

Crime and Punishment

History

Pine

Previous Knowledge

What should I already know?

KS1 – My Family History, Guy Fawkes,
Differences between how the rich and poor lived (houses, jobs, food)

- Know that power has changed from people with wealth and land to people who are voted for by the British population.

LKS2 –

- An understanding of chronology and how we use sources to know what happened in the past.
- Artefacts and how we know about the past.
- Roman and Anglo Saxon occupation of Britain.

Historical skills and knowledge

What will I know or be able to do by the end of this unit?

- Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British history.
- Identify the terms used in the Roman justice system.
- To compare the modern justice system and the Anglo-Saxon justice system.
- To identify the changes to the justice system within the 19th Century. .
- To identify the similarities and differences between the modern era and the past.
- Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

Text Link



The Lost Happy Endings
By Carol Ann Duffy

Overview Subject - History

Children will develop their chronological knowledge beyond 1066 and learn about the legacy of the Roman justice system and crime and punishment through the Anglo-Saxon, Tudor and Victorian periods. They will deepen their historical understanding of how our past is constructed through studying primary and secondary sources. In addition to this, children will reflect upon and evaluate what they have learnt in this unit, as well as comparing modern day crime prevention and detection methods with those from the past.

Enquiry question

How has crime and punishment, in Britain, changed? Has it improved?



Romans Rule

Roman laws, written around 450 BC, were called the 'Twelve Tables'. Not following these rules was a crime. Punishments were severe to deter people from not following them. People could pay to have their punishment lessened. Judges and juries were used to decide if someone was guilty or not guilty. There were lots of serious crimes such as murder, and less serious crimes, such as stealing. The worst crime, treason, was punishable by being thrown to the lions.



Anglo Saxon Justice System

Anglo-Saxon people accused of a crime had a trial. If a decision as to whether the person was guilty or not guilty could not be made, a trial by ordeal would take place. It is thought that God would decide if they were guilty or not by the outcome of the ordeal. There were no prisons to send criminals to so punishments acted as huge deterrents and were often very brutal including stoning, whipping and hanging.



Tudor Torture

To deter people from committing crimes, the Tudors came up with even more terrifying punishments, including public executions. Public humiliations were common. The scold's bridle was worn for gossiping; the rack used to stretch out the victim's body for treason; and the dunking stool to find out if someone was a witch.



scold's bridle



branding



the rack

| Timeline | | |
|--|------------------------|---|
| 450 BC | Twelve tables written. | Roman laws were called "The Twelve tables". They were written around 450BC. These were basic rights for all people and what they should and should not do. |
| 43 AD | Romans invade Britain. | People accused of being guilty were taken to court to be judged guilty or not guilty. The job of finding the criminal was down to the legionaries. |
| 410 AD | Anglo-Saxon Period. | The different villages were split into ten men called tithings. They were all responsible for each other's behaviour. It was up to the other men in the tithing to bring a criminal to court. |
| August 1485 AD | Tudor period. | Richard III is defeated by Henry Tudor in the Battle of Bosworth. |
| 1714 AD—1837 AD | Georgian period | Highwaymen became a greater threat in the Georgian period because trade was increasing and there were more wealthy people travelling by the roads. |
| 1800 AD—Scotland 1822 AD—Ireland 1829 AD—England | The Police force | The first professional police force in the UK, funded by local taxation, was set up in Glasgow in 1800. The first professional policemen, in England, known as 'Peelers' or 'Bobbies', were set up in London in 1829 by Robert Peel. |
| 1837 AD | Victorian period | Victoria I is crowned Queen of England. Between 1842 and 1877, 90 prisons were built or added to. Prison became the main forms of punishment for lots of different crimes. |

Transportation



From 1654 some convicts were sent to the British colonies, America and Australia to work. This punishment became more common after the Transportation Act 1717. Convicts were sent to America and Australia. Transportation was often a punishment given to people found guilty of theft – 80 per cent of transported convicts were guilty of theft. Most were repeat offenders. Many judges used transportation as an alternative to the death penalty. Sentences were for 7 years, 14 years or life.

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Condemned | To criticise something or someone strongly or pronounce to be guilty. |
| Crime | An action or activity that is against the law |
| Cyber-crime | Any criminal activity that involves a computer, networked device or a network. |
| Enforcement | The process of making people obey a law or rule. |
| Law | A rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves. |
| Punishment | A consequence or penalty on someone as a result of their wrongdoing. |
| Transportation | The movement of goods and persons from place to place. |
| Trial | A meeting and examination of evidence in court. |

Victorian punishments

The Victorians looked for alternative ways to hanging people for committing crimes. Many prisons were built in order to prevent people committing further crimes. Life in prison was very tough. Prisoners had to do very physically demanding tasks.

These included:

- the treadwheel - using the steps on a huge wooden and iron wheel to move it
- shot drill - lifting a heavy iron cannonball
- the crank – machinery that victims turned 10,000 times a day.

