

Read Information Sheet A carefully, then see if you can fill in these gaps.



Medieval and Tudor Crime and Punishment

The Normans changed the way people were punished for _____ but not how they were caught and tried in a court. _____ was abolished, as was trial by _____. Now people could be fined but the money would go to the _____ instead of to the _____.

Forests were created so kings could hunt _____. If you lived in a forest you weren't allowed to gather _____ or hunt _____. Forests covered about one _____ of England in the later medieval period.

Criminals could seek _____ in a church and escape punishment. Crimes against the church, though, like _____, were judged in special church _____.

Later in the medieval period, Justices of the _____ were not elected by the local community, but appointed by the _____. They were part of a move towards central control over law and order. A system in which everyone was involved was giving way to one in which law enforcement was the job of certain people.

The Tudor King _____ VIII changed the religion of the country and so lots of people were executed for _____ or _____. The punishment for _____ was being burned at the _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use Information Sheet B to help you decide which of the sentences below belong to the Norman and early medieval period and which belong to the late medieval and Tudor period. You might decide some belong to both! Tick the correct boxes.



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| <p>Criminals could seek sanctuary in a church and their pursuers could not enter and catch them.</p> <p>Norman and Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Late Medieval and Tudor <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>There were 80 forests that covered one third of the area of England.</p> <p>Norman and Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Late Medieval and Tudor <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>There are lots more heretics burned at the stake because of the changes in religion in the country.</p> <p>Norman and Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Late Medieval and Tudor <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>Forests were set up so the king could hunt deer. You weren't allowed to gather firewood in a forest unless you had a licence.</p> <p>Norman and Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Late Medieval and Tudor <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>Constables, bealdes or watchmen were appointed to prevent crime and catch criminals.</p> <p>Norman and Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Late Medieval and Tudor <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>Weregild and trial by ordeal were abolished and fines or punishments of shame were used instead.</p> <p>Norman and Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Late Medieval and Tudor <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>Criminals were still caught by members of the community and tithingmen would bring bring people to trial.</p> <p>Norman and Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Late Medieval and Tudor <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>Justices of the Peace were appointed by the king to control courts and punishments for crimes.</p> <p>Norman and Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Late Medieval and Tudor <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>People were put in the stocks or on the ducking stool for minor crimes.</p> <p>Norman and Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Late Medieval and Tudor <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>Because the monasteries had been shut down, there were more homeless vagrants begging.</p> <p>Norman and Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Late Medieval and Tudor <input type="checkbox"/></p> |

How did crime and punishment change over the medieval and Tudor periods?