Crime and Punishment

Time can be split into Ages. Crime and punishment was different from age to age:

Romans	Anglo-Saxons	Tudors	Stuarts	Victorians	New Millennium

Key Vocabulary

crime	jailer
period	oakum
deter	industrial
severe	modern
justice	CCTV
court	detective
jury	unarmed
treason	prevention
abolish	detection
custody	rehabilitation
incriminate	source
pact	prison

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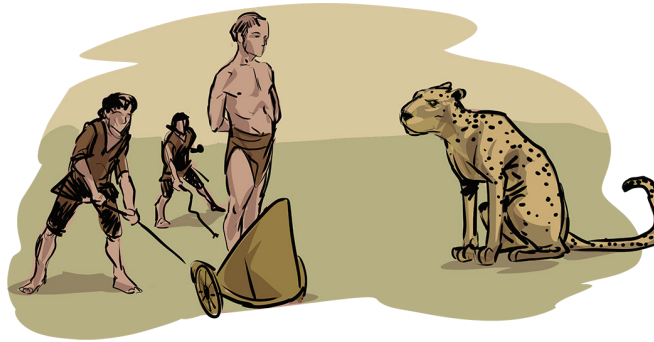
The Romans

When the **Romans** invaded, they already had established laws which were brought over to Britain. Their **laws were called the Twelve Tables** and were **written around 450 BCE**.

The Anglo-Saxons

The Saxons lived by a **payment system** called **wergild**. If somebody had committed a crime, they had to pay **compensation to the victims**. They also had to complete **trials of ordeals**, which were **extremely painful** and usually involved hot water and fire.
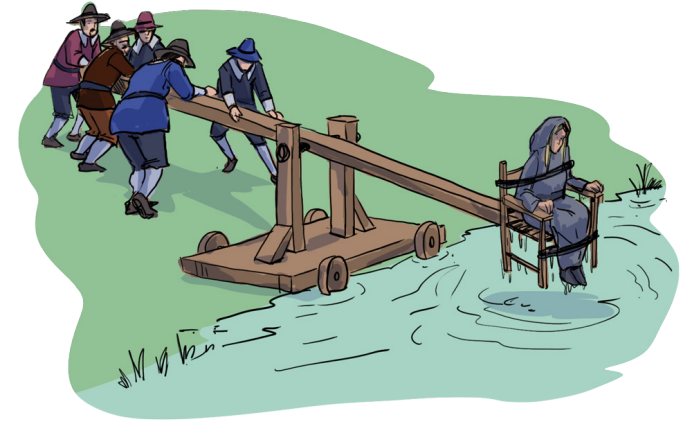
The Tudors

During the **Tudor period**, harsher punishments were introduced that involved **mutilation**, **execution**, **humiliation** and **fines**. People were also punished and executed for not following the religion of the time.

The Stuarts

During the **Stuart period**, women were accused of **witchcraft** and subjected to horrific tests and trials. They were usually punished by **hanging** or being **burnt at the stake**!

The Victorians

During the **Victorian period**, the first police force was set up in Britain. **Public hangings were stopped** in **1868** and the **prison system became organised** and professional.

The New Millennium

In the **new millennium**, there are **new crimes** such as car theft, online hacking and anti-social behaviour. Punishments include being fined, being electronically tagged and being sent to prison. A **record number of people are in prisons** now for many different forms of theft.