



History:

Medieval 1066 – 1485

The Normans made changes to the systems put into place by the Saxons. Harsher punishment were more common and wergild was more or less abolished. People were mutilated, executed or fined for their crimes. This money would go to the king. From 1200 more use of shaming punishments were used to humiliate the offender

The Early Modern Period - 1500 -1750

- **Tudors 1485 – 1603**
- **Stuarts 1603 – 1714**

There were new crimes during this period of time Witchcraft was considered high during this period and many women were accused and executed for witchcraft, being burned at the stake. Smugglers also became more common. Highwaymen were also common, stopping horse and carriages and robbing money from the wealthy. Other crimes included begging and poaching.

18th Century - 1701 – 1800

- **Georgians – 1714 – 1837**

The 'Bloody Code' was the name given to the English legal system because of the huge number of crimes for which the death penalty could be give. However, juries were often unwilling to find the accused guilty knowing the punishment was execution By 1750, there were 160 and by 1815 there were 288 crimes which would lead to execution. You could be hanged for stealing good with 5 shillings (25p), stealing from a shipwreck, impersonating a Chelsea Pensioner or cutting down a young tree

19th Century – 1801 – 1900

- **Victorian 1837 – 1901**

1837 -1901 – Crimes from before became less common. Theft was the most common crime – pickpockets and petty thieves and because of the industrial changes, riots were a lot more common. The biggest change was the introduction of the police force in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel. Old shaming punishments went out of fashion.90 prisons were built between 1840 and 1877 The last public hanging was in 1868

Last 100 years

The death penalty was only abolished in 1965 surprisingly. Nowadays, we use Police, CCTV, probation service, community police and neighbourhood watch, Trial by jury, prison, fines, ASBOs and community service to detect, prevent and punish crimes

Punishments changed over time as a result of different leaders, different rulers as well as different needs during society.



Vocabulary I should be able to explain and use from this unit:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Juries | A group of people who have been chosen to listen to all the facts in a trial in a law court and to decide if a person is guilty or not guilty, |
| Accused | A person or group of people who are charged with or on trial for a crime |
| Chronology | The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence |
| Shaming | The act or activity of subjecting someone to shame, disgrace, humiliation, or disrepute especially by public exposure or criticism |
| Trial | A formal examination of evidence in court by a judge and jury to decide is somebody is guilty of a crime |
| Abolished | To officially end or stop (something, such as a law) |

Life Skills

Understanding how actions have consequences and how we can make the right and wrong choices.



Metacognition

What am I being asked to do? Which strategies will I use? Are there any strategies that I have used before that might be useful?