

Year 6 – Autumn Term – Crime and Punishment

Historical Skills

In this topic, I will:

- can use extracts from historical fiction to identify and explore aspects of crime and punishment in that era.
- I can sort cards with different crimes, detections and punishments into different time periods, based on my understanding of the past.
- I can describe features and changes in crime and punishment in Britain in the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Viking, medieval, Tudor, early modern period, Victorian and the modern day.
- I can describe how aspects of crime and punishment changed and evolved in Britain since the Roman period.
- I can summarise what I know about different British time periods.
- I can explain how the theme of crime and punishment evolved in Britain chronologically.

Historical enquiry

Historical understanding

Chronological understanding

At the end of this topic, I will:

- Explore the broad trends of crime and punishment from the Romans to the 21st century.
- Explore crime and punishment in the Roman period.
- Explore crime and punishment in the Anglo-Saxon and Viking period.
- Explore crime and punishment in the medieval and Tudor periods.
- Explore crime and punishment in the early modern period.
- Explore crime and punishment in the Victorian period.
- Explore the history of crime and punishment and compare it to today.

National Curriculum Link:

- Children will study an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.

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KEY VOCABULARY

Execution	A sentence of death.
Judge	Someone who is in charge of a trial in court.
Jury	A group of people who would listen to the facts in a trial and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty
magistrate	A law officer who administers the law in a court. They usually deal with minor offences.
treason	A crime against the King, Queen or the government.
trial	A judge and jury listen to evidence in a court to decide whether a person is guilty of a crime.
Highwaymen	Criminals who would rob people while they were travelling. This was very common during the Stuart and Georgian periods.
deterrent	To discourage someone from doing something.
Bobbies/peelers	Police officers, named after Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the first police force in London in 1829.
perpetrator	A person who commits an illegal or bad act.
Forest Law	Anyone living in the royal forests had to have a licence to hunt animals or even gather firewood.
Weregild	This means 'blood price' It was a system of fines where, if you injured someone, the victim received money.

The Romans

The Vikings

The Plantagenets

The Stuarts

The Victorians

43 450 793 1066 1154 1485 1603 1704 1837

The Anglo-Saxons

The Normans

The Tudors

The Georgians



scold's bridle



branding



the rack



the crank



treadwheel



shot drill

Key Questions:

1. What does the term 'pillory' mean?
2. Name a punishment in the Roman times.
3. Can you describe this punishment?
4. What was the most common crime in the Anglo-Saxon/Viking times?
5. How did the people of these times include the gods to punish?
6. What were the three main types of court in the Medieval and Tudor periods?
7. What punishments were **new** in the Early Modern Period?
8. What were the major changes in punishment during the Victorian Period compared with the previous periods?
9. Who was Robert Peel?
10. Name and describe as many crimes and punishments you have learnt about.

