

<p>OUTLAWRY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most common way to become an outlaw was breaking the Forest Laws and avoiding trial • Despite the Robin Hood legend, most outlaws stole from the poor because they were easy targets • Outlaws did not share their money and they were often violent in their methods! • Churches were favoured targets because they possessed valuable ornaments etc. • About 10% of all murders were committed by outlaws • Juries had little sympathy for outlaws and were glad to see them hang • Cruel sheriffs could exist, especially in times of weak kings 	<p>HENRY II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He needed to bring the country back under control after the civil war between Stephen and Maud • His Constitutions of Clarendon (1164) were the basis of common law and brought about a law for all England • Trial by Jury became more common • Royal writs were issued to sheriffs to ensure they obeyed the king's instructions • Travelling judges roamed six circuits to hear cases; criminals were held in prison until their case was heard • He failed to reduce the independence of the Church courts and had to forget the idea following the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket 	<p>OTHER MEDIEVAL CHANGES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verges on roads were cleared up to 200 yards so that ambushes could not occur and thieves could not escape into cover • Under Richard I the office of coroner was introduced to investigate suspicious deaths • After 1361 Quarter Sessions, run by Justices of the Peace, replaced the hundred and shire courts • Torture was used to find out information from victims and to gain confession from criminals • It is no longer used because the 'information' it gains is suspect – people in pain will often admit to anything to stop the suffering
<h1>THE MIDDLE AGES</h1>		
<p>CONTINUITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beliefs and attitudes about crime and punishment reflected those of the people in power • Their interests were given special protection through the laws that they passed • Individuals were held to be responsible for their criminal activities rather than the environment, poverty etc. • Women were seen as unequal to men, and were treated more harshly than men by the law • Punishment was mainly about revenge & deterrence • Punishment had to be effective, easy to administer and cheap • Most crimes were non-violent; the most common crime remained theft 	<p>MEDIEVAL LAW AND ORDER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harsh punishment was used in order to deter others from committing crime • Benefit of Clergy meant men were tried in Church Courts • Church Courts could only sentence people to death once heresy became a capital offence • Judges were careful in their application of the law • Law and order depended on the strength of the king – a weak king could cause problems • Civil War (such as the Wars of the Roses) led to a breakdown in law and order • Juries were reluctant to convict friends and family of offences that carried the death penalty • Crime increased when unemployment rose – but this was ignored • By 1450 the main way of determining guilt or innocence was trial by jury, though if enough people swore to the good behaviour of the accused, he/she could get off the charge... • By 1400 local landowners were appointed as Justices of the Peace (JPs) to hold local courts at least four times a year to deal with less serious offences 	
<p>CHANGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anglo-Saxon concept of wergild fell out of favour during Norman times • The influence of the Christian Church meant punishment was slightly less brutal after the Anglo-Saxons • The Normans developed the Anglo-Saxon concept of trial by ordeal by introducing trial by combat • The influence of the Church meant attempts at reforming criminals were tried rather than just revenge and retribution 	<p>MEDIEVAL PUNISHMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men could avoid punishment by joining the army • People with money could buy their way out of punishment as kings always needed money for wars • Pregnant women could not be executed 	