

Prior knowledge/key knowledge

Prior knowledge

British History 2: Romans
The Roman empire and its impact on Britain

British History 3: Anglo Saxons & Scots
British settlements by Anglo Saxons and Scots

British History 4: Viking
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England at the time of Edward the confessor

Key knowledge

Roman Rules

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.

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**.

Tudor Torture

To **deter** people from committing crimes, the Tudors came up with punishments, including public **executions**.

Victorian Punishment

The Victorians looked for alternative ways to punish. Many prisons were built in order to prevent people committing further crimes.

Humanities Knowledge Organiser

Year: 6 Term: 4

Crime and Punishment

Key Vocabulary

bobbies/ peelers	Police officers, named after Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the first police force in London in 1829.
deterrent	To discourage someone from doing something.
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.
humiliation	To make someone feel ashamed and foolish.
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.
ordeal	A long and painful experience.
treason	A crime against the King, Queen or the government.
victim	A person who has suffered.
trial	A judge and jury listen to evidence in a court to decide whether a person is guilty of a crime.

Key skills/ investigative focus

Compare the punishments that were used during different times since 1066 and give some reasons for them.

Explain some key terms in the history of crime and punishment in Britain.

Use primary sources to decide what facts and opinions can be formed from the evidence.

Compare modern day crime and punishment with those from the past and talk about the legacy of past methods of crime prevention and detection with those of the present day.

Big Questions/ Challenging Perceptions

Did the Romans have a fair system to punish people?

How does the Anglo-Saxon justice system compare to the system we have in Britain today?

Dick Turpin - hero or villain? Which do you think is more accurate? Why?

