

**Key Vocabulary**

**Victim** - a person who has been attacked, injured or killed, as a result of a crime, accident or illness.

**Convicted** - when you have been found guilty for committing a crime.

**Jury** - a group of people (normally 12) who decide whether someone is guilty or not guilty during a trial.

**Court** - the place where legal trials take place to decide whether someone is guilty or not guilty of committing a crime.

**Highwayman** - a person, normally on horseback, who held up travellers at gun point in order to rob them.

**Arson** - the act of starting a fire for the purpose of destroying or damaging property.

**Stocks** - a device used to restrain.

**Exile** - a punishment given where you are barred from somewhere, normally a country.

**Defendant** – a person in a trial who has been accused of doing a crime.

**Time Period Popular Punishments**

**Middle Ages:** Fines, Mutilation, Hanging, Pillory and stocks and whipping

**Early Modern Britain:**

(**16th, 17th, 18th centuries)**

Prison, Fines, Mutilation, Hanging, Pillory and stocks, whipping and Transportation

**Industrial Britain:**

**(1750-1900)** Prison (hard labour), Fines, Hanging, whipping and Transportation

**20th Century:** Prison (useful work), Fines, Hanging and Community Service

**TIME-LINE OF BRITAIN SINCE THE ROMAN INVASION**

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| **43 -410AD** | **410-1066** | **1066-1154** | **1154-1485** | **1485-1603** | **1603-1714** | **1837-1901** | **1914-1918** | **1939-1945** | **2000 - 2019** |
| **Roman Britain** | **Anglo-Saxons and Vikings** | **Norman Britain** | **Middle Ages** | **Tudors** | **Stuarts** | **Victorians** | **World War 1** | **World War 2** | **New Millennium** |

**Roman Crime and Punishment**