

Key Content

know how Romans viewed crime and punishment

Know how the Anglo Saxons viewed crime and punishment by ordeal

Know how the Tudors viewed crime and punishment

Know that the Victorians built many prisons to deter crime

Key Vocabulary

Knowledge

Key Events

<b>Jury</b>	A group of people who listen to all the evidence and decide if someone is guilty.
<b>Judge</b>	A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what punishment a criminal gets.
<b>Trial</b>	A meeting where all the evidence about whether someone is guilty of a crime is read out and a decision is made.
<b>Lawyer</b>	A person who tries to persuade the jury that a person did or didn't commit a crime.
<b>Gallows</b>	A wooden structure with steps leading to a platform where criminals would be hung in front of an audience.
<b>Justice</b>	For someone to have fair treatment for their behaviour.
<b>Pillory</b>	A punishment that meant being put in stocks so people could throw things at you.

**Romans** – Society was made up of the very rich but also very poor slaves. This resulted in conflict and therefore crime. As slavery was legal, running away from an owner was considered a crime. Major crimes would be punished by crucifixion, sent to fight in arenas or having molten lead poured down your throats.

**Anglo Saxons** – Britain was not ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many different tribes and each took over different parts of Britain. The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines. If they ran away, they became 'outlaws' and anyone could hunt them down – unless they hid in a church.

**Tudors** – Large gaps between rich and poor meant crime was very common. Public executions were huge events with families, food stalls and people queuing for hours to get a good spot. These included beheadings, hangings, burning, pressings and boiling alive.

**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. Court rooms 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.

