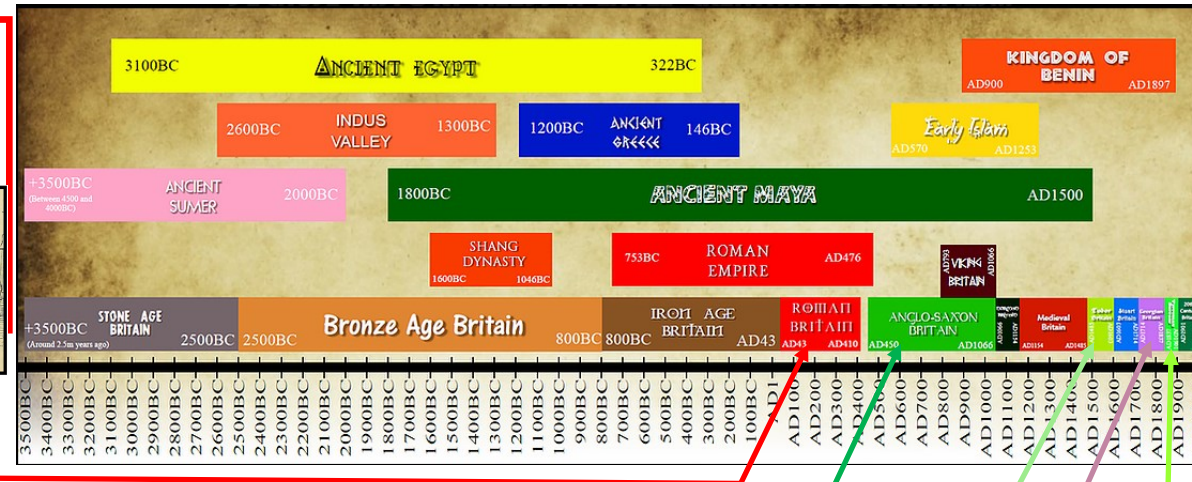


CRIME AND PUNISHMENT FROM 1066

Year 5

History



Romans 43AD—410AD

Society was made up of the very rich but also of very poor slaves. If you were a slave and found guilty, you would probably be killed or forced to become a gladiator. If you were a noble, you might be sent into exile. For everyone else, you might be flogged, executed, have limbs amputated or be forced into becoming a gladiator. The worse punishments were for anyone who went against the emperor.



Anglo Saxon 450AD - 1066AD

There were no prisons so punishments were designed to be a big deterrent. Each Anglo Saxon king had his own punishments.

Villages were divided into **tithings**, which were groups of ten men who were responsible for each other's behaviour and bringing criminals to court.

Like today, a jury would decide if the accused was guilty. If they were undecided, the accused could face a **trial by ordeal** (cold water, hot water or iron bar) where the gods would decide.

Wergild was money paid as compensation. Other punishments included: stoning, whipping, **branding**, drowning, **exile** and the stocks.

Tudors 1486AD - 1603AD

Food became more expensive in Tudor times, so a lot more people had to resort to stealing and particularly in London, there was a lot of crime.

Even stealing a few pounds, could get you the **death penalty**. Other punishments included: the stocks, the pillory, the scold's bridle, the drunkard's cloak, the rack the ducking stool and branding.



Public executions were popular events and people often took their children to watch. Some historians think that around 70 000 people were executed when Henry VIII was king.

Georgians 1714AD– 1837AD

Highwaymen became a bigger threat than before. This was partly due to the invention of the pistol, and partly because more wealthy people were travelling on the roads than before. Highway men would threaten to kill the people in their carriages if they didn't hand over their money.

One of the most famous highwaymen was called **Dick Turpin**. He was eventually caught and hung when the postman recognised his handwriting.



20th Century Britain

Capital Punishment was abolished.

Lots of new developments since WW1 and WW2 including new laws were passed.

Crime ranges from physical (theft, assault, drink and drugs etc) to digital crime (fraud). Prisons now work hard to help **rehabilitate** people so that they do not re-offend and technological advances have meant catching criminals can be used by identifying finger prints and DNA.

Victorians 1837AD-1901AD

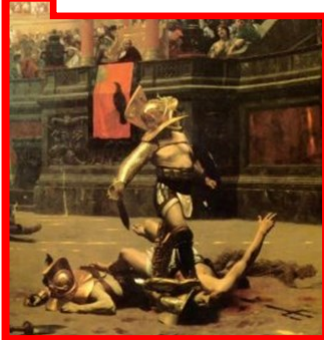
Sir Robert Peel introduced the police force in London in 1829. They carried **truncheons** as weapons.

Prisons became the most common punishment in Victorian times. Prisoners had to do hard labour: physically hard tasks that often had no point.

Hard labour punishments included:

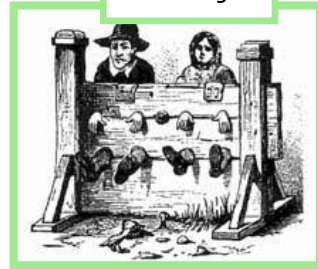
- The treadwheel – this was a huge iron wheel that prisoners moved with their feet.
- The shot drill – prisoners had to move a cannon ball backwards and forwards for no reason.
- The crank – prisoners had to turn a crank 10,000 times a day.

Becoming a gladiator



Trial by ordeal

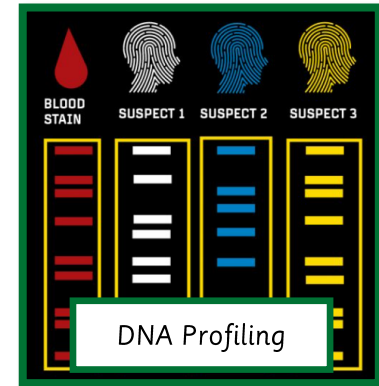
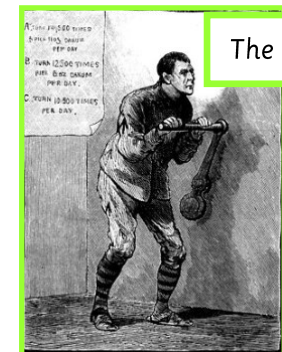
Pillory



Highwaymen



The Crank



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Key Vocabulary

Deterrence (to deter)	The action of discouraging crime through installing doubt or a fear of consequences.
DNA profiling	From 1984, it identified someone from a crime scene through body fluids.
Executed	carry out a sentence of death on (a legally <u>condemned</u> person).
Gallows	A wooden structure with steps leading to a platform where criminals would be hung in front of an audience.
Jury	A group of people who listen to all the evidence and decide if someone is guilty.
Judge	A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what punishment a criminal gets.
Monarchy	A monarchy is a form of government that has a single person known as a monarch at its head
Society	a large group of people who live together in an organized way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done.
Trial	A meeting where all the evidence about whether someone is guilty of a crime is read out and a decision is made.
Pillory	a wooden framework with holes for the head and hands, in which <u>offenders</u> were formerly <u>imprisoned</u> and exposed to public abuse.