

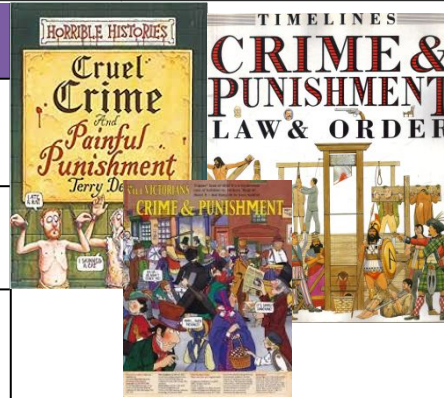
Year 5 History: Crime and Punishment

Timeline

43-410	480-1066	1066-1485	1485-1603	1603-1837	1837-1901	1901-now
Roman Britain	Anglo-Saxon Era	Middle Ages	Tudor Era	Stuart and Georgian Era	Victorians	Modern Era

Subject Specific Vocabulary

deterrence	The action of discouraging crime through instilling doubt or a fear of consequence
DNA profiling	From 1984, it identified someone from a crime scene through body fluid (skin, hair, saliva and sweat etc)
gallows	A wooden structure with steps leading to a platform where criminals would be hung in front of an audience.
Highwayman	Someone who rides a horse and steals from people travelling on the roads. Dick Turpin.
justice	For someone to have a fair treatment for their behaviour. Certain punishments for certain deeds.
prevention	An attempt to reduce crime by deterring criminals to participate in such acts.
retribution	A punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act.
sin	An immoral act considered to be against law or more commonly, a religious belief.
stock	The placing of boards around the ankles and wrists as a form of torture or humiliation.



Exciting Books

Romans - Society was made up of the very rich but also of very poor slaves. This resulted in conflict and therefore crime.. Roman laws were called 'The Twelve Tables'. Major crimes would be punished by crucifixion, sent to fight in arenas or having molten lead poured down your throat! Vigiles were volunteers who patrolled the streets and Urban Cohorts would be sent to deal with emergencies.

Crime and punishment Questions

- Who would you find in a courtroom and what are they're roles?
- What happens in a courtroom?
- When did the police force begin in Britain?

Anglo-Saxons - Anglo-Saxon Britain was not ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines. If they ran away, they became 'outlaws' (outside the law), and anyone could hunt them down - unless they hid in a church. The fine for breaking into someone's home was five shillings (25p), paid to the home-owner. For minor crimes like stealing, a nose or a hand might be cut off.

Tudors – Increasing populations, dissolution of the monasteries and gaps between rich and poor meant crime was very common. Public executions were huge events with families, food stalls and people queuing for hours to get a good spot. These included beheadings, hangings, burning, pressings and boiling alive! The

Modern Times – Modern society is seen as wealthier than in previous eras where more people are employed or can afford to live comfortably. There are still large gaps between the rich and poor in society and crime now ranges from physical (theft, assault, drink and drugs etc) to digital crime (e.g. fraud). Although the last public hanging took place in 1886, the last actual hanging was as late as August 13th 1964. Prisons now work hard to help rehabilitate people so that they do not re-offend and technological advances have meant catching criminals can be used by identifying fingerprints or even DNA.