

Crime and Punishment

Put these historical periods in chronological (time) order from earliest to latest.

Victorian Roman Tudor Anglo-Saxon

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Write **true** or **false** next to each statement.

In ancient Rome, laws were known as the Twelve Tables. _____

If people were found guilty of a crime, they could pay to have their punishments lessened. _____

There were no juries in ancient Rome. _____

A person found guilty of treason would be thrown to the lions. _____



Who introduced the first police force in London and what were the officers often known as?

Match each word to its meaning.

deterrent

execution

jury

treason

highwaymen

crime against the monarch or government

designed to discourage people from doing something

sentence of death

group of people in a trial who decide whether or not someone is guilty

criminals who would rob people while they were travelling

Fill in the gaps.

iron ordeal water God hot

In Anglo-Saxon times, if it couldn't be decided in a trial whether a person was guilty, they would undergo a trial by _____. It was thought that _____ would decide on the person's guilt. Examples of these trials included cold _____, _____ water and _____ bar ordeals.

Crime and Punishment

Draw a line from each picture to the name of the punishment and the historical period it belonged to.



scold's bridle

treadwheel

the crank

whipping

Anglo-Saxon

Tudor

Victorian

Explain the meaning of these words.

mutilation _____

exile _____

What method of torture did the Tudors use to see if someone was a witch?

Fill in the gaps.

cannonball hanging prisons shot prisoner physical

In Victorian times, people wanted to find alternative punishments to _____. They built lots of _____. Life was very tough, with lots of _____ punishments. These included the _____ drill, where a _____ had to lift a heavy _____.

Crime and Punishment - Answers

Put these historical periods in chronological (time) order from earliest to latest.

Victorian Roman Tudor Anglo-Saxon

1. **Roman**
2. **Anglo-Saxon**
3. **Tudor**
4. **Victorian**

Write **true** or **false** next to each statement.

In ancient Rome, laws were known as the Twelve Tables. **true**

If people were found guilty of a crime, they could pay to have their punishments lessened. **true**

There were no juries in ancient Rome. **false**

A person found guilty of treason would be thrown to the lions. **true**



Who introduced the first police force in London and what were the officers often known as?

Sir Robert Peel formed the police force. They were known as bobbies or peelers.

Match each word to its meaning.

deterrent

execution

jury

treason

highwaymen

crime against the monarch or government

designed to discourage people from doing something

sentence of death

group of people in a trial who decide whether or not someone is guilty

criminals who would rob people while they were travelling

Fill in the gaps.

iron

ordeal

water

God

hot

In Anglo-Saxon times, if it couldn't be decided in a trial whether a person was guilty, they would undergo a trial by **ordeal**. It was thought that **God** would decide on the person's guilt. Examples of these trials included cold **water**, **hot** water and **iron** bar ordeals.

Crime and Punishment - Answers

Draw a line from each picture to the name of the punishment and the historical period it belonged to.

scold's bridle

treadwheel

the crank

whipping

Anglo-Saxon

Tudor

Victorian

Explain the meaning of these words.

mutilation **to have body parts cut off**

exile **to be sent away**

What method of torture did the Tudors use to see if someone was a witch?

the dunking stool

Fill in the gaps.

cannonball hanging prisons shot prisoner physical

In Victorian times, people wanted to find alternative punishments to **hanging**. They built lots of **prisons**. Life was very tough, with lots of **physical** punishments. These included the **shot** drill, where a **prisoner** had to lift a heavy **cannonball**.