1. If the criminal was popular then there was a danger of the crowd helping them escape
2. Only 40% of those sentenced to death were actually being hanged due to there being only a few available gallows
3. More people believed that criminals should be reformed not removed
4. By the 1820s transportation was seen as an effective alternative to hanging
5. Many criminals were confident that they would not be hung so crime increased
6. Juries were reluctant to actually sentence people to death – they thought it was too harsh, so no punishment was given.
7. When executions were carried out, crowds laughed and got drunk
8. Newspapers published adverts for ‘hanging days’ and some factories gave workers the afternoon off.
9. The government feared that large crowds could start a riot
10. If the criminal was popular then there was a danger of the crowd helping them escape
11. Only 40% of those sentenced to death were actually being hanged due to there being only a few available gallows
12. More people believed that criminals should be reformed not removed
13. By the 1820s transportation was seen as an effective alternative to hanging
14. Many criminals were confident that they would not be hung so crime increased
15. Juries were reluctant to actually sentence people to death – they thought it was too harsh, so no punishment was given.
16. When executions were carried out, crowds laughed and got drunk
17. Newspapers published adverts for ‘hanging days’ and some factories gave workers the afternoon off.
18. The government feared that large crowds could start a riot
19. If the criminal was popular then there was a danger of the crowd helping them escape
20. Only 40% of those sentenced to death were actually being hanged due to there being only a few available gallows
21. More people believed that criminals should be reformed not removed
22. By the 1820s transportation was seen as an effective alternative to hanging
23. Many criminals were confident that they would not be hung so crime increased
24. Juries were reluctant to actually sentence people to death – they thought it was too harsh, so no punishment was given.
25. When executions were carried out, crowds laughed and got drunk
26. Newspapers published adverts for ‘hanging days’ and some factories gave workers the afternoon off.
27. The government feared that large crowds could start a riot