

22nd September

History GCSE Controlled
Assessment
Part B - Historical Investigation

Learning Gain - to explore why we have a police force and to understand what we mean by "Policing by Consent".

Learning Steps:



- To explore together the reasons we have a police force.
- To think about the basis of "policing by consent"
- Examine the principles applied when creating the early police.



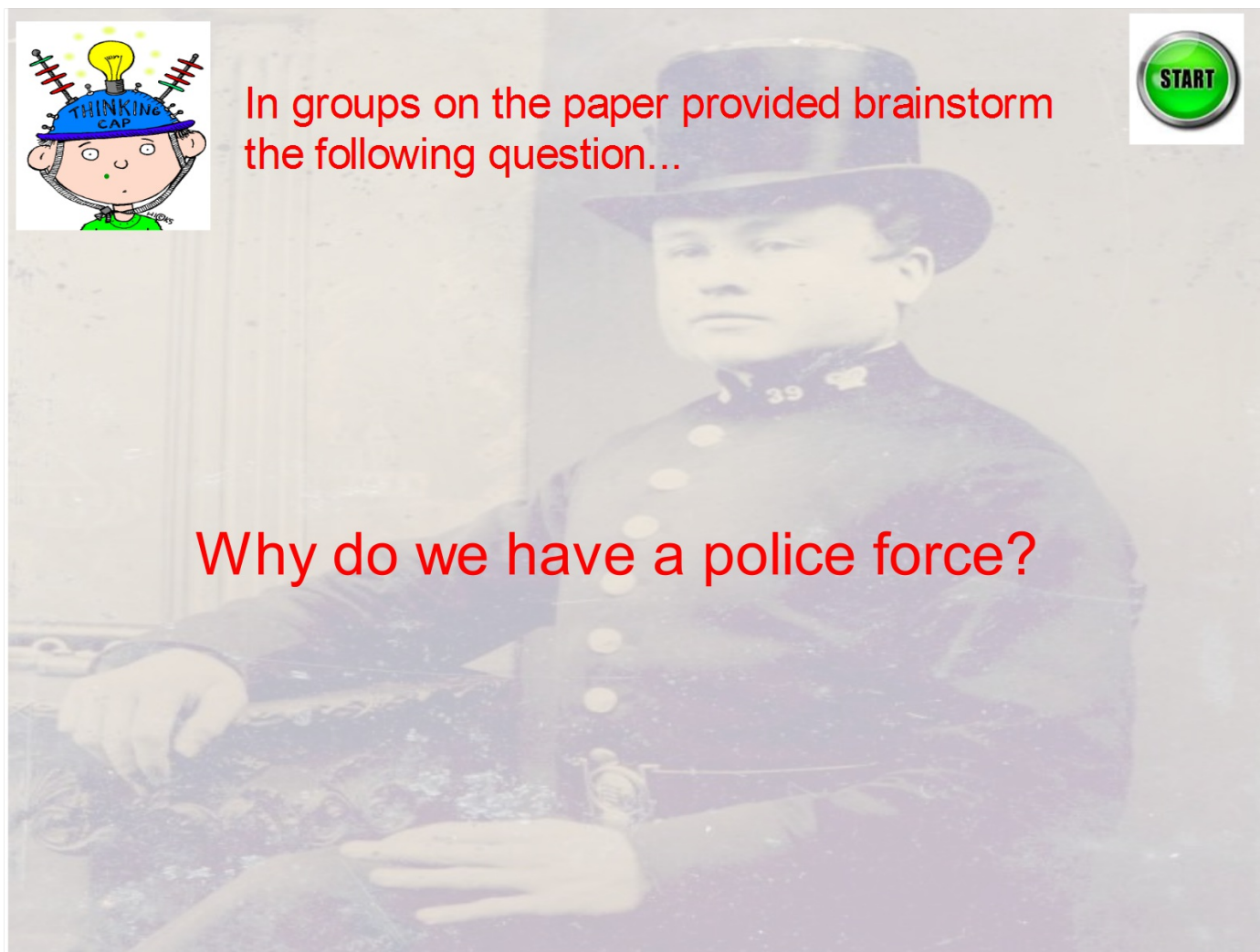
Sir Robert Peel



In groups on the paper provided brainstorm the following question...



Why do we have a police force?







What is the difference between the "Gestapo" in Germany under Hitler and the British police today?



Germany 1935



Britain 2014



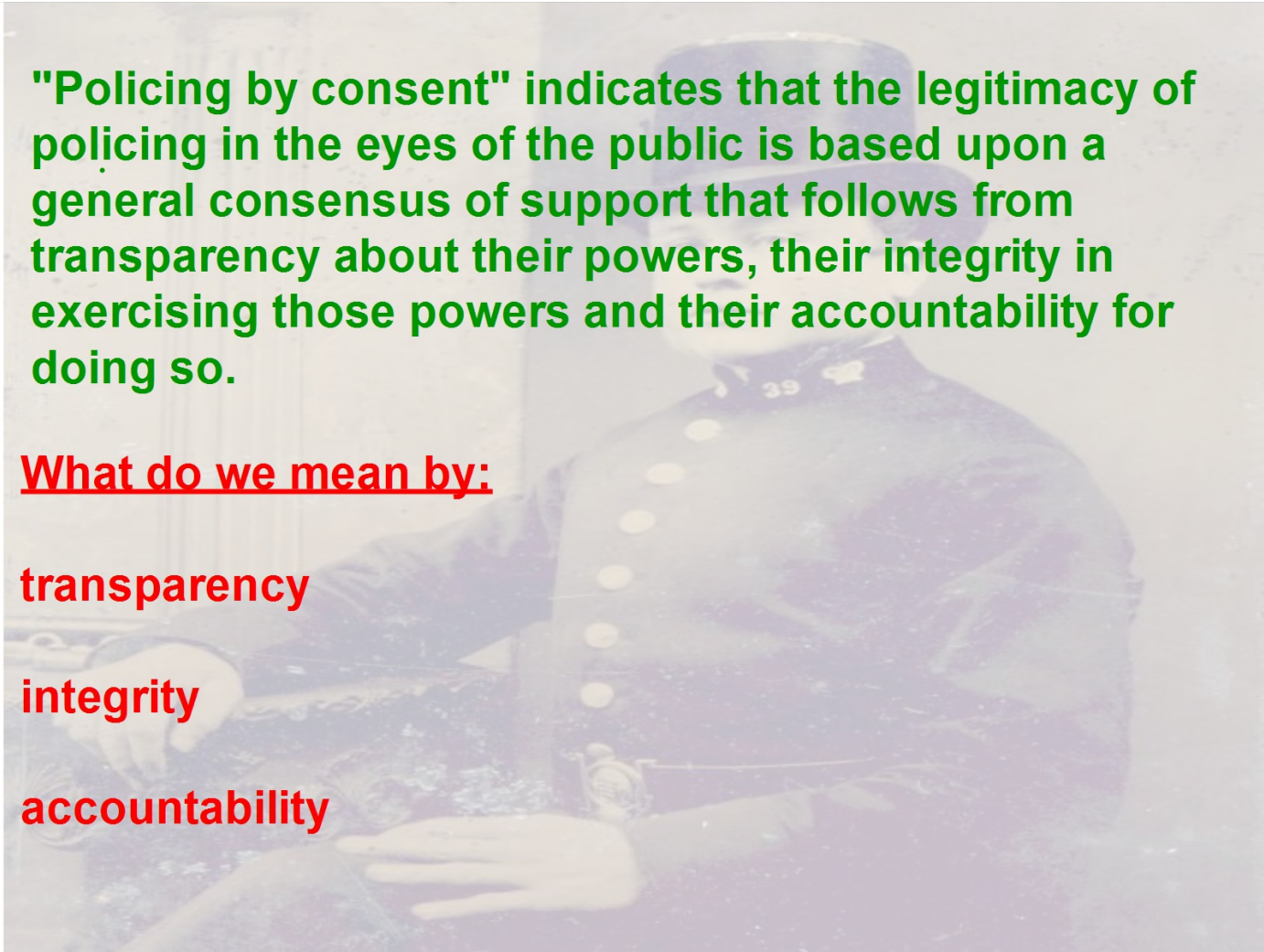


Policing by Consent:

In my model of policing police officers are regarded as citizens in uniform. They exercise their powers to police their fellow citizens with the implicit consent of those fellow citizens.



What does Peel mean by this?



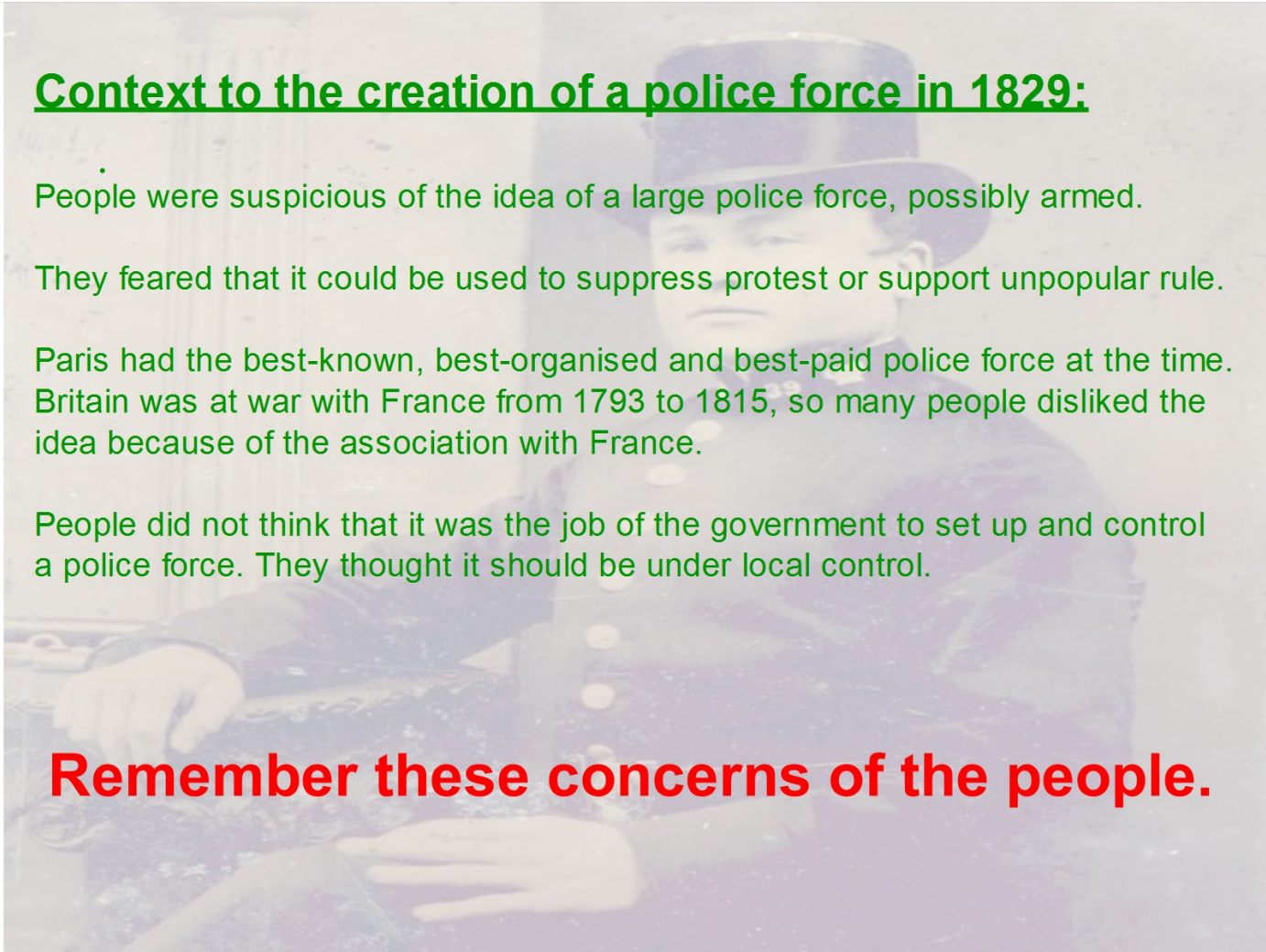
"Policing by consent" indicates that the legitimacy of policing in the eyes of the public is based upon a general consensus of support that follows from transparency about their powers, their integrity in exercising those powers and their accountability for doing so.

What do we mean by:

transparency

integrity

accountability



Context to the creation of a police force in 1829:

People were suspicious of the idea of a large police force, possibly armed.

They feared that it could be used to suppress protest or support unpopular rule.

Paris had the best-known, best-organised and best-paid police force at the time. Britain was at war with France from 1793 to 1815, so many people disliked the idea because of the association with France.

People did not think that it was the job of the government to set up and control a police force. They thought it should be under local control.

Remember these concerns of the people.

Glue your "Peelian Principles" into your book on a full page.

DO NOT FOLD



Use the highlighters to show the following:

Transparency

Integrity

Accountability

1.To prevent crime and disorder, as an alternative to their repression by military force and severity of legal punishment.

2.To recognise always that the power of the police to fulfil their functions and duties is dependent on public approval of their existence, actions and behaviour, and on their ability to secure and maintain public respect.

3.To recognise always that to secure and maintain the respect and approval of the public means also the securing of the willing co-operation of the public in the task of securing observance of laws.

4.To recognise always that the extent to which the co-operation of the public can be secured diminishes proportionately the necessity of the use of physical force and compulsion for achieving police objectives.

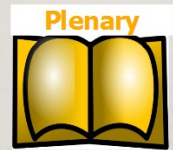
5.To seek and preserve public favour, not by pandering to public opinion, but by constantly demonstrating absolutely impartial service to law, in complete independence of policy, and without regard to the justice or injustice of the substance of individual laws, by ready offering of individual service and friendship to all members of the public without regard to their wealth or social standing, by ready exercise of courtesy and friendly good humour, and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life.

6.To use physical force only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient to obtain public co-operation to an extent necessary to secure observance of law or to restore order, and to use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on any particular occasion for achieving a police objective.

7.To maintain at all times a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and that the public are the police, the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence.

8.To recognise always the need for strict adherence to police-executive functions, and to refrain from even seeming to usurp the powers of the judiciary of avenging individuals or the State, and of authoritatively judging guilt and punishing the guilty.

9.To recognise always that the test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.



Think about the 9 Principles - how did Peel try and accommodate early fears about the creation of a Police Force?

