

Topic

Crime and Punishment



Holy Family Halewood

Year 5 and 6 History



What I will focus on in this topic:

What did the Romans believe about Crime and Punishment?

Compare and Contrast the legal systems of Rome, Anglo Saxon Britain and modern Britain.

How was Tudor crime and punishment different from the Anglo Saxons?

What does the legend of Dick Turpin tell us about Georgian justice?

Why did so much change in Crime and Punishment happen in the 19th Century?

Has the way we catch and punish criminals improved in the last 100 years?



Vocabulary

prevent	Stop or keep something from happening
punish	Inflict a penalty or sanction on someone
crimes	An offence which is punishable by law
jury	A group of people who listen to all the evidence and decide if someone is guilty.
judge	A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what punishment a criminal gets.
trial	A meeting where all the evidence about whether someone is guilty of a crime is read out and a decision is made.
Magistrate	A person who is in charge of a trial that's not as serious.
Transportation	A punishment that meant being sent to live in America or Australia and work really hard.
Pillory	A punishment that meant being put in stocks so people could throw things at you.
stocks	Stocks were wooden or metal devices with foot holes used as punishment.
highwayman	Dick Turpin was a famous English Highwayman.

Romans

Society was made up of the very rich but also of very poor slaves. This resulted in conflict and therefore crime. By the time the Romans got to Britain, they had already developed a very detailed legal process. The Romans had laws to cover every possible crime, from assassinating the Emperor to polluting the streets. Roman laws were called 'The Twelve Tables'. The worst crimes could be punished by crucifixion, or being sent to fight in arenas.

Anglo-Saxons

Most crimes demanded that the criminal pay the injured party compensation, known as wergild. 'Gild' meant gold. A criminal could be outlawed for a crime. This meant that they were outside the law and anyone could harm or kill them.

If there were no witnesses to a crime the accused could have a trial by ordeal this could include being submerged in water if you drowned you were guilty, but if you survived you were innocent.

Tudors

Increasing populations, dissolution of the monasteries and gaps between rich and poor meant crime was very common. Public executions were huge events These included beheadings, hangings, burning, pressings and boiling alive! Begging without a licence would mean you would be whipped out of the town and theft resulted in having a limb chopped off. The idea was that severe punishments would put others off from committing crimes.

Timeline

43 - 410 AD /CE	410 - 1066 AD/CE	1066 - 1485 AD/CE	1485 - 1603 AD/CE	1603 - 1837 AD/CE	1837- 1901 AD/CE	1901 - Now
Roman Britain	Anglo Saxon & Viking Era	Middle Ages	Tudor Era	Stuart & Georgian Era	Victorians	

AD - Anno Domini (in the year of the Lord) can be represented as CE - Common Era