

Key Vocabulary		Objectives	Key Events	
judge	A public officer appointed to decide cases in a law court.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make connections, contrasts and trends over time. To use historical terms. To develop chronology. To develop historically valid questions about cause, change, similarity and difference. A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. A local history study. 	450BC	The Twelve Tables were written. 
jury	A body of people sworn to give a verdict in a legal case.		43AD	The Romans invade Britain.
court	A group of people including a judge and jury who come together and decide whether a person is guilty.		410AD	End of the Roman rule in Britain, beginning of the Anglo-Saxon period.
guilty	Responsible for a specified wrong doing.		1066AD	End of the Anglo-Saxon era in Britain.
innocent	Not guilty of a crime.		1485AD	Beginning of the Tudor period. Richard III is defeated by Henry Tudor. 
trial	A formal examination of evidence by a judge in order to decide a verdict.		1603AD	End of the Tudor period.
defendant	Someone accused in a court of law.		1739AD	Dick Turpin was caught and hanged.
Twelve Tables	The Roman laws. These were the basic rights of the Roman people.		1829AD	Sir Robert Peel first introduced the Police Force to London. 
Wergild	A payment system used in Anglo-Saxon times to settle criminal disputes.		1837AD	Queen Victoria's reign began.
			1839AD	Other areas of the country were now using police forces. 
		Significant People		
		<p>Dick Turpin – 1705 - 1739</p> <p>One of the most famous criminals in British history. He was a highwayman, this means he would rob people on the road. He was eventually captured and hanged.</p> 		
		<p>Sir Robert Peel: 1788 - 1850</p> <p>Introduced the police force to London as part of a campaign to improve public law.</p> 		

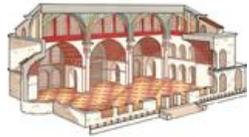
The Romans: Crimes and Punishment

The Roman's began the British Justice System that is still used today!

judge



court



jury



Crimes	Punishments
Small-scale theft	Flogging Beating Repaying cost of stolen goods
Burglary	Amputation of limbs
Murder, arson, libel	Execution – in lots of different ways! Exile (if you are a noble)
Rebellion; not worshipping the Emperor	Crucifixion or thrown to the lions Being forced to become a gladiator

arson



execution



Anglo-Saxon: Trial by Ordeal

If an Anglo-Saxon insisted they were innocent and a decision could not be reached, they would go through a **trial by ordeal**. They believed god would decide if the person was guilty or not. The defendant chose the ordeal.

Cold Water Ordeal

The person would have their hands and feet tied with rope, be given a drink of holy water and then thrown into an icy cold lake. If they sank to the bottom, they were innocent. If they floated, they were guilty.



Hot Water Ordeal

The person would have to plunge their hand into a pot of boiling hot water and retrieve a stone from the bottom. The hand would be bandaged for three days and then checked. If it was healing without infection, the person was deemed innocent, but if it was infected they were guilty.



Iron Bar Ordeal

The person had to carry a glowing hot iron bar for nine feet. They would then have their hand bandaged for three days. Like the hot water ordeal, if it was healing without infection the person was deemed innocent but if it was infected, they were guilty.



Tudor Punishments



A brank



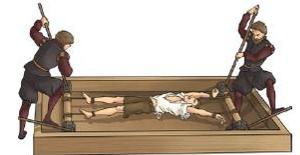
The stocks



The ducking stool



The drunkard's barrel



The rack

Victorian Prisons

All criminals in Victorian prisons had to do hard labour.

The main tasks were:



the crank



treadwheel



picking oakum



shot drill