continuity in this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of individuals and institutions: local government clearance of foul-smelling areas, such as overflowing cesspits, due to the belief in miasma. The role of attitudes in society: preventative actions and treatments based on supernatural and religious beliefs. |
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| c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England | Exemplification | Exemplification of the role of factors in change |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas about the cause of disease and illness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing use of the Theory of the Four Humours. Thomas Sydenham’s championing of observation over theory when diagnosing patients and development | |

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| <p>scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis. The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.</p> | <p>of the concept of ‘species’ of disease to improve observation. His book, <i>Observationes Medicae</i>, as the standard medical textbook for the next two centuries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More widespread use of printing, allowing better access to up-to-date medical texts. • Founding of the Royal Society in 1660. Their sponsorship of scientists in research and assistance with publication, improving the spread of knowledge. | |
| <p>2. Approaches to prevention and treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. • Change in care and treatment; improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of many of England’s hospitals following the dissolution of the monasteries. • Setting up of some free hospitals, funded by charitable donations and run by trained physicians instead of monks. • Publication by Vesalius, a professor of surgery in Padua, of <i>The Fabric of the Human Body</i> in 1543, with detailed drawings of human dissections, leading to an improvement in anatomical understanding. | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity in most medical training being theoretical and based on classical works such as Galen. Carrying out of some dissections. | |
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Option 12 Warfare

The key factors are: governments and individuals; science, technology and communications; and attitudes in society. (Specification, page 14)

Topic booklet extract

| c1250–c1500: Medieval warfare and English society | Exemplification | Exemplification of the role of factors in change |
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| <p>1. The nature of warfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The composition of the army, including the roles of the infantry, archer and the mounted knight. The link between social structure and army command. The impact on warfare (strategy, tactics and combat) of new weapons and formations, including the longbow | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The link between the feudal system and the hierarchy of army command in England. The importance in battle of the mounted knight and the role of the archer and infantry; the use of mercenaries. Strategy: offensive and defensive army formations and tactics. The advantages of the crossbow and the longbow, their impact on battle and the decline of the mounted knight. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of government and individuals: monarch's leadership of a medieval army (e.g. roles of William Wallace, Edward I and Henry V in planning strategy and deciding tactics in battle). Limited role in provisioning or equipping a feudal army. The role of science, technology and communications: developments in the greater power and |

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| <p>and schiltrons. The importance of gunpowder and the development of cannon. The decline of the mounted knight.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defensive formations, the use of the pike and the schiltrons. The development of gunpowder and cannon – the advantages and limitations of their use in battle and the need for trained personnel and logistical planning. | <p>accuracy of the crossbow and longbow, the features of the schiltrons and the effects of gunpowder.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of attitudes in society: influence on the authority and role of the monarch and the knight. |
| <p>2. The experience of war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recruitment and training of combatants in the medieval feudal army. The impact of war on civilians, including the impact of feudal duties and army plunder on civilian lives. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The link between the feudal system and the feudal levy, the role of the monarch, the role of the local lord and the terms under which individuals at each level served in the army. Approaches to recruitment, provisioning and equipment. Daily routine, training, equipment and weapons of the knight, infantry and archer, including the peacetime training of knights and the introduction of compulsory archery practice. The effects of requisitioning and plunder on civilians. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of government and individuals: the structure of government and attitudes towards authority. The role of science, technology and communications: the effect on training of technological developments in weapons and the need for new tactics. |

| c1500–c1700: Warfare and English society in the early modern period | Exemplification | Exemplification of the role of factors in change |
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| <p>1. The nature of warfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change in the composition of the army in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including the role of the musketeer, pikemen and the cavalry. The development of a standing army. The impact on warfare of developments in weaponry, including new muskets and pistols. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity in that recruitment was on a similar basis to the feudal army, with each section owing loyalty to their own leader but more likely to be paid for their service. Change in the development of a standing army and clearer structure of army command. Change as armies became more professional and training was needed for specific weapons such as muskets and cannon, and for effective use of formations and tactics. Continuity in the basic role of the infantry and cavalry. Change in the way that training for the use of the musket could be done in days, rather than the years of practice needed to become a skilled archer. Change in Cromwell's emphasis on ability as the key to command rather than the previous emphasis on social status. | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the way that the use of muskets led to the development of a new role for cavalry as mobile dragoons. • Changes in the way new weapons led to the use of new formations and new tactics in battle. | |
| <p>2. The experience of war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recruitment and training of combatants, including the New Model Army. • The impact of war on civilians, including recruitment and requisitioning. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity in the link between the local society and central authority for recruitment and the terms under which individuals at each level served in the army. • Continuity and change in the problems of recruitment, provisioning and equipment. • Continuity and change in the daily routine, training, equipment and weapons. • Continuity and change in the effects of requisitioning and plunder on civilians, especially during the civil wars. | |

Option 13 Migration

The key factors are: institutions (government and Church); religion; economic influences and attitudes in society. (Specification, page 17)

Topic booklet extract

| c800–c1500: Migration in medieval England | Exemplification | Exemplification of the role of factors in change |
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| <p>1 The context for migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for migration and patterns of settlement, including Vikings, Normans, Jews and other European traders and craftsmen.• The context of English society: landownership and the growth of towns; the role of the wool industry; opportunities for migrants, including the need for royal finance; England as a part of Christendom. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The nature of England in the ninth century and the factors that made it an inviting prospect for raiding and settlement.• The causes of Viking raiding and eventual settlement in England.• The reasons encouraging and enabling Norman migration to and settlement in England and the shift of power to the south of the country.• The growth of England as a Christian nation led to the foundation of monastic orders with a European motherhouse.• Other migrant groups during this period included Jews and Italians, who came as moneylenders and were sometimes repaid with land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The role of economic conditions in England attracting both raids and settlement by various groups, for example fertile land, mineral deposits, existing trade, and the development of towns.• The absence of a strong, centralised authority, which allowed Viking coastal raids and then settlement to be successful.• Government: establishment of the Danelaw and its impact on local communities and culture in England.• The role of the Church: the reasons why raiders targeted churches and monastic institutions.• Government: the use of land as a reward for William's supporters encouraged migration from Normandy. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government: the centralisation of authority in the south of England. • The concept of Christendom encouraged the international movement of craftsmen, clergy, scholars, traders etc. |
| <p>2. The experience and impact of migrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The experience of migrants in England: their relations with the authorities and the existing population, including the legal status of 'alien' and the impact of the Black Death. • The impact of migrants in England, including the Danelaw, culture, trade and the built environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact on England of Viking raids and settlements, including developments in law and order, and trading networks. • The Norman impact on language, buildings, settlement, religion and trade. • Norman religious influences: the building of cathedrals and monasteries; the increased prominence of sheep farming for wool production. • The position of Jewish migrants in England as the 'property of the king'; their contribution to the English economy and their eventual expulsion. • Individuals such as Licoricia of Winchester, who helped to fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of government: the creation of Danelaw. • The role of government: Normans as conquerors and the impact of castles on local society. • The role of government: changes made to law and order by the Normans, including the reduction in slavery. • The role of government: changes in the legal status of migrants, including 'resident aliens' and Letters of Denization. • The role of the Church and the building of cathedrals and monasteries. • Attitudes in society: the gradual integration of Anglo-Saxons and Normans; the impact on language and culture. |

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| | building projects such as Westminster Abbey. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic influences: the provision of special conditions to encourage Jewish migrants and of trading links to Europe; regulations to protect English trade. |
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| c1500–c1700: Migration in early modern England | Exemplification | Exemplification of the role of factors in change |
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| <p>1. The context for migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change and continuity in reasons for migration and patterns of settlement, including migrants from Europe and Africa. The changing context of English society: changing social structures; economic growth, including the cloth industry and global trading companies; privateering and trade; the emergence of England as a predominantly Protestant nation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing nature of commerce in England: the rise of the cloth trade, the development of trading companies and the early slave trade. The development of the Church of England and the subsequent migration of Protestants in pursuit of religious freedom. The status of migrants within England's developing legal system. The development of shifting communities in ports as the Atlantic trade grew and increased migration as trade routes and employment opportunities opened up. | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formal readmission of Jewish migrants to Britain in 1656 and subsequent settlements. • Other migrant groups recorded in this time period, including Germans, Dutch, Romani Gypsies, Native Americans and Africans. | |
| <p>2. The experience and impact of migrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The experience of migrants in England: their relations with the authorities and the existing population. • The impact of migrants in England, including culture, trade, industry and agriculture. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shifting communities in ports and the effects on housing, employment and culture. • Social attitudes and the integration of immigrants; also resentment of 'special treatment' and riots such as 'evil Mayday'. • The negative experiences of groups such as the Palatines and the Romani Gypsies. • Impact on agriculture: Vermuyden's drainage project in the Fens. • The impact of ongoing Protestant migration into England, including the impact of foreign-owned presses in distributing literature. | |