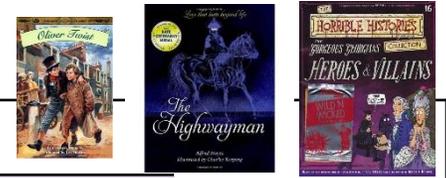
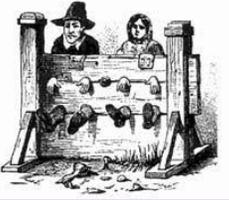


# Crime and Punishment Knowledge Mat



Subject Specific Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge about Crime and Punishment		
Severe	very strict or harsh	<p><b>Saxons 410-1066</b>                      People would call upon everyone else in the community to find criminals - called a hue and cry                      Wergild was a payment to the victim or the victim's family – body parts had values                      Jury decided guilt; oath keepers (witnesses) swore innocence; trial by ordeal option – God decided .</p> 		
Deter	to try to stop something happening.			
Rebel	to resist or not follow the orders of the person in charge			
Exile	– to be sent away from the country you live in, and not being allowed to come back.	 <p><b>Tudors 1485-1603</b>                      Main crime was stealing because of poverty - you could be hanged for stealing                      Being homeless was a crime;                      New punishments – harsh: public hanging, wearing a Brank / Scold's bridle (for gossiping), ducking stool (women / witchcraft), the rack (stretching)</p>		
Arson	deliberately setting fire to property	<p><b>Georgians 1714 -1830s</b>                      Smuggling and poaching became more common                      Highwaymen stole from the rich – famous Highwayman Dick Turpin.                      Execution rose from penalty for 50 to 200 crimes as deterrent; system of laws known as the 'Bloody code'                      New punishment - transportation to America to build roads, houses etc</p>		
Libel	to damage someone's reputation with false information	<p><b>Victorians 1837 - 1901</b>                      Police force introduced in London in 1829 -Sir Robert Peel - called 'Bobbies' or 'Peelers'. By 1839, other areas of the country were developing their own police force                      Victorians introduced prisons; Between 1842 and 1877, 90 prisons were built or added to                      Life in prison was harsh: treadwheel – moving a huge wood and iron wheel with steps; shot drill – lifting a heavy iron cannonball; picking oakum – pulling apart tarred rope; the crank – turning a crank 10,000 times a day, to earn meals                      Often prisoners were not allowed to see or talk to each other</p>		
Justice system	the way in which a country decides how to punish criminals and make sure that the law is followed so that people are kept safe.			
Legacy	something that is left behind by something or someone that was there before.	<p><b>Modern 1901 – present day</b>                      Lots of new crimes: car theft and vandalism, football hooliganism, computer hacking, evading tax, drug dealing, anti-social behaviour, shoplifting                      No death penalty now (abolished 1965);                      New punishments: ASBOs (antisocial behaviour orders), community service, probation, and electronic tagging                      Legacies that remain: Judges and juries – Roman era; Fines – Anglo Saxon Wergild;                      Police force and prisons – Victorian era</p>		
Lawyer	a person who will give evidence about matters of the law.			