

Crime and Punishment

Knowledge Organiser

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

Romans

Anglo-Saxons

Tudors

Stuarts

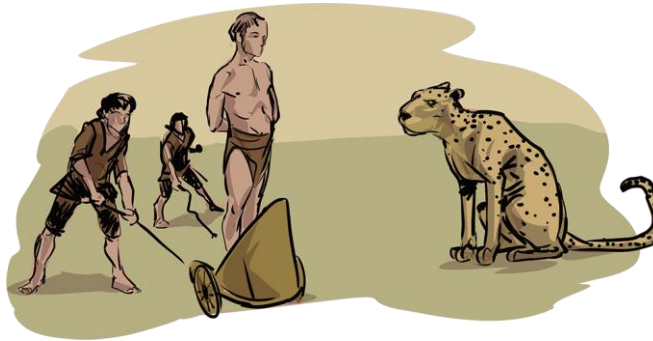
Victorians

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

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**.

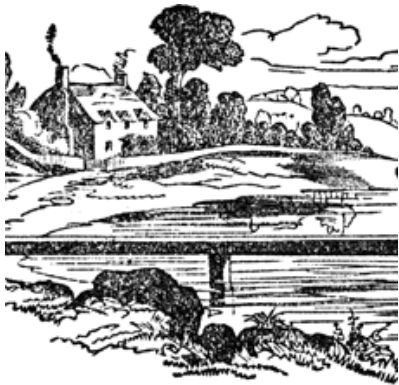
The Anglo-Saxons

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 may have been **extremely painful**.



The Tudors

During the **Tudor period**, harsher punishments were introduced that involved **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 tests and trials. They were usually punished by being killed.



The Victorians

During the **Victorian period**, the first police force was set up in Britain. **The prison system became more 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.

