

Year 6 Autumn Term 2 Must Knows - Crime and Punishment

Top Historical Vocabulary

Roman era - the period between 55BC-AD410

Anglo-Saxon - the period between AD450-AD1066

Tudors - period between 1485-1603. Henry VIII was the most well-known monarch from this time

Victorian - period named after Queen Victoria who reigned from 1837-1901

Primary source - also called an original source, that was created at the time of the age of study. For example, letters, diaries, photographs and artefacts that are from the time.

Secondary source - a document or recording that relates or discusses information originally presented elsewhere. For example, photographs of artefacts.

Other useful vocabulary

Law - the system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by issuing penalties.

Capital punishment - the legally authorized killing of someone as punishment for a crime.

Transportation - Convicted criminals were transported to the colonies to serve their prison sentences. It was an alternative to hanging

Prison

During the Victorian period, prison became the main form of punishment for lots of different crimes. Between 1842 and 1877, 90 prisons were built or added to. It was a huge building programme which costs millions of pounds.

Police Force

The police force was first introduced in London in 1829. Sir Robert Peel introduced them as part of a campaign to improve public law. These policemen were called 'Bobbies' or 'Peelers'. They wore long, blue coats and tall hats and their only weapon was a truncheon.



Roman Law

The ideas that the Romans started are still used in the British justice system today. These are the use of a court, a judge, a jury and a lawyer.

During the Roman period in Britain, a person accused of a crime was taken to court to be judged guilty or not guilty. If it was a serious crime, a **jury** would decide whether they were guilty or not. If it was a minor crime, the **judge** would decide.

Modern Crime

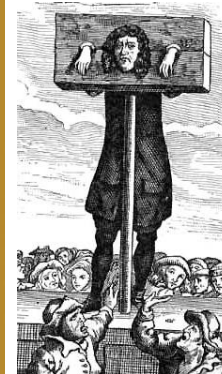
DNA testing, CCTV cameras, use of fingerprints, improved street lighting and car/house alarms have helped to prevent and detect crime in modern Britain.

AD 410

Anglo-Saxon Period

The different villages and communities were divided into ten men called tithings. They were all responsible for each other's behaviour. If a man in that tithing committed a crime, it was up to the other men in that tithing to bring him into court, and if they did not, they would face punishment themselves.

Pillory



Stocks



Must Knows Year 6 – Crime and Punishment

Key Facts

- Capital punishment was abolished in the UK in 1965
- A jury of 12 people decides whether someone is guilty or innocent
- A judge or magistrate decides on the punishment for the crime committed
- To know the difference between magistrates court and crown court
- Roman punishments were very severe to deter people from committing crime
- Punishments from the Roman times included crucifixion, becoming a gladiator and whipping
- Anglo Saxon - trials by ordeal were used to see if people were innocent or guilty (hot water, cold water and iron bar)
- Tudor - people who disagreed with the changes in the church were burned at the stake
- Victorian - Pickpocketing was a common crime in towns and cities during this era
- Theft has been the most common crime throughout history