

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT; OFF WITH YER HEAD!

VOCABULARY

Barbaric	Extremely cruel and unpleasant.
Tudors	Occurred between 1485 and 1603 in England and Wales.
Anglo-Saxons	Inhabited Great Britain from the 5th century.
Court	A place where trials and other legal cases happen.
Judge	A person who is in charge of a trial.
Jury	A group of people who have been chosen to listen to all the facts in a trial.
Witness	A person who sees an event happening.
Sentenced	A punishment given by a judge.
Innocent	Not guilty of a particular crime.
Guilty	Responsible for breaking a law.
Torture	The act of causing great pain.
Exile	Someone being sent or kept away from their own country.
Stocks	A wooden frame that was fixed around someone.
Execution	The legal punishment of killing someone.
Treason	The crime of showing no loyalty to your country.
Scythe	A tool with a long, sharp, curved blade.

CRIME THROUGH TIME

Anglo Saxon Britain (to 1066)	Justice relied heavily on the community . Most punishments were carried out in public.
Medieval and Tudor Britain (1066 - 1603)	Common law for the whole country was created and judges and juries were introduced. The Peasants' Revolt occurred and Simon of Sudbury was beheaded. Serious crimes were
Stuart and Georgian Britain (1603 - 1837)	King Charles I was beheaded for treason . Highwaymen became greater threats. The Metropolitan Police Force was formed in 1829.
Victorian Britain (1837 - 1901)	People grew increasingly angry at public executions often for what would be considered minor crimes. This led to the use of prisons as a form of punishment.
Modern Britain	The last executions in the UK were by hanging, and took place in 1964, prior to finally

KEY QUESTIONS

Were the Romans fair in their punishment system?
How was Anglo-Saxon crime punished?
How terrible were The Tudors?
How vicious were The Victorians?
How has crime and punishment changed over time?

CORE TEXTS

