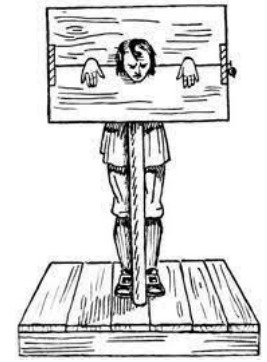


Crime and Punishment

History

Knowledge Organiser



Key Facts

Romans— 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.

Ango-Saxons—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.

Tudors—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.

Victorians—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 treadmill - 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.

Chronology

43AD	People accused of committing a crime were taken to a court to be judged guilty or not guilty. Legionaries were responsible for catching criminals
410AD	The different villages and communities were responsible for each other's behaviour
1066	The Normans invade Britain and William I defeats King Harold at the Battle of Hastings, bringing an end to the Anglo-Saxon era.
1154	Henry II becomes king. Common law for the whole country was created. Official judges and juries were introduced.
1215	Trial by ordeal and trial by combat no longer used.
1494	Homelessness becomes a crime. Homeless people would be put in the stocks for 3 days and nights.
1542	Henry VIII makes witchcraft punishable by death.
1700	Highwaymen became a greater threat to people in Georgian times. The most famous of these was Dick Turpin, who was born in 1705 and captured and hung. in 1739.
1837	During the Victorian period, prison became the main form of punishment.

Vocabulary

jury	A group of people who listen to the evidence and
judge	A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what punishment a prisoner gets.
highwaymen	Criminals who would steal from people while they were travelling.
humiliation	To make someone feel ashamed or foolish.
treason	A crime against the King, Queen or government.
execution	Sentence of death.
deterrent	To discourage someone from doing something

Useful links and sources

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8w3n9q>

https://school-learningzone.co.uk/key_stage_two/ks2_history/british_history/_crime_and_punishment/crime_and_punishment.html

<https://gmpmuseum.co.uk/collection-item/crime-punishment-ks2/>

