



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

Subject Specific Vocabulary		A timeline of Britain from the Romans to the 21 st Century.	Criminal Knowledge!	
Crime	An action that breaks the law of the land. Examples include murder, theft, vandalism and hate crimes		 <p>What do you already know about these time periods?</p>	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.
Punishment	The consequence for breaking the law of the land. The word punishment comes from the word painful.	<p>Composites</p> <p>To know the broad trends of crime and punishment from the Romans to the 21st century</p> <p>To know the features of crime and punishment from the Romans</p> <p>To know the features of crime and punishment from the Anglo Saxon and Viking period</p> <p>To know the features of crime and punishment from the medieval and Tudor periods</p> <p>To know the features of crime and punishment from the early modern period</p> <p>To know the features of crime and punishment from the Victorian period</p> <p>To recap on the evolution of crime and punishment and compare it to today</p>		The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons, rather than punishment, demanded that the criminal pay the injured party compensation, known as 'weregild'.
Justice	To make things fair. An aim of punishment that aims to restore the balance in society between criminals and their victims.			<p>Books and Associated reading</p> <p>Horrible Histories – Terry Deary</p> <p>The Highway Man – Alfred Noyes</p> <p>Treason – Berlie Doherty</p> 
Corporal punishment	To punish an offender by causing them physical pain. A type of punishment that punishes criminals by causing them physical pain.	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.		
Capital punishment	Punishing criminals who have committed extremely serious offences by taking their life away. This is also known as the death penalty.	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.		
Reformation	To change a criminal into a better person. An aim of punishment that aims to reform or rehabilitate a criminal, turning them into a better person	Capital punishment was abolished, in Britain, in 1965.		
Retribution	Using punishment to make criminals suffer and pay for the wrong they have done			
Law	Rules made by Parliament and enforced by the courts			
Magistrate	A person who is in charge of a trial that is not as serious.			
Judge	A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what punishment a criminal gets			
Jury	A group of people who listen to all the of a trial evidence and decide if someone is guilty			