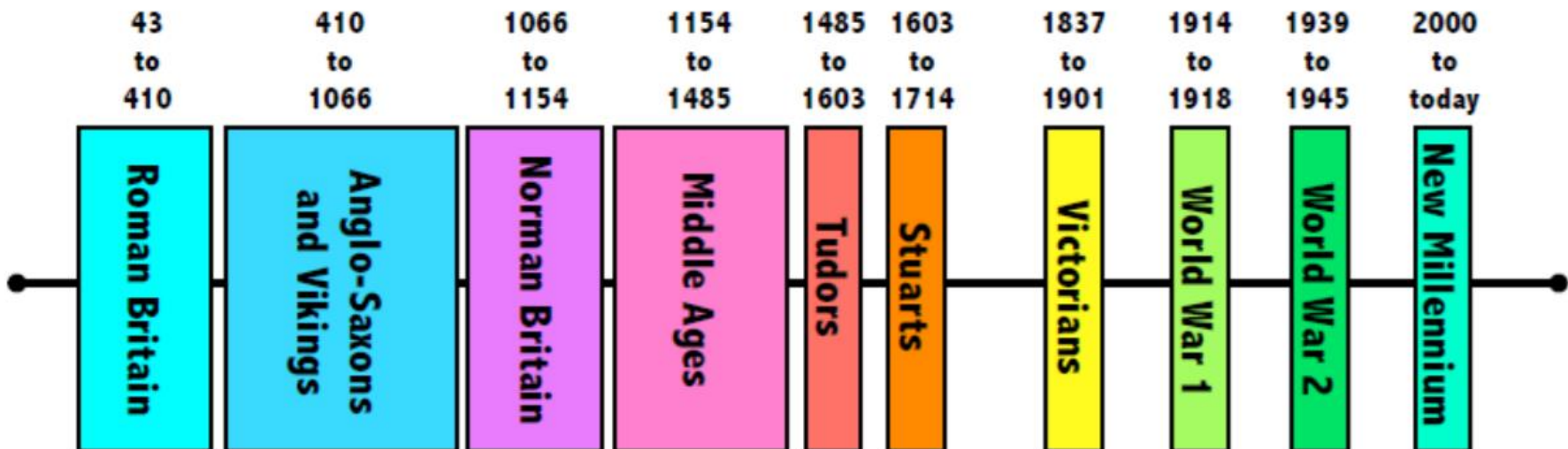


Key Knowledge

Stuarts & Georgian era	AD1603 – AD1714 AD1714 - AD1837	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1605 – famous crime still remembered - Guy Fawkes was caught trying to blow up the Houses of Parliament • Smuggling and poaching became more common • Highwaymen stole from the rich – famous Highwayman Dick Turpin • Execution rose from penalty for 50 to 200 crimes as deterrent; system of laws known as the ‘Bloody code’ • New punishment - transportation to America to build roads, houses and work in fields
Victorian era	AD1837 – AD1901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police force introduced in London in 1829 -Sir Robert Peel - called ‘Bobbies’ or ‘Peelers’. By 1839, other areas of the country were developing their own police force • Victorians introduced prisons; Between 1842 and 1877, 90 prisons were built or added to • Life in prison was harsh: treadmill – moving a huge wood and iron wheel with steps; shot drill – lifting a heavy iron cannonball; picking oakum – pulling apart tarred rope; the crank – turning a crank 10,000 times a day, to earn meals; Prisoners were kept on their own in cells for most of the time - not allowed to see or talk to each other
Modern day	AD 1901 - now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots of new crimes: car theft and vandalism, football hooliganism, computer hacking, evading tax, drug dealing, anti-social behaviour, shoplifting • No death penalty now (abolished 1965); new punishments: ASBOs (antisocial behaviour orders), community service, probation, and electronic tagging • Legacies that remain: Judges and juries – Roman era; Fines – Anglo Saxon Wergild; Police force and prisons – Victorian era • There are two types of law criminal law and civil law. • Criminal law are seen as crimes against society such as burglary, murder, theft and vandalism. • Civil law is concerned with the rights and duties of citizens such as inheritances and wills, getting married, lending and borrowing money and disputes with neighbours. • In civil law, the courts award compensation when someone can prove the other party is in the wrong. • In criminal courts, the aim is to punish wrongdoers and impose a sentence which prevents them from reoffending.



Key Concept Questions

Is the rule of law important in all societies?
Why and how have punishments changed over time?
Is it important that a criminal is punished for a crime?
How have criminals been caught and why has this changed over time?
How does a court of law work today?
Are crimes today the same as over the last 1500 years?
How do we know what punishments were used in the past?
Does the punishment ever fit the crime?

Crime and Punishment

Golden Eagles Year 6 Year A

Key Vocabulary

Jury	A group of people who listen to all the evidence and decide if someone is guilty
Judge	A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what punishment a criminal gets.
Lawyer	A person who tries to persuade the jury that a person did or didn't commit a crime.
Trial	The act of hearing a case in court to decide whether or not a person has broken a particular law.
Magistrate	A person who is in charge of a trial that's not as serious.
Evidence	Something that gives proof or a reason to believe
Confinement	The state of being confined; imprisonment.
Laws	The set of rules that people in a society must follow.
Sentence	A punishment for a particular crime decided and declared in a court of law
Defend	To speak, write, or act in support of.
Justice system	The way in which a country decides how to punish criminals and make sure that the law is followed so that people are kept safe
Exile	To be sent away from the country you live in, and not being allowed to come back.
Deter	To try to stop something happening
Arson	Deliberately setting fire to property.
bobbies/ peelers	Police officers, named after Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the first police force in London in 1829
Execution	A sentence of death
humiliation	To make someone feel ashamed and foolish.
Highwaymen	Criminals who would rob people while they were travelling. This was very common during the Stuart and Georgian periods.
Treason	A crime against the King, Queen or the government.
Ordeal	A long and painful experience

Key Knowledge

Roman Era	450BC – AD410	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman laws - the 'Twelve Tables' – basic rights for all Roman people – 450BC • Children learnt the laws off by heart at school • No police - in Britain, the job of finding a criminal was down to the legionaries • Punishments were severe: flogging, beating, exile, execution (inc. crucifixion), gladiator, set on fire • Ideas that the Romans started are still used in the British justice system today (legacy): Court, Judge, Jury, Lawyer • Worst crime – rebelling against emperor
Anglo Saxon era	AD410 – AD1000	<p>the two biggest invading tribes were the Angles and the Saxons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo Saxon laws similar to today's laws • Punishments were more severe as no prisons so were severe to act as a deterrent • Punishments – stoning, drowning, branding, fine, whipping, stocks, hanging, mutilation, exile • Different Anglo-Saxon kings and kingdoms had their own laws and punishments • Different villages and communities were divided into 10 man tithings • If a man in that tithing committed a crime, it was up to the other men to bring him to court • People would call upon everyone else in the community to find criminals - called a hue and cry • Wergild was a payment to the victim or the victim's family – body parts had values • Jury decided guilt; oath keepers (witnesses) swore innocence; trial by ordeal option – God decided
Tudor era	AD1485 – AD1603	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still no police • Main crime was stealing because of poverty; being homeless was a crime; you could be hanged for stealing • New punishments – harsh: public hanging, wearing a Brank / Scold's bridle (for gossiping), ducking stool (women / witchcraft), the rack (stretching / crime against state) • The Star Chamber (a type of court) was set up to hear cases of treason – criminals hanged

CRIME & PUNISHMENT
GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?