

Tekst 15

QUESTION:

Is there any evidence that the medieval practice of putting wrongdoers in the stocks and throwing rotten food at them worked as a deterrent to crime?

ANSWER:

The main deterrent that actually works is the perceived chance of getting caught. In medieval society, most people knew everyone they were likely to meet, owned few possessions, and had a pretty good idea what their neighbours were up to and what they

owned. This made crime against property (such as theft) or against the person (such as brawling) easy to detect.

We should remember that many people put in the stocks in the middle ages were also marked in some way – branded, or having their ears cut off. This was probably a deterrent, because the person had a visible sign that he or she was an offender, and could expect to be treated more harshly next time.

Even if it is hard to tell how being put in the stocks worked for the people concerned, it may well have had a great effect on the people watching.



The Guardian, 2012

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2p 41 Geef van elke van de volgende beweringen aan of deze juist of onjuist is volgens de tekst.

Omcirkel achter elk nummer 'juist' of 'onjuist' in de uitwerkbijlage.

- 1 Sociale controle is een effectief afschrikmiddel om misdrijven tegen te gaan.
- 2 Men kreeg in de middeleeuwen alleen straf als men op heterdaad betrappt werd.
- 3 Dieven konden vroeger kiezen tussen de schandpaal of een lijfstraf.
- 4 Onschuldige toeschouwers in de buurt van de schandpaal kregen resten bedorven voedsel naar zich gegooid.

Bronvermelding

Een opsomming van de in dit examen gebruikte bronnen, zoals teksten en afbeeldingen, is te vinden in het bij dit examen behorende correctievoorschrift, dat na afloop van het examen wordt gepubliceerd.