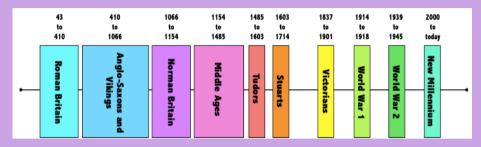
Year 5/6 Crime and Punishment – Why doesn't crime pay?

Subject Specific Vocabulary An action that breaks the law of the Crime Examples include murder, theft. vandalism and hate crimes The consequence for breaking the law of the land. Punishment The word punishment comes from the word painful. To make things fair. An aim of punishment that aims to Justice restore the balance in society between criminals and their victims. To punish an offender by causing Corporal them physical pain. A type of punishment that punishes criminals punishment by causing them physical pain. Punishing criminals who have committed extremely serious Capital offences by taking their life away. punishment This is also known as the death penalty. To change a criminal into a better person. An aim of punishment that aims to reform or rehabilitate a Reformation criminal, turning them into a better person Using punishment to make criminals Retribution suffer and pay for the wrong they have done Rules made by Parliament and Law enforced by the courts A person who is in charge of a trial Magistrate that is not as serious. A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what Judge punishment a criminal gets A group of people who listen to all the of a trial evidence and decide if Jury someone is guilty

A timeline of Britain from the Romans to the 21st Century.



What do you already know about these time periods?

Composites

To know the broad trends of crime and punishment from the Romans to the 21st century

To know the features of crime and punishment from the Romans

To know the features of crime and punishment from the Anglo Saxon and Viking period

To know the features of crime and punishment from the medieval and Tudor periods

To know the features of crime and punishment from the early modern period To know the features of crime and punishment from the Victorian period To recap on the evolution of crime and punishment and compare it to today

Books and Associated reading

Horrible Histories – Terry Deary The Highway Man – Alfred Noyes Treason – Berlie Doherty









Criminal Knowledge!

The worst punishment in Roman law was crucifixion. This involved being nailed to a cross through your wrists and heels. Crucifixion wasn't just intended to execute someone but to cause them the maximum pain, humiliation and disgrace.

The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons, rather than punishment, demanded that the criminal pay the injured party compensation, known as 'weregild'.

During the medieval period, anyone on the run from the law could claim sanctuary by going into a church. The pursuers could not follow you and you would be safe. Once you had taken an oath, you were able to flee the country.

During the earlier modern period, the rich carried their wealth around with them as there were very few banks. This, added to a lot of unguarded roads and an increase in the use of horses, led to a lot of people becoming highwaymen.

In 1829, Sir Robert Peel passed the Metropolitan Police Act and set up the first real police force in London. In 1839, a Provincial Police Act was passed so that police forces could be set up all around the country.

Capital punishment was abolished, in Britain, in 1965.