



Trailblazers Summer Term 2 – 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)

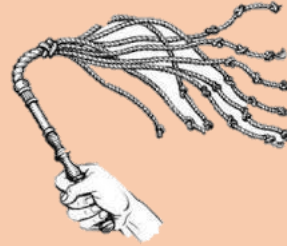
In Trailblazers, I learned...

- Roman laws were called 'The Twelve Tables'.
- The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines.
- Throughout the medieval period it was believed that to keep order, people had to be scared of the punishments.
- Prisons now work hard to help rehabilitate people so that they do not re-offend.

What will we learn in Trailblazers?

- How were the Tudors similar to the Medieval period?
- Who was Dick Turpin and Elizabeth Fry?
- Why did people's beliefs around punishments change?

Key Vocabulary:



Challenging vocabulary.



Words to learn.

reformation,
restorative
justice,
criminal
system,
retribution

Oakum, isolation, work house, hard labour,
pauper, finances, Sir Robert Peel, Elizabeth
Fry, Highway Man, libel, Exile, Arson,
Pillory, stocks, Witch Trial

Words I should know.

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

Topic Traveller Questions:

Is it right to take someone's life as a punishment?

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

Tudors:

- Increasing populations, dissolution of the monasteries and gaps between rich and poor meant crime was very common.
- Public executions were huge events with families, food stalls and people queuing for hours to get a good spot. These included beheadings, hangings, burning, pressings and boiling alive! Begging without a licence would mean you would be whipped out of the town and theft resulted in having a limb chopped off (anything worth more than a shilling resulted in hanging). **The idea was that severe punishments would put others off from committing crimes.**

Victorians:

- Anyone accused of a crime would be put in a 'lock-up' until they could see a magistrate who would decide whether they could be released or if they needed to be sentenced by a judge.
- Court rooms were created where victim and the accused could defend themselves** and the death penalty became less common with a limited number of hangings. A police force was introduced in 1829. Public executions ended in 1868 and gaols (jails) were built to try to prevent people re-offending, although many were sent out to the Empire to serve sentences abroad.

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.**