



Trailblazers Summer Term 1 – Crime & Punishment Overview, Vocabulary and Sticky Knowledge



What do I already know about Crime and Punishment?

In Little Explorers, I learned...

- A community is a group of people that live in the same place or a group of people who do something together. (Marvellous Me!)

In Explorers, I learned...

- New inventions, like the telephone, motorcar, typewriter, bicycle and moving film totally changed the way that people lived, worked and travelled. (Victorians)

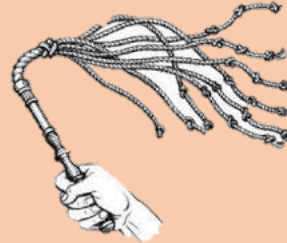
In Philosophers, I learned...

- Democracy began in Ancient Greece. (Ancient Greece)
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin) and introduced coins (Romans)
- When crimes were committed, the village gathered together in a tithing. Elders or rich noblemen would decide if a person was innocent or not. If a person needed to be caught, they would carry out a hue and cry to capture them. (Saxons)

What will we learn in Trailblazers?

- How are crimes solved today? How has it changed?
- What is crime and punishment?
- How did the Romans, Saxons and Vikings treat people who committed a crime?
- Why has the way crimes are punished changed?

Key Vocabulary:



Challenging vocabulary.



Words to learn.

Words I should know.

Vagabond,
reformation,
restorative
justice,
criminal
system,
retribution

Branding, Pillory, Dunking Stool,
Scold's Bridle, Oath, Wergild, Trial by
Ordeal, Hue and Cry, Twelve Tablets,
libel, Exile, Arson, Pillory, stocks, Witch
Trial

Crime, punishment, democracy, judge, jury, court,
trial, law, police, rebel, theft, guilty, innocent, victim,
witness, emperor, legionary, senator, treason,
courthouse, crucify, imprisonment

Topic Traveller Questions:

If you commit the crime, should you do the time?

Answer this question in a creative way!



Sticky Knowledge:



Timeline

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

Romans

- Society was made up of the very rich but also of very poor slaves. This resulted in conflict and therefore crime. As slavery was legal, running away from an owner was considered a crime. Sellers would lie to customers and give them less (fraud) and large crowds gathering to spectate often resulted in riots.
- 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.

Anglo-Saxons

- Anglo-Saxon Britain was not ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many different tribes and each took over different parts of Britain.
- 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.
- Throughout the medieval period it was believed that to keep order, people had to be scared of the punishments. Trial by Ordeal included holding a red-hot iron bar (if it healed in 3 days they were innocent) or tying them up and throwing them in water (they floated if they were innocent). After 1215 Trial by Ordeal was replaced by Trial by Jury.

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.