

Crime and Punishment

Vocabulary:

Judge	Someone who is in charge of a trial in a court.
Jury	A group of people who make a decision about whether someone is innocent or guilty.
Defence	The team of lawyers who argue that the suspect is innocent.
Prosecution	The team of lawyers who argue the suspect is guilty.
Clerk	Person who works in court organising people in a trial.
Verdict	The decision about whether the suspect is innocent or guilty.
Trial	An event when a judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty and how they should be sentenced.
Victim	A person who has suffered.
Deterrent	To discourage someone from doing something.
Execution	A sentence of death.
Bobbie/ Peelers	Police officers who were named after Sir Robert Peel.
Slum	An over-crowded area of run-down housing and poverty.
Ordeal	A long and painful experience.
Gaol	A historical word for 'jail'.

Key Time Periods:

Medieval Period	Tudor Period	Victorians
500AD- 1500	1485-1603	1837-1901

Key Knowledge:

In Medieval times, there was no organised police force. Serious crimes were punished by **ordeal**. Other crimes were punished with fines, shaming in the stocks or hanging. In 1215, Trial by Ordeal was replaced with Trial by Jury.

In Tudor times, crimes such as Witchcraft, treason and blasphemy were punishable using methods such as execution and whipping.

In Victorian times, Nottingham was surrounded by **slums**. Poor people lived in dreadful, dirty conditions and were often ill with diseases like cholera. Many people died from the poor conditions. It was an area filled with crime and criminals.

In Victorian times, Nottingham's Gaol was where the National Justice Museum now and it is still there as part of the museum.

In 1829, Sir Robert Peel introduced the first professional police force—The Metropolitan Police.

