

# Keystage history

Knowledge organiser

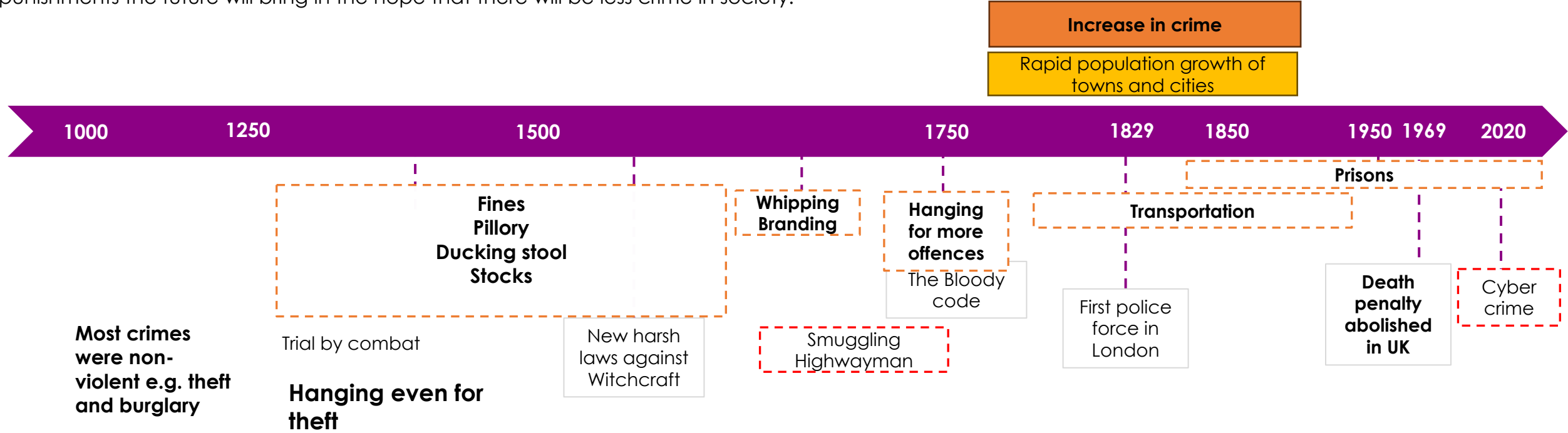
## Crime and Punishment



# Crime and punishment

## Why we are learning about crime and punishment

You are studying this topic in history because it helps you to understand how things have changed, (and have stayed roughly the same) over a long period of 1000 years. What to do to punish and then prevent crime has always been a difficult problem to solve and always will be. By having a clear idea as to what was tried in the past and whether it worked or not, you will be well-informed so you can have a worthwhile opinion on this important issue facing society. You will notice that each period in history has its own problems, whether its simple stealing from a house or an animal in the Middle Ages or cyber crime today. Some experiments work for a short time and then are replaced while others last much longer. Serious crimes like murder were dealt with by the death penalty for hundreds of years but even this punishment came to an end in 1969. Meanwhile we still have the system of the jury to try people in court. I wonder what new punishments the future will bring in the hope that there will be less crime in society.





## Key vocabulary

<b>Arson</b>	Deliberately setting fire to a house or other property
<b>Burglary</b>	Breaking into a house in order to steal things
<b>Capital punishment</b>	Executions such as Hanging, burning at the stake
<b>Corporal punishment</b>	Physical punishment such as whipping
<b>Constable</b>	Someone with responsibility for law and order
<b>Execute</b>	Put someone to death
<b>Famine</b>	When people die due to food shortage
<b>Ritual</b>	Act that is always performed in same way as part of a religious ceremony
<b>Felony</b>	A serious crime
<b>Heresy</b>	Beliefs not allowed by the Church
<b>Homicide</b>	killing another human
<b>Larceny</b>	theft
<b>Manslaughter</b>	killing someone without planning to
<b>Medieval</b>	from middle Ages about 1000 to 1500 AD
<b>Outlaw</b>	someone on the run to escape justice
<b>Pillory</b>	wooden frame in which standing criminals were placed with arms and head locked and often pelted with rotten food
<b>Poaching</b>	entering land illegally to steal animals

## Top takeaways

### In this topic you will learn:

1. How the nature of crimes and punishments changed over 1000 years and be able to place the main ones in chronological order
2. How some punishments were introduced for a short time and then replaced with others e.g. the Bloody Code and Transportation
3. That society's attitude to crime has changed over time and has become less harsh
4. Some punishments that we think have been around for hundreds of years are actually relatively recent e.g. growth of prisons in Victorian times
5. Changes in society often bring about an increase in crime e.g. the growth of towns and cities in the early 19th century.
6. That new crimes are always appearing, such as cyber crime, causing the police to learn new methods of dealing with it.

<b>Smuggling</b>	Secretly importing good to avoid paying the customs men
<b>Stocks</b>	wooden blocks used to hold offenders legs, often on public display
<b>Transportation</b>	taking prison convicts to spend years away from home in a distant land such as Australia
<b>Treason</b>	crime of plotting against the monarch or country
<b>Trial by combat</b>	fight to see if someone guilty or not
<b>Vagrant</b>	person who wandered from place to place in search of work.