

Vocabulary	Definitions
crime	An action that is punishable by law.
punishment	A penalty or retribution for an offence.
execution	A sentence of death.
highwayman	A criminal who would rob people while they were travelling.
humiliation	To make someone feel foolish or ashamed.
judge	Someone who is in charge of a trial in court.
trial	A judge and jury listen to evidence in a court to decide whether a person is guilty or not guilty of a crime.
jury	A group of people who would listen to the facts in a trial and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty.
ordeal	A long and painful experience.
treason	A crime against the King, Queen or the government.
abolish	To formally put an end to a system, practice or institution.
deterrent	To discourage someone from doing something.
forensics	The application of scientific methods and techniques to investigate a crime.

The dunking stool used to see if a woman was a witch



Enquiry Question: Has the way we catch and punish criminals improved?

Types of Victorian Punishment



Sir Robert Peel



Crime and Punishment Through the Ages
Grant Bages and Martin Bustamante

Key Knowledge

During the Anglo-Saxon period, the different villages and communities were divided into ten men called tithings. They were all responsible for each other's behaviour. If a man in a tithing committed a crime, it was up to the other men to bring him to court and if they did not they would be punished themselves. People accused of a crime had a trial. If a decision as to whether the person was guilty or not could not be made, a trial by ordeal would take place. Ordeals included the 'cold water' ordeal, the 'iron bar' ordeal and the 'hot water' ordeal. It is thought that God would decide if they were guilty or not by the outcome of the ordeal. There were no prisons so punishment acted as a huge deterrent and were often very brutal including stoning, whipping and hanging.

In the Tudor times, to deter people from committing crimes, the Tudors came up with even more terrifying punishments, including public executions. Public humiliations were common: The scold's bridle was worn for gossiping; the rack was used to stretch out the victim's body for treason and the dunking stool was used to find out if someone was a witch.

Dick Turpin was a famous highwayman (1705-1739).

Sir Robert Peel introduced the first police force in London in 1829. Police officers were named bobbies/peelers after him.

The Victorians looked for alternative ways to hanging people for committing crimes. Many prisons were built in order to prevent people committing further crimes. Life in prison was very tough. Prisoners had to do very physically demanding tasks. These included: the treadwheel - using the steps on a huge wooden and iron wheel to move it; shot drill - lifting a heavy iron cannonball and the crank - machinery that victims turned 10,000 times a day.

Forensics are now used to catch criminals. These include fingerprints, footprints, textile fibres and blood.

Key Skills

Know and sequence events of time studied.

Use relevant terms and period labels; understanding how they differ.

Make comparisons between different times in the past.

Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in a range of time periods.

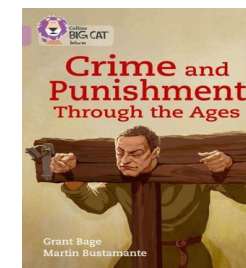
Compare life in early and late 'times' studied.

Compare and contrast an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period.

Use the library and internet for research confidently.

Use a range of evidence to build up a picture of a past event and be able to articulate this using key vocabulary.

Communicate their knowledge through a range of communication.



Crime and Punishment timeline

