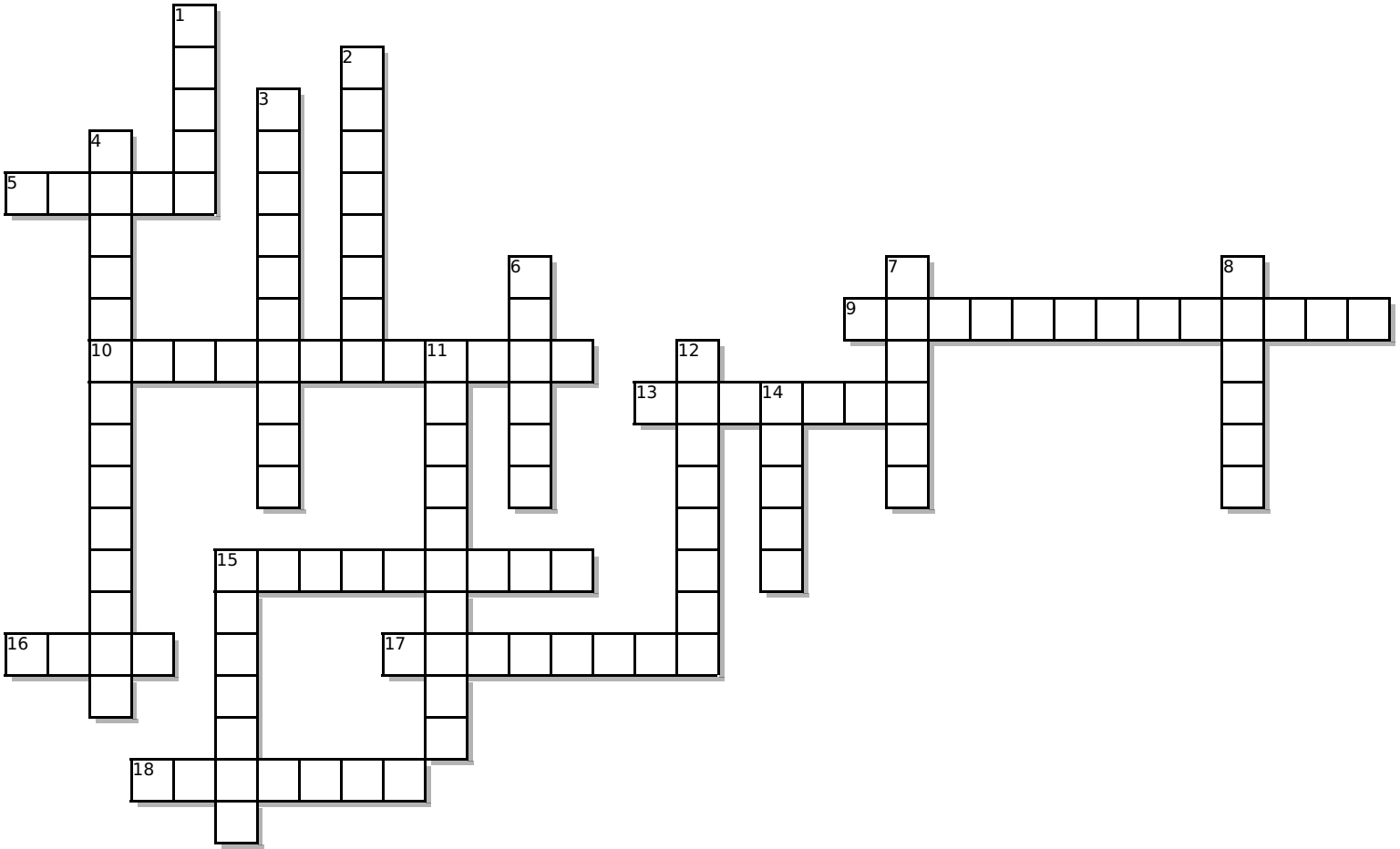


Medieval and Tudor Crime and Punishment



ACROSS

- 5 The other name for a scold's bridle, a metal cage-like frame used on the head and face, sometimes to cause injury to the tongue, to punish women for gossiping.
- 9 This punishment tended to be used for morality crimes and might involve standing in your shirt with a sign stating your crime.
- 10 Originally used as a punishment for scolds and disorderly women, it also became used to identify witches
- 13 In 1586, Margaret Clithero was to death for harbouring priests.
- 15 In Henry VIII's reign, an Act of Parliament made boiling the punishment for this crime.
- 16 If you stole from a shop, you might lose this.
- 17 This punishment involved having the ears cut off.
- 18 The penalty for female traitors was traditionally this.

DOWN

- 1 The Drunkard's was a barrel with a holes

- for the head and arms which was worn to humiliate and punish drunks.
- 2 The whipping of someone for a crime like stealing a loaf of bread.
- 3 The burnings of heretics in London tended to take place here.
- 4 Pilgrimage of Grace rebel leader, Robert Aske, was for his crime at York Castle.
- 6 You might be put in these on market day and punished by having rotten vegetables (and other yucky things) thrown at you.
- 7 Traitors were sometimes drawn to the place of execution on this.
- 8 This beheading machine was used in Scotland between 1564 and 1710.
- 11 The name given to the permanent gallows used for hangings in London.
- 12 When a hot iron was used to burn the skin and mark it with letters like "T" for thief.
- 14 Queen Anne Boleyn's execution was different because she was beheaded by this.
- 15 A T-shaped device with hand holes. A humiliating punishment where the criminal stood and suffered humiliation and had things thrown at them.

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