

## Key Concept Questions

Are rules important?

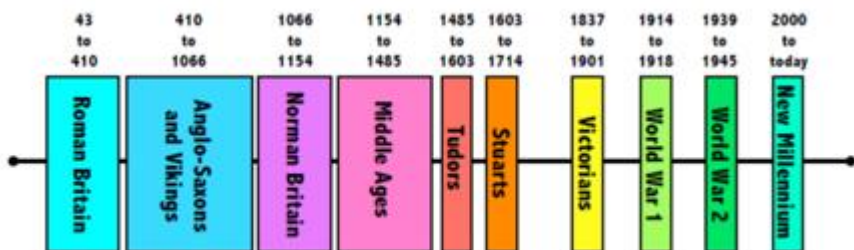
Why and how have punishments changed over time?

How do we know what punishments were used in the past?

Were criminals treated fairly in the past?

# Crime and Punishment

## Red Kites Year 3/4



## Key Vocabulary

Trial	The act of hearing a case in court to decide whether or not a person has broken a particular law.
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.
Defend	To speak, write, or act in support of.
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
bobbies/ peelers	Police officers, named after Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the first police force in London in 1829
Execution	A sentence of death
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"> <li>Roman laws - the 'Twelve Tables' – basic rights for all Roman people – 450BC</li> <li>No police - in Britain, the job of finding a criminal was down to the legionaries</li> <li>Punishments were severe: flogging, beating, exile, execution (inc. crucifixion), gladiator, set on fire</li> <li>Ideas that the Romans started are still used in the British justice system today (legacy): Court, Judge, Jury, Lawyer</li> </ul>
Anglo Saxon era	AD410 – AD1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The two biggest invading tribes were the Angles and the Saxons</li> <li>Anglo Saxon laws similar to today's laws</li> <li>Punishments – stoning, drowning, branding, fine, whipping, stocks, hanging, mutilation, exile</li> <li>Different villages and communities were divided into 10 man tithings and they would bring a man to court if he committed a crime.</li> <li>People would call upon everyone else in the community to find criminals - called a hue and cry</li> <li>Jury decided guilt; oath keepers (witnesses) swore innocence; trial by ordeal option – God decided</li> </ul>
Tudor era	AD1485 – AD1603	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Still no police</li> <li>Main crime was stealing because of poverty; being homeless was a crime; you could be hanged for stealing</li> <li>New punishments – harsh: public hanging, wearing a Brank / Scold's bridle (for gossiping), ducking stool (women / witchcraft), the rack (stretching / crime against state)</li> <li>The Star Chamber (a type of court) was set up to hear cases of treason – criminals hanged</li> </ul>
Stuarts & Georgian era	AD1603 – AD1714  AD1714 - AD1837	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1605 – famous crime still remembered - Guy Fawkes was caught trying to blow up the Houses of Parliament</li> <li>Smuggling and poaching became more common</li> <li>Highwaymen stole from the rich – famous Highwayman Dick Turpin</li> <li>Execution rose as deterrent.</li> <li>New punishment - transportation to America to build roads, houses and work in fields</li> </ul>
Victorian era	AD1837 – AD1901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Police force introduced in London in 1829 -Sir Robert Peel - called 'Bobbies' or 'Peelers'.</li> <li>Victorians introduced prisons.</li> <li>Life in prison was harsh: treadwheel – 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</li> </ul>
Modern day	1901- present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Death penalty abolished in 1965</li> <li>Legacies that remain: Judges and juries – Roman era; Fines – Anglo Saxon Wergild; Police force and prisons – Victorian era</li> </ul>