



Crime and Punishment



STICKY KNOWLEDGE

Methods of crime and punishment have changed over the years.	Trials and punishments in medieval times were unfair and biased towards the poor.	Petty crimes include stealing and disorderly behaviour, which were more common in the 1500's.
The number of death penalties in the 18 th century increased due to the Bloody Code.	Victorian prisons were unpleasant places used to deter people from committing crimes.	Modern day crimes include phishing, cyber-stalking, hooliganism, race and hate, illegal drugs and car thefts.

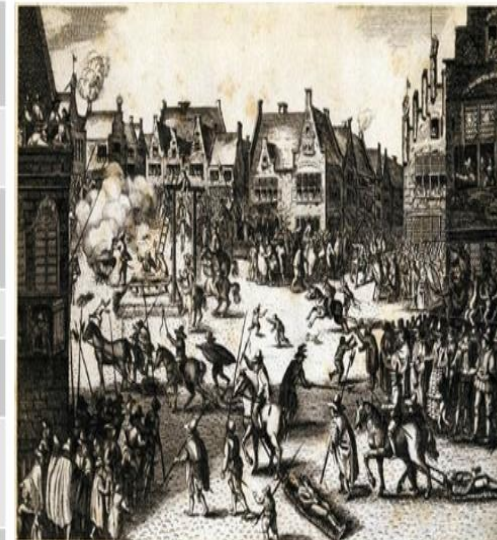
KEY VOCABULARY

Capital punishment	Killing of the criminal.
Corporal punishment	Physically hurting the criminal.
Court	A group of people, including a judge, who bring people to justice.
Deterrent	Something to prevent others or the criminal from carrying out the crime.
Jury	A group of people who decide make a decision in court.
Prejudice	Having an opinion about something which is not based on facts and is biased.
Retribution	Making a criminal suffer for the crime committed.
Treason	A crime against the king or government.

Timeline

AD 1066	The Normans invade Britain and William I defeats King Harold at the battle of Hastings, bringing an end to the Anglo-Saxon era.
AD 1066 - AD 1087	William I made many new laws in England. He built castles and created the "Domesday Book" to control the people.
AD 1154	Henry II becomes king. Common law for the whole country was created. Official judges and juries were introduced.
AD 1215	Trial by ordeal and trial by combat no longer used.
AD 1382	Heresy becomes a crime. Was punishable by being burned to death at the stake.
AD 1494	Homelessness is made a crime. Homeless people would be put into the stocks for 3 days and nights before being sent to where they were most known.
AD 1542	Henry VIII makes witchcraft punishable by death.
AD 1605	The "Gunpowder Plotters", led by Guy Fawkes attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament.
AD 1610	Transportation to America as a punishment begins.
AD 1649	King Charles I of England is beheaded for crimes of treason. The only king to ever be legally killed.
AD 1815	Over 220 crimes are made punishable by death. It becomes known as "The bloody code".
AD 1829	The Metropolitan Police Force becomes the first professional police force in Britain.
AD 1868	Transportation is abolished. No more public executions.
AD 1920	Women first allowed to be part of the jury in court.
AD 1999	Capital punishment is abolished.

The execution of Guy Fawkes



Famous Figures

Dick Turpin	A famous highwayman born in AD 1705, in Essex. Highwaymen would rob people while they were travelling on the road.
Guy Fawkes	A catholic man who was charged with treason and put to death in AD 1606.
Henry VIII	English king who executed around 72,000 people in his 38 year reign, from AD 1509- AD 1547.
Jack Ketch	An executioner who lived from AD 1600 - AD 1686, famous for being brutal and messy when chopping off heads.
Matthew Hopkins	Called himself the "Witch finder General" in AD 1644. He received money for each person charged with being a witch.
Robert Peel	First introduced the police force in AD 1829.

UK crimes and punishments of the past

CRIME	PUNISHMENT
Being drunk whilst in charge of a horse (Current).	Up to 1 month imprisonment.
Poisoning someone (500 years ago).	Boiled alive.
Sending a threatening letter (400 years ago).	Death by hanging.
Stealing (900 years ago).	Maiming.

Medieval corporal punishments



Flogging



Maiming (bits of the body cut off)



Stocks



Branding (burned with a hot iron rod)