Probation	Granting a person in prison freedom on the promise of good behaviour
Protection	To keep the public safe from the offender
Dependant	A person in a trial who is accused of committing a crime
Verdict	A decision that is made by a jury in court stating if somebody is considered guilty of a crime or not
Trial	A formal examination of evidence in court by a judge and jury to decide is somebody is guilty of a crime
Custodial	Relating to the imprisonment of someone
Capital punishment	Punishment of death (not allowed in the UK)
Corporal punishment	Punishment by physical pain (not allowed in the UK)
Deterrence	To deter the offender and other by making an example of someone
Reparation	To repay society or a victim for what they have suffered
Retribution	To punish a person
Reform	To make changes

What are the dates of the different periods of time studied in chronological order?
Romans 43AD to 410AD
Anglo Saxons/Vikings—until 1066AD
Normans—1066—1485
Tudors—1485—1603
Stuarts—1603—1714
Victorians—1837-1901

Types of punishments in Roman times:
Romans believed in harsh punishments like crucifixion, whipping and execution in the Colosseum. They had judge and jury but prisons were places to hold people for trial or execution.

Types of punishments in Anglo Saxon times:
Most crimes meant paying someone money instead of punishments. More serious crimes still received the death penalty. They also believed in trial by ordeal

Types of punishments in medieval times:
Harsher punishments came back: people were mutilated, executed or fines for their crimes. They also made use of 'shaming punishments.

Types of punishments in Tudor times:
Much stayed the same, however, those who disagreed with changes in the church were burned at the stake.

Types of punishments in Stuart times:
Whitch craft and highwaymen became common. Many women were burned at the stake and highwaymen robbed from the wealthy. The death penalty rose and the system became known as the 'Bloody Code'

What happened during the Victorian era?
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 2840 and 1877