## **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 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.

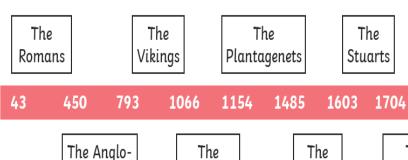




## **Year 6 – Autumn Term: Crime and Punishment**

## **KEY VOCABULARY**

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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/peeler s	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.



Normans



Saxons









The

Georgians

Tudors

The

Victorians

1837



### **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?
- 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.

