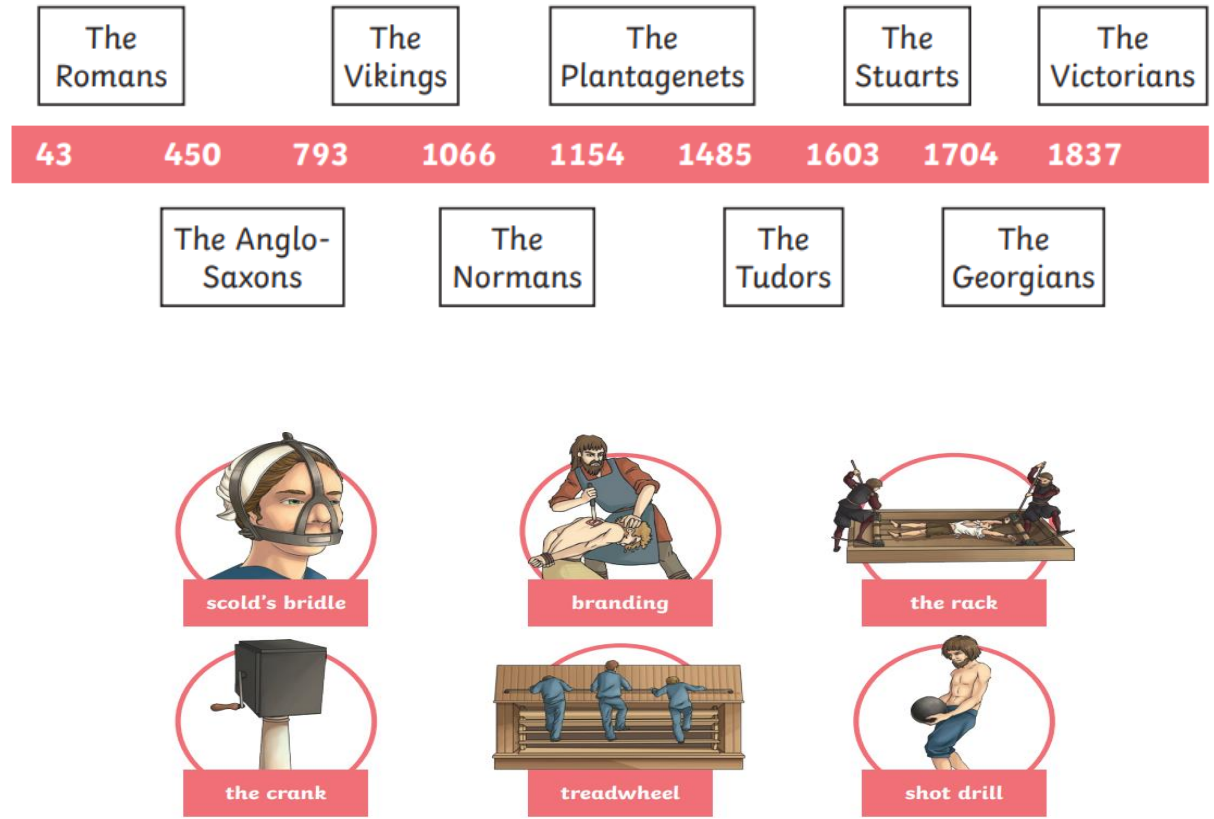




# Year 6 - Autumn 1 - Crime and Punishment



Key Facts
Roman laws were called the 'Twelve Tables' and written around 450BC.
In Roman times the worst crime was treason and was punished by being thrown to the lions.
If an Anglo-Saxon trial could not decide if a person was a guilty, a trial by ordeal was given to let God decide.
Trials by ordeal included trial by cold water, trial by iron bar and trial by hot water.
The Tudors invented harsh punishments to deter and humiliate people. They included a dunking stool to see if someone was a witch.
In the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries being transported to the British colonies, such as Australia, was a form of punishment more merciful than execution.
The Victorians built many prisons to prevent people committing further crimes. They could be forced to do physically demanding tasks such as a treadwheel and the crank.

Key Vocabulary			
Judge	Someone who is in charge of a trial in court.	Treason	A crime against the King or Queen.
Jury	A group of people who listen to the facts in a trial and decide if someone is innocent or guilty.	Deterrent	To discourage someone from doing something.
Trial	A judge and jury listen to evidence in a court to decide if a person is guilty or not.	Bobbies/peelers	Police officers names after Sir Robert Peel who introduced them in London in 1829.
Trial by ordeal	Anglo-Saxon practice of deciding if a person is guilty by making them suffer in a painful experience	Highwaymen	Criminals who robbed people while they were travelling.
Execution	A sentence of death.	Victim	A person who has suffered.

