

Year 6 Autumn Term	Knowledge Organiser Crime and Punishment
Key Vocabulary	Crime; punishment; trial by ordeal, tithing, hue and cry; treason; transportation; hard labour; highwayman; crime prevention; crime detection.
<p><i>I can..</i></p> <p><i>National Curriculum</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about and compare the punishments that were used during the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Tudor and Victorian times and give some reasons for them. • Explain some key terms in the history of crime and punishment in Britain, such as wergild, trial by ordeal, tithings, hue and cry, treason, transportation and hard labour. • Use primary sources to decide what are facts, what opinions can be formed from the evidence, and identify the questions they have about the life of the highway man Dick Turpin. • 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.

What are the key time periods?

<p>The Romans</p> 	<p>Roman laws were called the 'Twelve Tables'. They were written around 450 BC – these were basic rights for all Roman people and decided what they should and should not do. Punishments would be very harsh to try to stop people from committing a crime in the first place. If you had money however, you could pay to have your punishment lessened. If you were a slave, you had no rights at all. The worst crime was considered to be rebellion against the emperor.</p>
<p>The Anglo-saxons</p> 	<p>Germanic tribes had been invading Britain for some time, and without Roman protection they proved to be a formidable force against the Brits. These invaders are known to us as the Anglo-Saxons because the two biggest invading tribes were the Angles and the Saxons. Many laws we have in Britain today are not that different from the laws of Anglo-Saxon Britain. The Anglo-Saxons also used very harsh punishments to stop people from committing crimes. Punishments ranged from hanging, branding and whipping to trials by ordeal.</p>
<p>The Tudors</p> 	<p>In Tudor times, there were still no police. Crime – mainly stealing – was widespread, as many poor people could not afford to pay for increasingly expensive food. However, punishments were harsh, in the belief that it would stop others from committing the same crime. The Tudor kings and queens were very worried about treason – people plotting against them.</p>
<p>Stuarts and Georgians</p> 	<p>Highwaymen would rob people while they were travelling on the road. This had already been happening for hundreds of years but highwaymen became a greater threat during the Stuart and Georgian periods. The pistol had been invented in the 17th century which made it easier for highwaymen to threaten travellers and force them to give up their money and possessions.</p>
<p>Victorians</p> 	<p>During the Victorian period, the police force was introduced. People were becoming unhappy about hanging and so new ideas for punishment started to be used instead. Some criminals were punished by being sent to live in Australia. This was called transportation. 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'. By 1839, other areas of the country were developing their own police force.</p>

Challenges

Here are some challenges that you might like to try deepen your understanding:

- **Write a letter:** Imagine you are living during the Victorian period. You want the Queen to increase the size of the police force. Can they think of reasons to persuade the Queen to do this?
- **Family Fingerprints:** Can you be a forensic investigator by printing your own and your family's fingerprints?