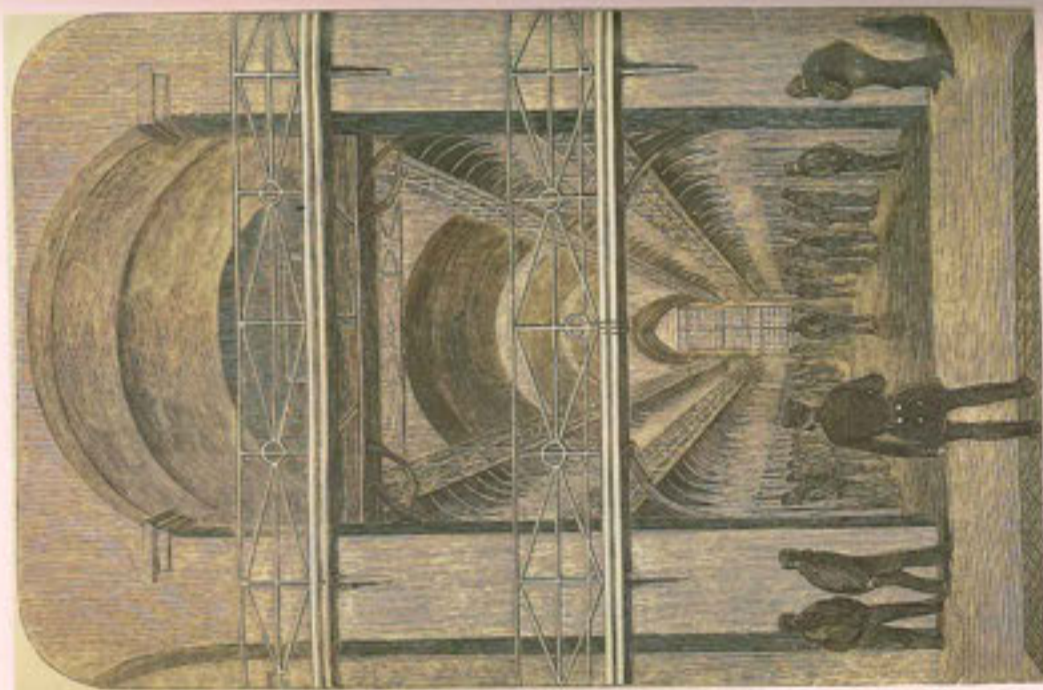


### Changes in the 1800s

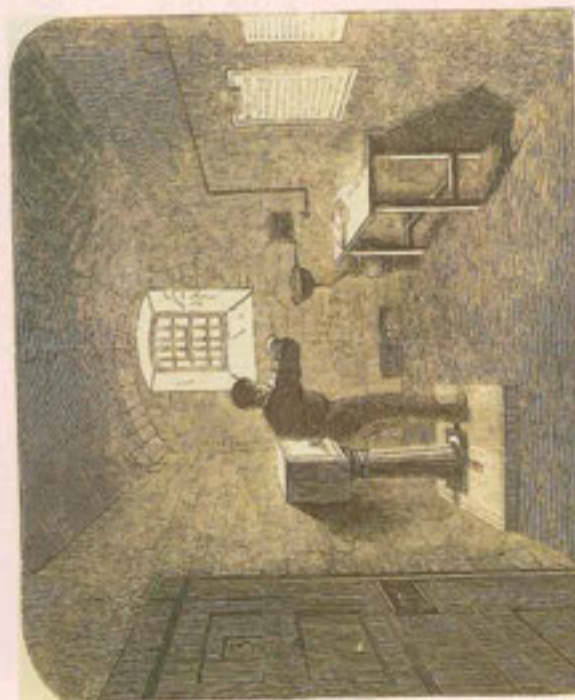
In the 1800s many changes were made in prisons to overcome the problems described on the previous two pages. Here you can see pictures of prisons in the nineteenth century. These all show the effects of reforms made in the 1800s, but the question is: 'What reforms were made?'



a



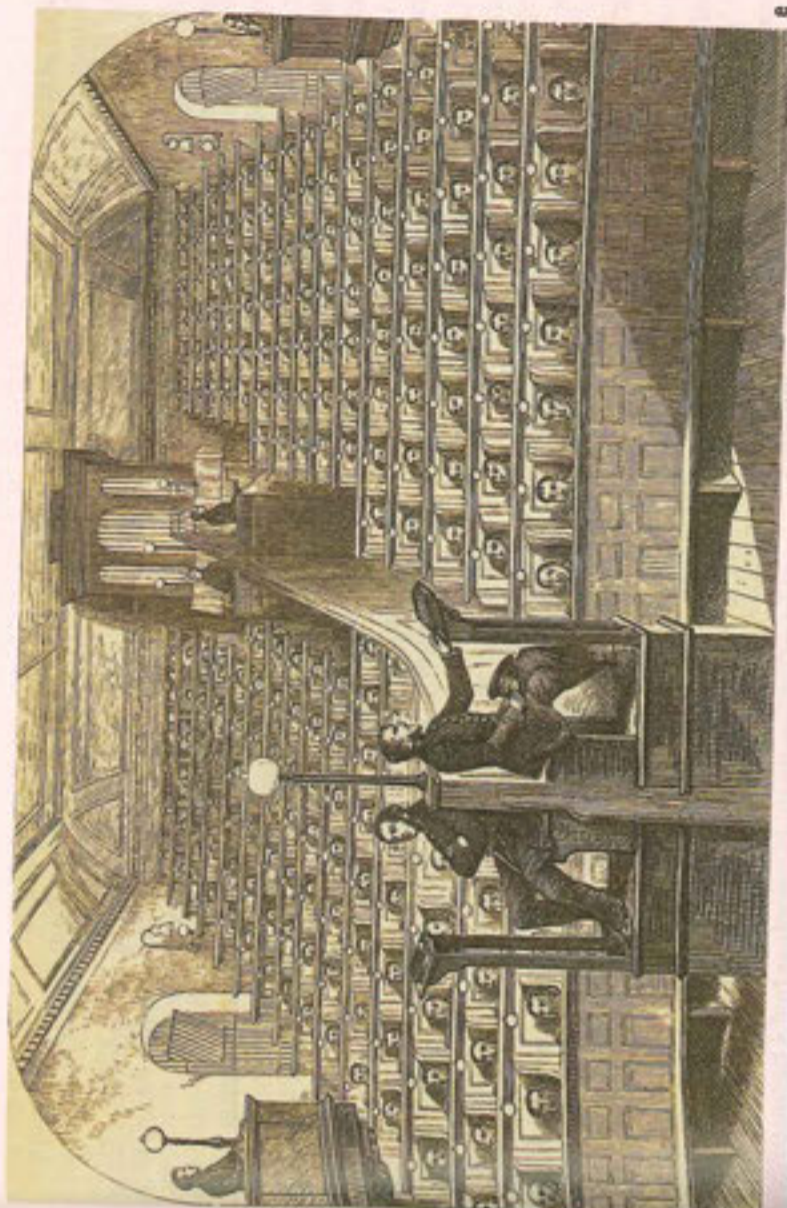
c



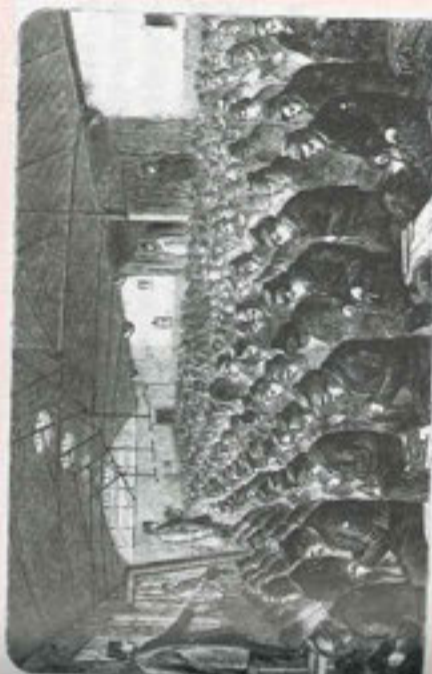
b



d



e



f



g

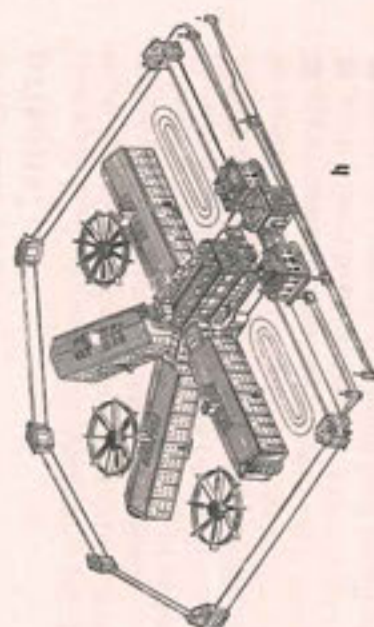
### TASK

You have two tasks.

1. Look carefully at the photographs and note down your conclusions about:

- what prison life was like in the 1800s
- what reforms had been introduced
- what the purpose of reform was.

2. There were two approaches to imprisonment in the 1800s – the *silent* system and the *separate* system which you will find out more about later. Which photographs do you think show features of which system?



h

# Prison reform in the 1800s

Use this worksheet to help you with the Task on page 127. Which caption belongs with which picture? Try to match them correctly.

<p>1. Prisoners attending a religious service. The chapel was built so that each prisoner was solitary and could not see other prisoners.</p>	<p>5. Prisoners exercising, wearing masks so that they could not see anyone. Guards patrolled to ensure silence. The prisoners held the rope at fixed intervals to stay apart.</p>
<p>2. Prisoners picking oakum, with the guards patrolling to ensure silence. Each prisoner pulled apart and cleaned a three-foot length of tarred ship's rope each day. The prison sold the strands to make string or fill mattresses. This practice led to the saying 'money for old rope'.</p>	<p>6. An interior view of the new Pentonville prison, built in 1842.</p>
<p>3. A prisoner in his cell, working the crank. Prisoners could turn the crank handle up to 20 times a minute, 10,000 times a day, for over eight hours. If a warder tightened a screw, it made the crank harder to turn, leading to warders being nicknamed 'screws'. The crank was abolished in 1902.</p>	<p>7. A cell in Pentonville prison, with a hammock for sleeping and a weaving loom for work.</p>
<p>4. Prisoners on the treadwheel – walking at 48 steps a minute in silence, for up to nine hours, to make the wheel turn. The wheel was abolished in 1902.</p>	<p>8. A diagram of Pentonville prison, built in 1842. The prison was designed for the separate system, keeping prisoners apart at all times. They left cells only for religious services and exercise and had no visitors.</p>