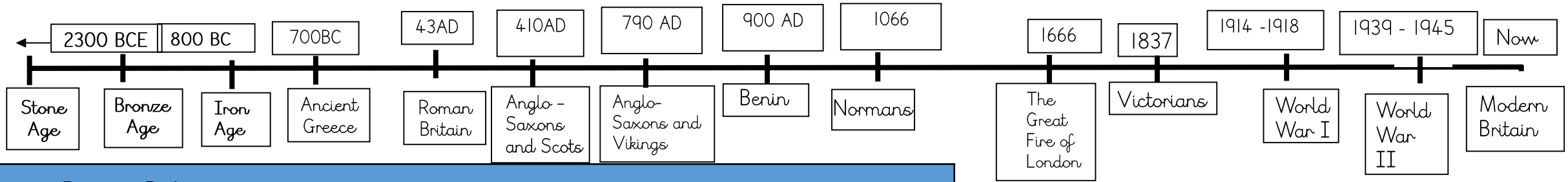




Year 6: Crime and Punishment



Roman Rule

Roman laws, written around 450 BC, were called the 'Twelve Tables'. Not following these rules was a crime. Punishments were severe to deter people from not following them. People could pay to have their punishment lessened. Judges and juries were used to decide if someone was guilty or not guilty. There were lots of serious crimes such as murder, and less serious crimes, such as stealing. The worst crime, treason, was punishable by being thrown to the lions.

Anglo-Saxon Justice System

Anglo-Saxon people accused of a crime had a trial. If a decision as to whether the person was guilty or not guilty could not be made, a trial by ordeal would take place. It is thought that God would decide if they were guilty or not by the outcome of the ordeal. There were no prisons to send criminals to so punishments acted as huge deterrents and were often very brutal including stoning, whipping and hanging.

Tudor Torture

To deter people from committing crimes, the Tudors came up with even more terrifying punishments, including public executions. Public humiliations were common. The scold's bridle was worn for gossiping; the rack used to stretch out the victim's body for treason; and the dunking stool to find out if someone was a witch.

Victorians Villians

The Victorians looked for alternative ways to hanging people for committing crimes. Many prisons were built in order to prevent people committing further crimes. Life in prison was very tough. Prisoners had to do very physically demanding tasks. These included: • the treadwheel - using the steps on a huge wooden and iron wheel to move it • shot drill - lifting a heavy iron cannonball • the crank - machinery that victims turned 10,000 times a day

Previous Learning

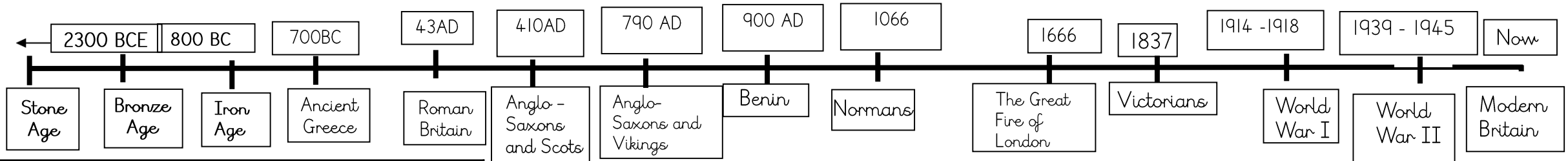
- Identify changes within and across time periods
- Identify and describe how societies are diverse
- Understand concepts such as kingdom, trade, democracy, cause and consequence, similarities and differences, civilisations, empire
- Choose and use reliable information about the past
- Analyse and evaluate how historical events affect and influence life today
- Anglo - Saxons, Scots and Vikings
- Ancient Benin (900AD - 1300)
- Local study - WW2

Possible Experience

- Workshops
- British museum



Year 6: Crime and Punishment



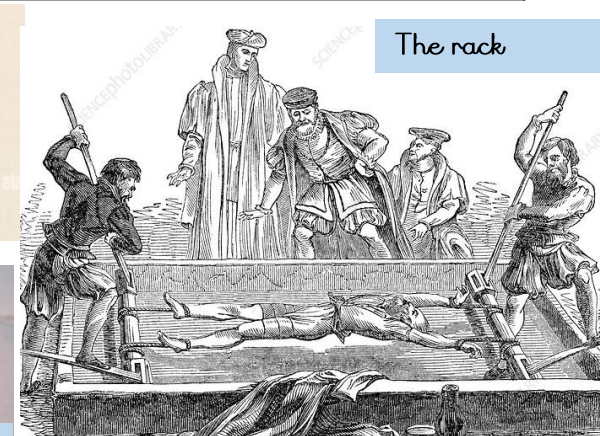
Key Vocabulary	
crime	An action that breaks the law of the land.
punishment	The consequence for breaking the law of the land.
deterrence	An aim of punishment that aims to prevent criminals from committing crimes.
retribution	To get revenge on a criminal by making them suffer.
reformation	To change a criminal into a better person.
justice	To make things fair. To restore the balance in society between criminals and their victims.
prison	A secure building where serious criminal offenders are kept;
Corporal punishment	To punish an offender by causing them physical pain
Capital punishment	Punishing criminals by taking their life (death penalty).

Key Vocabulary	
community service	A way of punishing offenders by making them do unpaid work in the community to pay back or make up for what they have done.
Theft	Stealing someone's property
Bobbies/peelers	Police officers, named after Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the first police force in London in 1829.
Execution	A sentence to death
highwayman	Criminals who would rob people while they were travelling. This was very common during the Stuart and Georgian periods.
humiliation	To make someone feel ashamed and foolish.

Key Vocabulary	
judge	Someone who is in charge of a trial in court.
jury	A group of people who would listen to the facts in a trial and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty.
treason	A crime against the King, Queen or the government.
trial	A judge and jury listen to evidence in a court to decide whether a person is guilty of a crime.



Scold's bridle



The rack



The crank

Key Concepts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change overtime • Cause and consequence