



Key Vocabulary	
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
Trial	A meeting where all the evidence about whether someone is guilty of a crime is read out and a decision is made
Lawyer	A person who tries to persuade the jury of someone's innocence or guilt.
Magistrate	A person who is in charge of a trial that's not as serious
Transportation	A punishment that meant being sent to live in America or Australia and made to work hard
Pillory	A punishment that meant being put in the stocks so people could throw things at you
Outlaw	A person who has broken the law (living outside the law) and is hiding or fleeing to avoid punishment
Weregild	If you injured someone you had to pay for the damage (blood money)
Treason	An act of deliberate betrayal – trying or helping to overthrow the government
Highwayman	A robber who lived on the road and stole from travellers
Rehabilitation	Adjusting and educating a person's behaviour so they can have a positive impact on society

Romans - Society was made up of the very rich but also of very poor slaves. This resulted in conflict and crime. As slavery was legal, running away from an owner was a crime. Sellers would lie to customers (fraud) and large crowds gathering to spectate often resulted in riots. Roman laws were called 'The Twelve Tables'. Major crimes would be punished by crucifixion and criminals would be sent to fight in arenas or have molten lead poured down their throat! Vigils were volunteers who patrolled the streets and Urban Cohorts would be sent to deal with emergencies. The Roman system of law has had a massive impact on modern law.

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings - Anglo-Saxon and Viking Britain was not ruled by one person and they had their own ways of dealing with crime. The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines known as compensation or weregild. The most serious crimes resulted in the death penalty but if there were no witnesses to the crime, the accused was made to: walk over hot coals, put their hand into boiling water to pick up a stone, or they were submerged in a river or stream.

Stuarts – The most famous crime of this period was the Gunpowder Plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605 involving Guy Fawkes. 11 of the 13 men involved were hanged, drawn and quartered for treason. This involved the criminal being dragged by a horse to the public place where they would die, being hanged until almost dead, then placed on a table to have their organs removed and their body cut into quarters. Divisions in religion caused lots of problems during this period. Many women were accused of witchcraft and were executed or burned at the stake. Due to the rise in crime, punishments became harsher, therefore the number of people being put to death rose rapidly.

Victorians – Anyone accused of a crime would be put in a 'lock-up' until they could see a magistrate who would decide whether they could be released or if they needed to be sentenced by a judge. Courtrooms were created where victim and the accused could defend themselves and the death penalty became less common with a limited number of hangings. A police force was introduced in 1829. Public executions ended in 1868 and jails were built to try to prevent people re-offending, although many were sent out to the Empire to serve sentences abroad (transportation). Prisons were developed as an answer to the end of transportation – 90 prisons were built between 1840 and 1877.

Modern Times – Modern society is seen as wealthier than in previous eras as more people are employed or can afford to live comfortably. There are still large gaps between the rich and poor in society and crime now ranges from physical (theft, assault, drink and drugs etc.) to digital crime (e.g. fraud). Although the last public hanging took place in 1886, the last actual hanging was as late as August 13th 1964. Prisons now work hard to help rehabilitate people so that they do not re-offend and technological advances mean that criminals can be caught more quickly and effectively due to identification of fingerprints and DNA.

Knowledge Organiser – History
Crime and Punishment