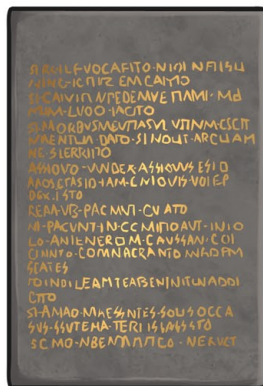


# Crime and Punishment

## 450 BC

### Twelve Tables Written.

Roman laws were called the 'Twelve Tables'. They were written around 450 BC - these were basic rights for all Roman people and decided what they should and should not do.



## Roman Punishments

Punishments in Roman Britain were severe. The punishment you received depended on how much money you had. If you were a slave, you had no rights at all and the punishment would usually be death, by many different, awful means - or to be forced to become a gladiator. However, if you were a noble, you were often saved from death and were exiled instead.



## Anglo-

When a village call upon every This was called If an Anglo-S choose oath-ke innocent. If th they would hav

400 BC

AD 43

AD 300

AD 400

## Romans

## Anglo-Saxons

## AD 43

### The Romans Invade Britain.

People accused of committing a crime were taken to court to be judged guilty or not guilty. In Britain, the job of finding a criminal was down to the legionaries.

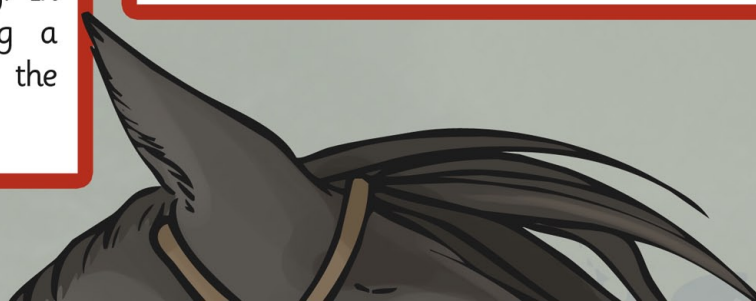
## Roman Law

The ideas that the Romans started are still used in the British justice system today. These are the use of a court, a judge, a jury and a lawyer.

## AD 410

### Anglo-Saxon Period

The different villages and communities were divided into ten men called tithings. They were all responsible for each other's behaviour. If a man in that tithing committed a crime, it was up to the other men in that tithing to bring him into court.





## Saxon Punishments

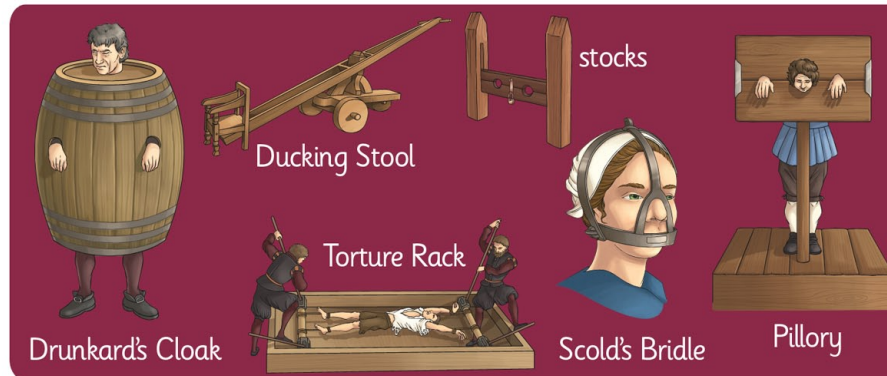
If the community wanted to find a criminal, they would let everyone else in the community to find them. It was a hue and cry.

If a Saxon committed a crime, they could use oath-keepers who would swear that they were innocent. If they couldn't find enough oath-keepers, they would have to do a trial by ordeal.



## Tudor Punishments

Crime - mainly stealing - was widespread in the Tudor times, as many poor people could not afford to pay for increasingly expensive food. Punishments were harsh in belief that it would stop others from committing crimes.



AD 1000

AD 1400

## Tudors

### Wergild

Wergild was a payment system used in Anglo-Saxon times to settle disputes between the criminal and victim or victim's family.

### Police Force

The police force was first introduced in London in 1829. Sir Robert Peel introduced them as part of a campaign to improve public law. These policemen were



## AD 1066 - 1603

### Norman Period

December 1066: William of Normandy was crowned king after the Battle of Hastings.

### Plantagenet Period

December 1154: Henry II, the first 'Plantagenet' King takes the crown.

### Tudor Period

August 1485: Richard III is defeated by Henry Tudor in the Battle of Bosworth.

### Stuarts Period



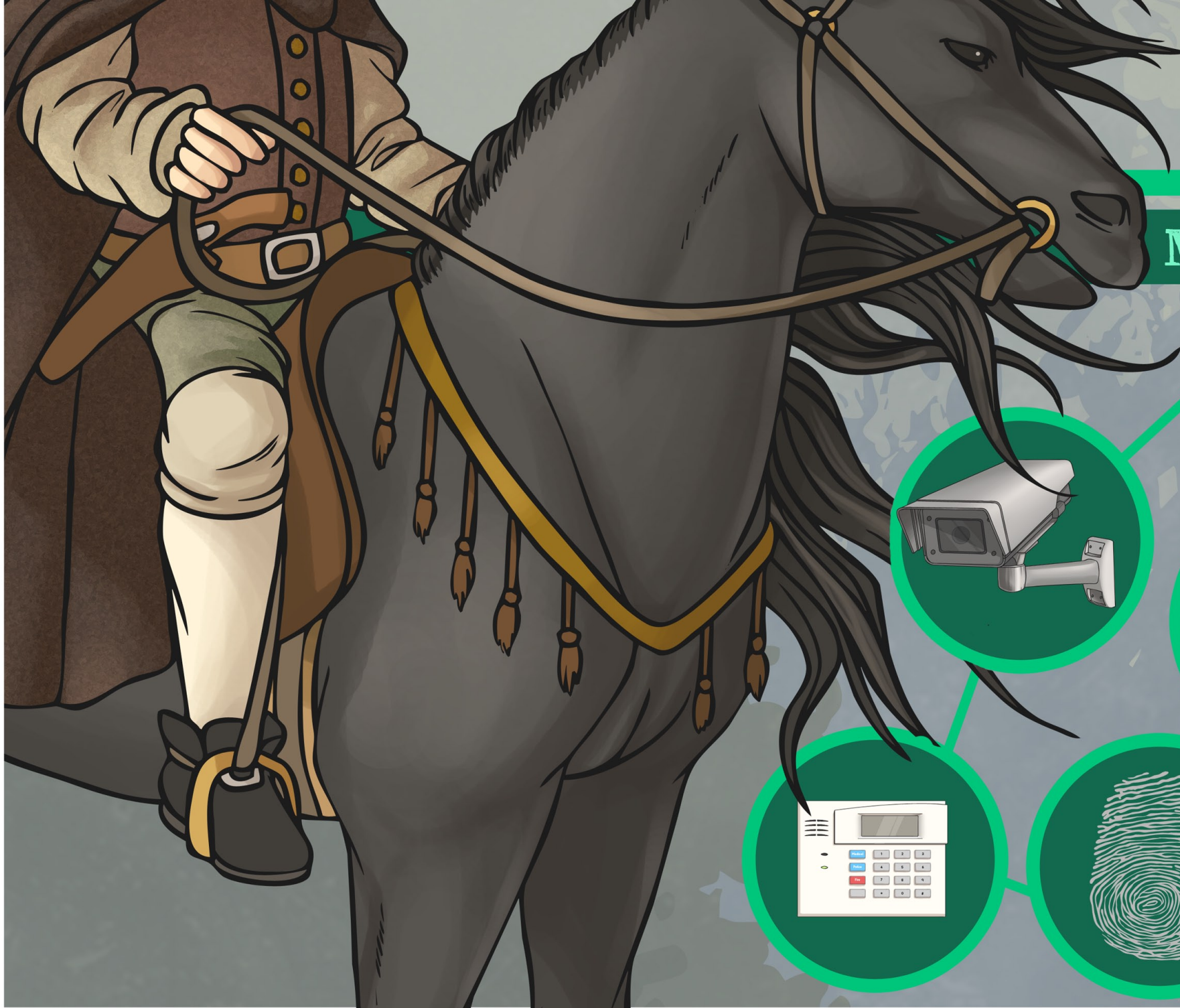


to bring him into court, and if they did not, they would face punishment themselves.

## Modern

### Modern Crime

DNA testing, CCTV, improved street lighting, helped to prevent and catch





public law. These policemen were called 'Bobbies' or 'Peelers'. They wore long, blue coats and tall hats and their only weapon was a truncheon.

AD 1840

## Victorians

### Crime

Cameras, use of fingerprints, burgling and car/house alarms have helped to detect crime in modern Britain.

### Prison

During the Victorian period, prison became the main form of punishment for lots of different crimes. Between 1842 and 1877, 90 prisons were built or added to. It was a huge building programme which cost millions of pounds.

### Prison Punishment



Treadwheel



Picking Oakum



The Crank



Shot Drill

AD 1837

### Victorian Period

Victoria I is crowned Queen of England.



AD 1800

## Georgians

### Highwaymen

#### Georgian Highwaymen

Highwaymen became a greater threat to people in the Georgian period because trade was increasing and there were more wealthy people who were travelling on the roads. There were also many areas of forest and countryside where highwaymen could lie in wait. The pistol had been invented in the 17th century which made it easier for highwaymen to threaten travellers.

#### Dick Turpin

The most famous highwayman was called Dick Turpin. He was born in 1705 in Essex. He was captured and hanged in 1739.



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