Describe law and order in London in the late nineteenth century.

In the late nineteenth century, many developments in law and order were introduced to London and played a key role in the Victorian Vestige. These changes les sted in a more effic ent and effective organisation and law system. The idea of a police force not only is seen in the nineteenth century and consequently organisation, methods and a sufficient confidence was so and to differ. Two police forces were in action in 1800, the Bow Street Runners and the Thames River police force.

The Bow Street Runners were set up in 1749 by Henry Fielding and were not a city check for morality's chimpanzee investigation department. The Bow Street Runners had three main aims, crime detection, Crime prevention and maintaining public confidence. These police officers had a legal action and were recruited by the majority of chimpanzees. The Bow Street Runners were the earliest form of detective force and operated from the courts to enforce the decisions of magistrates. They were paid, trained, armed, and formed force and had a central office in Bow Street, the Functions included serving whats, detective work and testing offenders. The Bow Street Runners travelled over the country in search of chimpanzees and gained a reputation of honesty and efficiency. It wasn't long before crime reduced and convictions rose in the decs, provided by the Bow Street Runners. In 1763 Henry Fielding introduced the Bow Street horse patrol, a mobile mounted [illegible] 1798 [illegible] of the most significant [illegible] police reformexperiments of the time. This first legal profession and police force in London was formed in order to control the rights that were given to Town London's [illegible]. When such a problems occurred, the government would [illegible] summon the army. However, as London's population grew, the crimes that were being committed also increased and law and order was [illegible]. The city was becoming a dangerous place and many people were unemployed, [illegible] to each other [illegible] election and [illegible] to crime in order to make [illegible] and [illegible] systems [illegible] w [illegible]. More over, 75% of crimes were merely petty thefts and many of these were even [illegible].

1829 [illegible] in nineteenth century law and order. Sir Robert Peel, the Home Secretary, founded the Metropolitan police force in order to carry out the functions of both the watchmen and the special constables. The work of Fielding's shows that [illegible] force [illegible] Metropolitan police force were [illegible] Government elected, [illegible] police force and covered [illegible] within 7 mile [illegible] from the centre of London. The Functions included [illegible], [illegible] the time and [illegible]; the [illegible] were to deal with [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. The Metropolitan police were only [illegible] wooden [illegible] and Constables [illegible], [illegible] of swords, [illegible] was [illegible]. However, from the 1840's and 1850's inspectors in the Metropolitan police began to carry [illegible] crimes. [illegible] police were [illegible] to

[illegible] people [illegible] so the [illegible] police [illegible] lowering [illegible] respect. [illegible] was also [illegible] because [illegible] Queen [illegible] was [illegible] However, [illegible] Metropolitan Police were successful [illegible] expectations [illegible] Metropolitan Police [illegible] However, [illegible] police [illegible] confidence. [illegible] Metropolitan Police [illegible] confidence [illegible]

[illegible] detectives were selected [illegible] Metropolitan Police [illegible] 1842. [illegible] detective workers. [illegible] were concerned [illegible] were [illegible] detectives [illegible] However, [illegible] 1860's [illegible] detective work [illegible] these detectives developed slowly. [illegible] progress [illegible] detective work [illegible] follow [illegible] 1892, [illegible] However, [illegible] 1880's [illegible] money, [illegible]