29th September

History GCSE Controlled Assessment Part B - Historical Investigation

Learning Gain - to explore potential conflict between policing public order and "Policing by Consent".

Learning Steps:



- Define what we mean by public order.
- What issues are raised by attempts to "police" public order.
- Focus on one case study the Trafalgar Square Riots of 1886/7.



Sir Robert Peel

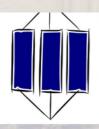




Define what you think "public order" means.



Define what you think "public order" means and give examples to illustrate your definition.



Define what you think "public order" means, give examples to illustrate your definition and link your work to our study of the Peelian Principles.



As the Police developed they met new challenges. Some could be overcome through the use of new technology and training. However some challenges went to the heart of what kind of police did we want to have.



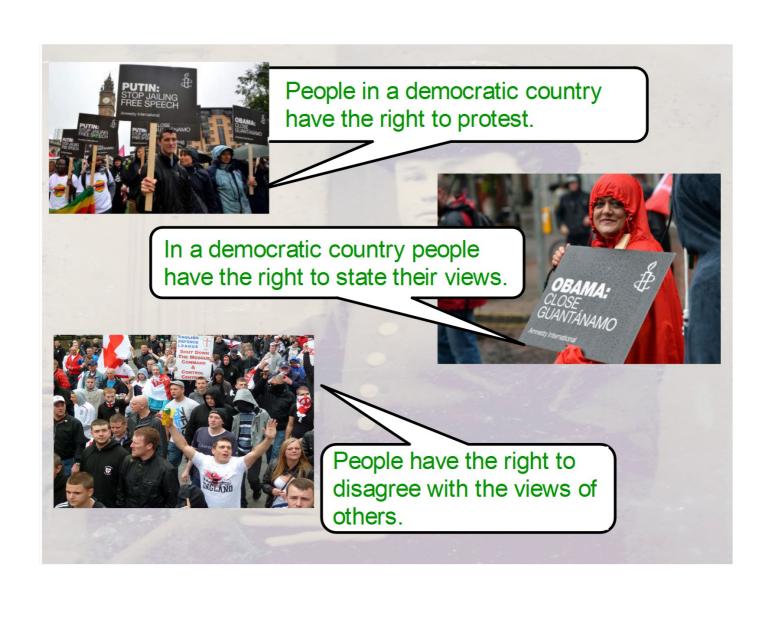
How did the Siege of Sidney Street create a challenge for the principles set down when Sir Robert Peel created the original police force?



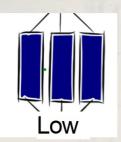


What conflict can arise from the democratic right to protest and the need to maintain public order?

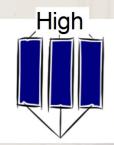




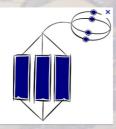




Match the freedoms to their limitations and explain why you have matched these together.



Evaluate each of the freedoms and rank order them. Explain why you have chosen the order.



For each of the freedoms, explain the issues for the police in managing the negative limitations of each freedom. The best answers will refer to the Peelian Principles.

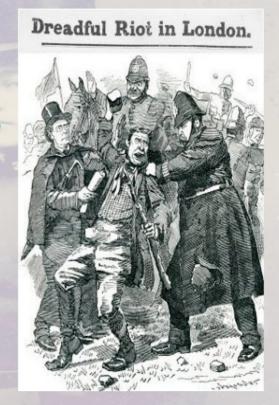
Case Study: Trafalgar Square Riots, 1886/7.

The years 1886/7 were marked by high unemployment and hardship in Britain.

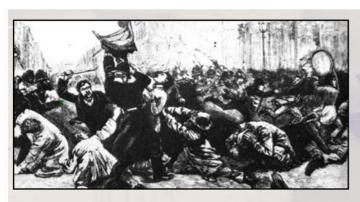
There was many mass protests by the hungry and jobless. One of these took place in Trafalgar Square on Monday 8th February 1886.

Te result of the protest was rioting and looting.

£25 million (today's value) of damage was done.



Police were strongly criticised for not preventing the looting and the Head of the Met Police had to resign.



When another protest was planned for Sunday13th Nov 1887 the new Police Chief, Sir Charles Warren banned it.



Warren decided he would use force against any people who broke the ban.

He deployed 4000 police on foot and horses. He also had 200 mounted soldiers and 800 armed life guards in reserve.



The leaders of the protest went ahead and over 70,000 marched on Trafalgar Square.

This led to violent clashes between police and protestors, many were injured and one died. 300 were arrested.



Look at the arguments below and classify which support the protestors and which the police.

Firm police action was needed

British citizens in the 19th century had the right to protest peacefully.

The police violence and use of armed soldiers was a brutal attack on peaceful marchers.

Criminals and looters used large protests as cover for their The police had a duty to protect people and property from damage and looting.

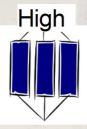
After November 1887 demos were peaceful and frequent rioting died down.

There was doubts at the time about whether the police ban was legal.

The marchers defied the police ban.

activities.

After 1887 the economy improved and there was less unemployment.



Use your learning on the issues surrounding policing by consent and policing public order and the views surrounding the Trafalgar Square Riots to write a paragraph each on the following:

Warren's actions can be seen as effective policing because...

Warren's actions can be seen as bad policing because...

