

Key Vocabulary

Hue and Cry - a loud cry calling of a capture of an criminal.

Wergild - a payment system.

Oath keepers - a witness

Transportation- criminals punished by sending them away to another country.

Hard labour - heavy manual work as a punishment.

Treadwheel- men walking or climbing steps.

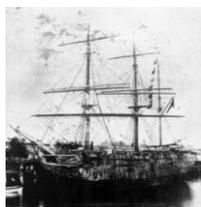
Crank - A piece of machinery for punishment.

Oakham- type of rope which prisoners had to separate.

Truncheon - a short thick stick carried as a weapon used by police officer.



Truncheon



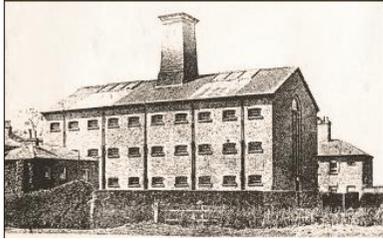
Transportation

- Punishments during the Roman Empire were very severe. Criminals were taken to court and judged guilty or not guilty. The Romans introduced their laws called the Twelve Tables.
- During the Anglo-Saxon period there were no prisons to send criminals to. This meant that different Anglo-Saxon kings had their own laws and punishments.
- When a criminal needed to be found the whole community would be involved to find the criminal. This was called **hue and cry**.
- In Anglo-Saxon times punishments ranged from stoning, whipping and hanging to trials by ordeal.
- **Wergild** would be paid to the family if someone was killed or injured. The amount differs depending on how important the victim was.
- Most punishments were carried out in public to make an example of the guilty person.
- People accused for crimes had to go to court and be tried for their crimes.
- The defendants could choose oath- keepers.
- In some cases, there would be trials by ordeals, where Anglo-Saxons believed that God would decide if the person was guilty or not.
- During the Victorian period people were getting unhappy about hanging. So new ideas for punishment started to be used instead.
- Prisons were built to prevent people committing further crimes.
- During the Victorian period, prison became the main form of punishment for lots of different crimes and 90 prisons were built.
- Some criminals were punished by being sent to live in Australia. This was called **transportation**.
- **Hard labour was usually carried out in the prisoner's cell.**
- There would be physically demanding tasks such as picking **oakham**, the **treadwheel** and the **shot drill**.
- A **crank** had to be turned 10,000 times a day so that prisoners could earn their food for the day.
- Prisoners were not allowed to talk to each other.
- **Sir Robert Peel** introduced the police force in 1829.
- The policemen were called "Bobbies" or "peelers".
- They wore long blue coats, tall hats and carried a **truncheon**.

Key people and places



Sir Robert Peel



Prisons



Prison cell



The treadwheel



The Crank

Key Dates

1837 Queen Victoria crowned.

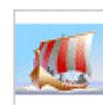
1829 Police force introduced.

1901 Queen Victoria dies. The Victorian Era ends.

Timeline

Anglo

Romans - Saxons - Vikings - Normans - Tudors - Victorians
AD43 450 793 1066 1485 1837



Quiz

1. What does the term **hue and cry** mean?

- A) laughter when a criminal was captured. B) loud public cry to find a criminal. C) A scream from the crowd.
D) A whisper when they saw a criminal.

2) Which one is not an Anglo- Saxon punishment?

- A) Hanging B) Whipping C) Community Service D) Stoning

3) Complete the sentence: Wergild is paid to the family if...

- A) Someone is killed B) Someone is found C) Someone who lost something. D) Someone is happy

4) What is an oath keeper?

- A) Victim B) Witness c) Judge D) Lawyer

5) Prisons were built during the Anglo -Saxon period.

- A) True B) False

6) Criminals were punished by sending them abroad. What was this process called?

- A) Transport B) Transportation C) Translink D) Transformation

7) Who introduced the police force during the Victorian Era?

- A) Lord Robert Kay B) Sir Robert Peel c) Robert Pale D) Lord Robert Dudley

8) What were the main types of hard labour used in prisons? Choose 2 options.

- A) Picking Oakham B) Stoning C) Treadwheel D) Whipping

