Bishop Monkton CE Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser—Crime and Punishment—Year 4,5,6

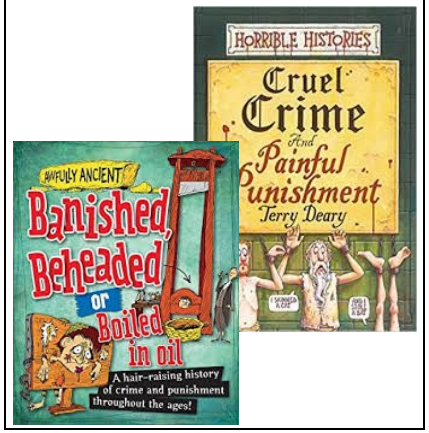
What should I already know?

- The chronology of British history (pre 1066) including the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, and the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Viking invasions and settlements.
- The Normans invaded Britain in 1066 and at the Battle of Hastings, William I defeats King Harold, bringing an end to the Anglo-Saxon era.
- When Queen Victoria reigned and what life was like during this period .

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Compare the punishments of crime over time and give reasons for why these have changed over time.
- Analyse and interpret data showing the frequency of crimes over time (and the types of crimes). Explain links such as the cost of food and frequency of crimes.
- Research crime and punishment in other areas of history that you have learned about (Mayans, Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece). Compare to what was happening in Britain at the same time.
- Complete a project (selecting own media type) to explain how crime and punishment has changed over time.

Book Suggestions



Key Knowledge

Period of History	Examples of Punish-ments	Other Key Information
Anglo-Saxon Britain (to 1066)	stoning drowning hanging stocks whipping mutilation exile payment systems	•**Justice** relied heavily on the community. If somebody in a community committed a **crime,** it was up to the other members to bring them to **court,** or else face **punishment** themselves. •There would be a **hue and cry** when people would call upon everyone else in the community to find somebody who had committed a **crime**. •Most **punishments** were carried out in public so as to **deter** others. •Payment systems were also set up so that criminals would pay money to their victims (or their families) if they had harmed or killed them
Medieval and Tudor Britain (1066 - 1603)	public executions trials by ordeal flogging stocks mutilation branding Scold's Bridle Ducking Stool Drunkard's Cloak	•Common **law** for the whole country was created and **judges** and **juries** were introduced. •Serious crimes were heard by the King's **court.** The accused had to face **trial** by ordeal to decide whether they were guilty or not guilty. •Castles and forts were used as early **prisons** - they held people accused of crimes while they waited for their **trial.** •**Vagrancy** was a common **crime** - poor people in wealthy areas were often accused of **vagrancy.** •**Heresy** became a crime and was punishable by being burned to death. •Tudor **monarchs** became increasingly worried about **treason**. •Witchcraft was also considered a crime and was punishable by death. •Public **executions** became more popular.
Stuart and Georgian Britain (1603 - 1837)	Public executions	•King Charles I was beheaded for **treason.** •Highwaymen became greater threats during this period in history - this was because trade was increasing and wealthy people increasingly travelled the roads. •The number of crimes punishable by death was over 200 - this became known as the Bloody Code. •The Metropolitan Police Force was formed in 1829.
Victorian Britain (1837 - 1901)	imprison-ment hard labour	•Victorians grew increasingly angry at public **executions** often for what would be considered minor crimes. This led to the use of prisons as a form of **punishment** rather than being used as holding places for criminals while they awaited **trial.** •One form of **punishment** in **prison** was **hard labour** - people had to carry out physically demanding tasks. •Public executions ceased in 1868.
Modern Britain	imprison-ment fines community service	•The last **executions** in the UK were by hanging, and took place in 1964, prior to finally being abolished in 1969. Although unused, the **death penalty** remained a legally defined punishment for certain **offences** such as **treason** until it was completely abolished in 1998. •**Crime** prevention strategies are used more prevalently.

Vocabulary

community service	unpaid work that criminals sometimes do as a punishment instead of being sent to prison.
court	a place where matters of the law are decided by a judge and jury
crime	an illegal action or activity for which a person can be punished by law
death penalty	the punishment of death for people who have committed serious crimes.
deter	to make someone not want to do something or continue doing it
execution	the carrying out of a sentence of death
hard labour	hard physical work which people have to do as punishment for a crime
heresy	when a person who believes something opposed to accepted beliefs
hue and cry	a loud cry calling for the pursuit and capture of a criminal
judge	the person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied, for example how criminals should be punished
jury	the group of people who have been chosen from the general public to listen to the facts about a crime and to decide whether the person accused is guilty.
justice	the system that is used in order to deal with people who break the law
law	a system of rules that a society or government develops in order to deal with crime
monarch	The monarch of a country is the king, queen, emperor, or empress
offence	a crime that breaks a particular law and requires a particular punishment
prison	a building where criminals are kept as punishment or where people accused of a crime are kept before trial
punishment	the act of punishing someone or of being punished
revolt	an illegal and often violent attempt by a group of people to change their country's political system
treason	the crime of betraying your country
trial	a formal meeting in a law court, at which a judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty of a crime
vagrancy	a way of life in which someone moves a lot from place to place because they have no permanent home or job