



Patterns of Change in Crime and Punishment Chapter 34



Term	Definition
Capital Offences	(capital punishment) the legal killing of someone as a punishment for crime
Deterrent	Punishment to discourage/prevent future crimes.
Hue and cry	Chasing a suspected criminal with loud shouts for help
Magistrate	Person acting as a judge for less serious crimes
Pillory	Timber frame used in medieval times for punishment when people had their heads (and hands) locked in place.
Sanctuary	Protection in a safe place, usually a church, in medieval times
Separate system	System where prisoners were kept in separate cells in Britain in the 19th Century
Silent system	System where prisoners were silent at all times used in 19th Century British jails
Stocks	Timber frame used in medieval times for punishment when people had their legs locked in place
Terrorism	The use of violence to achieve political aims
Transportation	Sending criminals to Australia from Britain (and Ireland) as a punishment in early 19th Century
Treason	Crime of attempting to overthrow the government or monarchy
Trial by combat	Trial in medieval times by which guilt or innocence was decided by a battle between the accused and the person who accused them
Trial by ordeal	Trial in medieval times by which guilt or innocence was decided by a painful test



3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change

3.14 ILLUSTRATE patterns of change across different time periods in a chosen theme relating to life and society (such as, Crime and punishment; Food and drink; Work and leisure; Fashion and appearance or Health and medicine).

Summary	Ancient Rome	The Middle Ages
<p>The history of crime and punishment is a long and complex one, shaped by a range of historical, social, and cultural factors. In this Summary, we will examine the patterns of change in crime and punishment across five key historical periods: Ancient Rome, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Industrial Revolution, and modern day. In Ancient Rome, crime and punishment were largely shaped by the values and beliefs of the Roman Republic and Empire. Punishments ranged from fines and public shaming to execution and gladiatorial combat. During the Middle Ages, the Christian Church played a dominant role in shaping attitudes towards crime and punishment. This period saw the widespread use of torture, and the emergence of trial by ordeal and the Inquisition. The Renaissance saw a shift towards more humanistic values and a focus on reason and science. This period saw the emergence of new forms of punishment, such as imprisonment, and a greater emphasis on rehabilitation. The Industrial Revolution marked a period of significant change in the criminal justice system, with the establishment of modern police forces and the focus on deterrence rather than rehabilitation. However, the system remained biased against the working classes and prison conditions were often appalling. In modern times, the criminal justice system has become more complex and specialized, with a focus on proportionate punishments and rehabilitation. However, there are still challenges to be addressed, such as mass incarceration and the need to address underlying social and economic factors that contribute to crime.</p>	<p>Ancient Rome was a society that placed a great emphasis on law and order. The Roman legal system was known for its strictness and severity when it came to crime and punishment. The laws were enforced by the state, and anyone who committed a crime was punished accordingly. The punishments ranged from fines and imprisonment to exile, slavery, and even death. The severity of the punishment depended on the nature of the crime committed, with the most serious offenses often resulting in capital punishment. One of the most notable aspects of the Roman legal system was the principle of "innocent until proven guilty." This principle ensured that a person accused of a crime was assumed innocent until evidence was produced to prove their guilt. Trials were held in public and presided over by a magistrate. In some cases, the accused was allowed to choose their own defense lawyer. However, the Roman legal system was not without its flaws. The laws were often applied unevenly, with people from different social classes receiving different punishments for the same crimes. Slaves and foreigners, for example, were often treated more harshly than Roman citizens. Additionally, the Roman legal system did not place much emphasis on rehabilitation or reforming offenders, and punishments were seen primarily as a way to deter others from committing similar crimes.</p>	<p>During the Middle Ages, crime and punishment were dealt with by the feudal lord or local lord. The legal system was decentralized, and punishments were often cruel and severe. Torture was commonly used to extract confessions from accused individuals, and the accused often had little or no legal representation. Common punishments included public humiliation, flogging, branding, mutilation, and execution. The punishment was often carried out in public as a deterrent to others. One of the most notorious forms of punishment during the Middle Ages was the death penalty. Hanging, beheading, and burning at the stake were all common methods of execution. In some cases, the convicted person was subjected to a "trial by ordeal," in which their guilt or innocence was determined by their ability to endure a painful or life-threatening experience. For example, a person might be thrown into a river with their hands tied. If they managed to escape, they were considered innocent. It is worth noting that the legal system during the Middle Ages was based largely on feudal customs and traditions, rather than a comprehensive set of laws. This meant that punishments could vary widely depending on the location and the social status of the offender. There was also little emphasis on rehabilitation or reforming offenders, and punishments were primarily aimed at deterrence.</p>
The Renaissance	The Industrial Revolution	Modern Day
<p>The Renaissance saw a shift in attitudes towards crime and punishment. Punishments became less severe, and rehabilitation became a key aspect of the criminal justice system. Imprisonment was used more frequently as a form of punishment, and efforts were made to reform prisoners rather than just punish them. One notable figure in the Renaissance period who advocated for more humane treatment of prisoners was the Italian philosopher Cesare Beccaria. In his book "On Crimes and Punishments," Beccaria argued that punishment should be proportional to the crime committed and that torture should never be used. He also advocated for the abolition of the death penalty. However, despite these advances, the criminal justice system during the Renaissance was still far from perfect. The laws were often applied inconsistently, with people from different social classes receiving different punishments for the same crimes. Additionally, the use of torture and public executions persisted in some areas.</p>	<p>The Industrial Revolution saw a significant increase in crime due to factors such as urbanization, poverty, and the breakdown of traditional social structures. Prisons became overcrowded, and conditions in many of them were appalling. Punishments during this period became more standardized and focused on deterrence rather than rehabilitation. The death penalty was still in use, and prisons were often seen as places of punishment rather than reform. One notable development during the Industrial Revolution was the creation of the modern police force. The Metropolitan Police Service was established in London in 1829, and other cities soon followed suit. The police were tasked with maintaining law and order and investigating crimes, which helped to reduce crime rates in urban areas. Despite the establishment of the police force, the criminal justice system during the Industrial Revolution continued to face challenges. The laws were often biased against the working classes, and punishments could be severe for even minor offenses. Prison conditions remained poor, and many prisoners were subjected to harsh labor without any attempts at rehabilitation.</p>	<p>In modern times, the criminal justice system has become more complex and specialized. Punishments are designed to be proportionate to the crime committed, and rehabilitation and reform have become important aspects of the system. Prisons are intended to be places of rehabilitation rather than simply punishment. The death penalty is still in use in some countries, although it has been abolished in many others. There has also been a shift towards more community-based punishments such as community service and restorative justice, which aim to repair the harm caused by the crime and encourage offenders to take responsibility for their actions. One challenge facing the modern criminal justice system is the issue of mass incarceration. The number of people in prison has increased significantly in many countries, leading to overcrowding, high costs, and concerns about the effectiveness of imprisonment as a form of punishment. There is also a growing recognition of the need to address underlying social and economic factors that contribute to crime, such as poverty and inequality.</p>