

## Your Crime course – keeping it in mind!

### PART 1 – THE ANGLO SAXONS

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What is a blood feud?	A promise made between husband and wife.	Legal revenge for the crime against a family member.	A technique used in surgery.
2	What is a tithing?	A group of 10 men age 12 and over bound by law.	A group of 12 men 10 and over bound by law.	A group of 11 men age 12 and over bound by law.
3	What was the hue and cry?	A fight to the death	The alarm and chase of a criminal.	The arrest of a criminal.
4	What were the community courts?	Groups of teachers.	Groups of judges.	Group of local people who would pass judgement on crimes.
5	What were some of the problems with the community courts?	They were slow.	They made sure that everyone got justice and imprisoned .	They were bias and found it hard to make decisions.
6	What was the Synod of Whitby?	When the Christianity came to England 664AD.	When the Christianity left England 664AD.	When Christianity was found
7	What was the king's mund?	People would be chased by the king!	The king's new haircut.	All people on king's land are protected by the king.
8	How did the church courts work?	Church got involved in community court could not make decision.	They prayed all day for criminals.	Priests danced on the faces of criminals.
9	What was trial by ordeal?	A method of control	A test for innocence or guilt.	A scary experiment.
10	What are some examples of trial by ordeal?	Trial by hot water, trial by horse, trial by dog	Trial by hot iron, hot water, cold ice cream	Trial by ordeal, hot water, cold water
11	How could the church know if someone was innocent or guilty?	If the wound had healed you were guilty.	If it healed in 3 days innocent, if infected – guilty.	If the person had grown another leg.
12	What types of crimes were common in the Anglo-Saxon period?	Theft, murder, arson, .	Theft, heresy, treason	Theft, murder, violent crimes
13	What is a Wergeld?	Fine for injury.	Fine for death.	Fine for eating too much.
14	What is a Botgeld?	Fine for death	Fine for eating too much.	Fine for injury.
15	How was Anglo Saxon society structured?	The country was split in two.	It was split into shires and hundreds.	It was split into quarters.

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## PART 2 – THE NORMANS

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	When did the Normans arrive in England?	1155	1066	1077
2	How many were the Normans outnumbered by?	200:1	100:3	300:1
3	What was the murdrum fine?	Fine for killing a Norman. 46 silver marks.	Fine for Normans.	Fine for good behaviour.
4	What percentage of England's forests came under the new forest laws?	30%	40%	80%
5	What were the details of the forest laws?	Dogs had to have nails clipped, no hunting, no cutting down trees	Men had to climb trees and make tree houses.	Dogs kept on leads and trees could only be cut in the winter.
6	What were the moral crimes that appeared in the church courts?	Theft, sex before marriage, laughter.	Adultery, sex before marriage, not going to church.	Sex after marriage and murder.
7	What stayed the same in the Norman period from the Anglo Saxon period?	The role of local community and the kings 'mund'.	The drawing of local trees.	The invention of the television.
8	What was the new type of punishment brought in by the Normans?	Trial by snakes	Trial by horse	Trial by combat
9	Why were there an increase in capital punishment?	Breaking into houses was common	Stealing sheep was an epidemic.	Saxons did not like the Normans and forest laws.
10	What is the benefit of the clergy?	Punishment could be escaped by reciting verse from bible.	Punished for reading the bible.	Educated guessing the bible.
11	What is the right of sanctuary?	The ownership of the church.	The deeds to the church.	Protection if a criminal made it to the church.
12	What does capital punishment mean?	Physical punishment.	Death penalty	Mental punishment
13	What does corporal punishment mean?	Physical punishment	Death penalty	Mental punishment
14	What were the most serious crimes under the Normans?	Rebellion, heresy, killing a Norman	Eating the deer in forests	Stealing Norman uniform
15	What was the name of the Norman leader?	John Snow	William Conk	William of Normandy

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## PART 3 – THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD 1300-1750

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What was the Reformation?	The pope makes changes to the church.	Henry VIII breaks from Rome and makes England Protestant.	Henry VIII becomes the new leader of the world.
2	What does heresy mean?	Going against the church.	Going against the King.	Going against the people.
3	Why did Henry VIII change the church?	To get more money.	To get another castle.	To get a divorce and have a son.
4	What type of punishments were there for heresy?	Prison.	Whipping.	Burning, hanging.
5	How did Edward I change the religion?	He kept it protestant.	He made is Hindu	He made it catholic.
6	How did Mary I change the religion?	She changed it to Catholic.	She kept it Protestant.	She made it Buddhist.
7	How did Elizabeth I change the religion?	She made it Protestant.	She made it protestant and stopped heresy punishments.	She made it Catholic.
8	What is the crime of blasphemy?	Using the lords name kindly.	Using the lords name in vein.	Using the lords name well.
9	Who was James Naylor?	Blasphemer – whipped and branded.	A King	A Blasphemer who became a king.
10	What is the crime of Treason?	A crime against god	A crime against your family	A crime against the King
11	What happened during the Gunpowder Plot?	Catholics caught trying to blow up Parliament.	Catholics blow up the houses of parliament	Catholics throw a party for the king.
12	How were the Gunpowder plotters punished?	Hung	Hung and whipped	Hung drawn and quartered.
13	Why were there so many beggars in Tudor England?	Decline in cotton industry, end of wars, population increase.	People were just lazy	People began to have too many children.
14	How were beggars punished?	Hung	Whipped through the streets and branded.	Arrested
15	What were the Vagrancy Acts of 1547?	Ordered all idle poor to work.	Gave them benefits	Gave them a telling off!

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## PART 3 – THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD 1300-1750 QUIZ 2

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What type of women were usually accused of being witches?	Old, unmarried, with pets	Young, married with kids	Smelly and young.
2	What is a familiar?	A large wheel barrow	A good mate	A small animal – cat,dog, frog.
3	Why were certain women accused of being witches?	They were evil!	They did not fit into what society expected of women.	They usually had a luminous glow.
4	What types of punishments were there for witches?	Mutilation	Burnt, swim test, hung.	Prison
5	Who was the witch hunter General?	Harry Hopkins	Matthew Wild	Matthew Hopkins
6	Why did witch trials decline?	Royal Society, End of Civil War.	All the witches were killed.	The discovery of gold.
7	Why was fear a useful deterrent?	Harsh punishments resulted in less crime.	It did not work.	It allowed people to challenge themselves
8	Why did poaching become a crime?	People did not have enough eggs.	People started to become vegetarian	Stately homes with grounds became private.
9	What is meant by the divine right of kings?	The king is equal to all.	The king is gods representative on earth.	The king gets into heaven for nothing.
10	What does hierarchy mean?	The poor rule over the rich	The rich rule over the poor	Everyone is equal
11	What does patriarchy mean?	Men above women	Women above men	Both sexes equal
12	What were the most common punishments in Medieval England?	Branding, mutilation, stocks	Whipping, branding, stocks,	Prison, death penalty
13	What were the most common crimes in Medieval England?	Theft, murder	Rape, arson	Treason, heresy
14	How were felonies punished?	Hanging	Branding	Stocks
15	How were trespasses punished?	Stocks	Fines	hanging

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## PART 4 – INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1750-1900

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What was the problem with watchmen?	Unpaid, on a rota system, no respect.	Too much hard work.	Everyone wanted to do it.
2	Who was Jonathan Wild?	Thief of jewels	Gardener of the King	Thief Taker General.
3	What was the bloody code?	Using blood to solve crimes.	When the authorities came down hard on crime,	Huge decline in the use of the death penalty.
4	Why were smugglers seen as popular heroes?	They rescued women at sea.	They wore great clothes.	They gave people cheap goods.
5	Why did highway crime increase?	Improvement of the roads and postal service.	People loved the roads	People invented cars.
6	Why was transportation a popular punishment?	People liked travelling.	It was fun to go to another country.	Prisons full, America Independent. Australia discovered.
7	Why did transportation come to an end?	Discovery of gold, too harsh, expensive.	It got old.	Nobody wanted to go to Australia.
8	Who were the prison reformers?	Elizabeth Howard, John Fry, Robert Peel.	John Howard, Elizabeth Fry, Robert Peel	John Peel, Elizabeth Howard, Robert Fry.
9	What happened in the Peterloo Massacre?	50,000 people protest right to vote, met by the army. 18 killed.	A protest to rights to better prisons. 5 killed	A protest for better police. 20 killed.
10	Who were the Tolpuddle Martyrs?	Sailors looking for work in Devon.	Farmers who started a trade union – transported.	Farmers who became policemen.
11	How were prisons reformed?	They all got an X-Box	Better hygiene, food, doctors and priest.	The toilets were cleaned.
12	What was the problem with the Bow street runners?	No patrol, only in a small area, did not patrol.	They were too arrogant.	They were paid too much.
13	What did Robert Peel want for the MET police?	To be really scary.	To not look like the army, be in uniform, paid.	To work in groups with the local people.
14	What was the Goals Act 1823?	To improve relations in prisons.	To improve conditions in prisons.	To stop the use of prisons.
15	Why did Victorian London appear more violent?	The queen was very angry at the people.	Jack the Ripper, garroters, Newspapers.	The Police ere too harsh.

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## PART 5 – 1900-PRESENT

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What does conscription mean?	It is law to have a gun	It is law to join the army 18-41.	It is law to learn to fight
2	What is a conscientious objector?	Someone who will not join the army.	Someone who is very scared.	Someone who will play fight.
3	What is an alternative and an absolutist?	They are dancers.	Alt –dancers, Abs – pilots	Alt – ambulances, Abs – Nothing
4	How did attitudes towards conchies change between WW1 and WW2?	They got worse	They stayed the same	They became more fair.
5	How were conchies exempt in both wars?	400 WW1 46,000 WW2	40 WW1 4000 WW2	48 WW1 57000 WW2
6	Why was the death penalty abolished?	It was too kind	It was too final and cases were not investigated properly.	It was best for human rights.
7	Who was Derek Bentley?	19 year old – received death penalty. ‘Let him have it’ accomplice .	19 year old surfer.	19 year old surfer who liked to steal.
8	Who was Ruth Ellis?	Woman who owned Truro cathedral.	Woman who shot her boyfriend.	Woman who forgot to shoot her boyfriend.
9	Who was Timothy Evans?	Victim of knife attack.	Man who got the death penalty for murder of his wife.	Death penalty for the murder of his wife. But found innocent
10	What are new punishments in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century?	Tag, ASBO, community service.	Prison, whipping,	Death Penalty
11	Who was Stephen Lawrence?	Murdered black teenager.	Best friend of murder victim.	Parent of murder victim.
12	Why is the Stephen Lawrence case important?	It proved that the bus service in London was flawed	It showed the MET police to be ‘Institutionally Racist’	It gave people something to talk about.
13	What are new crimes in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century?	People trafficking, car theft, e-crime.	Theft, heresy, treason.	Branding, theft.
14	Which are special branches of crime detection/prevention?	CIA and the gestapo.	The stormtroopers.	SOCA, dog squads, fire department. Ecrime units.
15	Why is suicide bombing so difficult to police?	There is no escape, it could be anyone	Not enough police.	Lack of understanding

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## PART 6 – WHITECHAPEL STUDIES

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
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