Knowledge Organiser	Subject: History	Topic: Crime and Punishment	Year 6

Key Questions

What was crime and punishment like in Roman Britain?
What was crime and punishment like in the Anglo-Saxon period?
Why was 1215 a significant year for crime and punishment in the history of England?
What was crime and punishment like in the Tudor period?
What was crime and punishment like in the Stuart period?
What was crime and punishment like in Georgian Britain?
What was crime and punishment like in the Victorian era?
How did the police force develop through the 20th century?

Key Concepts

Power
Power is about who has control and influence in different societies in the past. It helps us learn how kings, queens, governments and other leaders made decisions that affected people's lives. By studying power, we can understand how rules were made and how life changed for different groups of people throughout history.

Conflict and Disaster
Conflict and Disaster is about times in history when people fought each other or when major events caused harm and change. This includes wars, battles, and natural disasters like floods or fires. By studying these events, we learn how they affected people's lives and how they changed communities over time.

Being a Historian

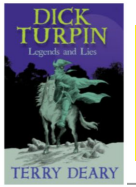
Chronology	Evidence and Interpretation	Cause and Consequence	Change and Continuity	Similarity and Difference	Historical Significance
I can use dates and terms accurately in describing events. I can describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural).	I can analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past. I can explain that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past. With support, I can refine lines of enquiry as appropriate.	I can describe the social causes of crime and punishment. I can describe the consequences of crimes.	I can identify changes in crime and punishment. I can analyse why these changes happened using terms such as: social, religious, political, cultural and technological. I can use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate change and continuity.	I can compare similarities and differences in crime and punishments over time. I can compare the main changes in a period of history with the present day.	I can describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. I can describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.

Key Events

Time can be split into **ages**. Crime and punishment was **different** from age to age:

Romans	Anglo-Saxons	Tudors	Stuarts	Georgians	Victorians	New Millennium

Key Text





Key Knowledge

Key Facts

The Romans introduced their laws that were called the Twelve Tables in around 450BC. Both the Romans and the Anglo-Saxons used very harsh punishments to try and stop people from committing crimes.

Anglo Saxon Britain was not ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many different tribes and each took over different parts of Britain. The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty or crimes were either executed or punished with fines.

The Tudors period of history saw terrifying punishments. The Kings and Queens worried about treason and therefore their punishments were extremely severe. King Henry VIII was said to have had over 70,000 people executed during his reign as King.

In Victorian times, anyone accused of a crime would be put in a 'lock-up' until they could see a magistrate who would decide whether they could be released or if they needed to be sentenced by a judge. Court rooms were created where victim and the accused could defend themselves and the death penalty became less common with a limited number of hangings. A police force was introduced in 1829.

Robin Hood is a legendary figure from Medieval times – but there is some debate as to whether he was a criminal or not not.
One of the most famous criminals during the Georgian period in Britain was the highwayman Dick Turpin.

Today crime ranges from physical (theft, assault, drink and drugs etc) to digital crime (fraud). Prisons now work hard to help rehabilitate people so that they do not re-offend and technological advances have meant catching criminals can be used by identifying finger prints and DNA.

Vocabulary

Tier 1: countryside

Tier 2: crime, punish, law, deter, severe, innocent, guilty, witness, victim, accuse, court, evidence, France, consequence, settlement, trial, rebellion, rebel, harsh, gruesome, drown, patrol, invention, organised, separate, crowded, reform, official, record, prevent, modern, execution

Tier 3: theft, treason, murder, heresy, enslaved, baron, witch, witchcraft, rumour, stagecoach, document, prison, government, police force, fingerprint, advocate

Key People



Robert Peel



King John



Dick Turpin