



Crime and Punishment

Useful Vocabulary

Trial by Ordeal = Anglo Saxon form of justice where those accused are put on trial through a form of ordeal to determine innocence

Hue and Cry = A loud cry calling for the pursuit and capture of a criminal

Tithings = A group of ten householders who lived close together and were collectively responsible for each other's behaviour

Weregild = Form of payment during the Anglo Saxon Period

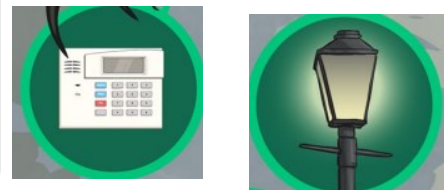
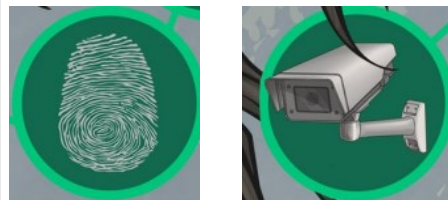
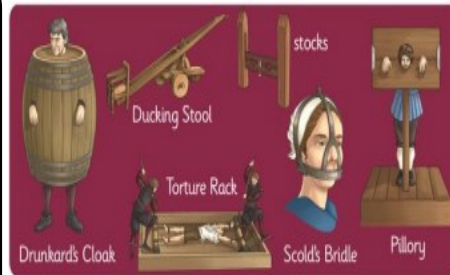
Vagrant = A person without a settled home or regular work who wanders from place to place and lives by begging

Hanging = A form of punishment resulting in death

Cybercrime = Crime involving internet or computers

Deterrence = The action of discouraging an action or event through instilling doubt or fear of the consequences.

Reform = Make changes in (something, especially an institution or practice) in order to improve it.



Anglo Saxon Crime and Punishment (410 - 1066)

Anglo-Saxon people accused of a crime had a trial. If a decision as to whether the person was guilty or not guilty could not be made, a trial by ordeal would take place. It is thought that God would decide if they were guilty or not by the outcome of the ordeal. There were no prisons to send criminals to so punishments acted as huge deterrents and were often very brutal including

Tudor Crime and Punishment (1485 - 1603)

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 used to stretch out the victim's body for treason; and the dunking stool to find out if someone was a

Victorian Crime and Punishment (1837 - 1901)

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.

Modern Day Crime and Punishment (1901 - modern day)

DNA testing, CCTV camera, use of fingerprints, improved use of camera and many more technological advances have meant a huge surge in the capture of crime. Further prison reforms have meant prisons are now used to reform prisoners with a view to prepare prisoners for release back into society.