

Key Facts

Roman laws were called the 'Twelve Tables'. They were written around 450 BC - these were basic rights for all Roman people and decided what they should and should not do. People accused of committing a crime were taken to court to be judged guilty or not guilty. In Britain, the job of finding a criminal was down to the **legionaries**. Romans started that are still used in the British **justice system** today. These are the use of a: court, judge, jury, lawyer.

Many laws we have in Britain today similar to the laws of Anglo-Saxon Britain. However, the punishments were very different. There were no prisons to send criminals to, so punishments were designed to be a huge deterrent to those thinking of breaking the law. The different Anglo-Saxon kings and kingdoms had their own laws and punishments.

In Tudor times, there were no police. Crime - mainly stealing - was widespread, as many poor people could not afford to pay for food. However, punishments were harsh, in order to stop others from committing crimes. New punishments were created to be even more terrifying than before.

The police force was first introduced in London in 1829. Sir Robert Peel introduced them as part of a campaign to improve public law.

During the Victorian period, prison became the main form of punishment for lots of different crimes. Between 1842 and 1877, 90 prisons were built or added to. It was a huge building programme which cost millions of pounds.



History

Year 6

Summer 1

Crime and Punishment



Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Capital punishment	Punishment, of a crime by death.
Crime	Something a person does that is against the law.
Deterrent	Something that makes someone decide not to do something.
Execution	Putting a condemned person to death.
Hard labour	Compulsory physical labour imposed as part of a prison sentence
Judge	a person trained to hear and decide cases brought before a court of law.
Peelers	First policemen in Britain.
Punishment	A consequence for doing something wrong.
Torture	The intentional causing of great physical or emotional pain to a person or animal.
Twelve Tables	Basic rights for all Roman people and decided what they should and should not do.

450 BC	AD 410	AD 1066	AD 1154	AD 1485	1829	1837	1842-1877	1964
Twelve Tables written	Beginning of Anglo-Saxon period	End of Anglo-Saxon period December 1066: William of Normandy crowned king after the Battle of Hastings.	December 1154: Henry II, the first 'Plantagenet' king, takes the crown	August 1485: Richard III is defeated by Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth.	Police force introduced by Sir Robert Peel	Victorian Britain Begins	First prisons built in Britain.	Last people in hung in Britain.

Knowledge and Understanding:

Children will learn about:

- The legacy of Roman crime and punishment on the current legal system in Britain.
- The Anglo-Saxon legal system and how it is similar and different to both the Roman system and the modern legal system in Britain.
- Crime and punishment during the Tudor era
- The development of crime and punishment during the Victorian period and what happened in Victorian prisons.

They will also learn to Bring together and evaluate knowledge gained of the history of crime and punishment in Britain since the Roman period and comparing this with modern-day Britain as well as other modern day countries.

Key skills and concepts:

Children will be able to:

- Talk about and compare the punishments that were used during the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Tudor and Victorian times and give some reasons for them.
- Explain some key terms in the history of crime and punishment in Britain, such as wergild, trial by ordeal, tithings, hue and cry, treason, transportation and hard labour.
- Use primary sources to decide what are facts, what opinions can be formed from the evidence, and identify the questions they have about the life of.
- Compare modern day crime and punishment with those from the past, and talk about the legacy of past methods of crime prevention and detection with those of the present day.

Key Questions

What was crime and punishment like in Roman times?

How did the Anglo-Saxon justice system differ to the Romans?

How were punishments carried out during the Tudor period?

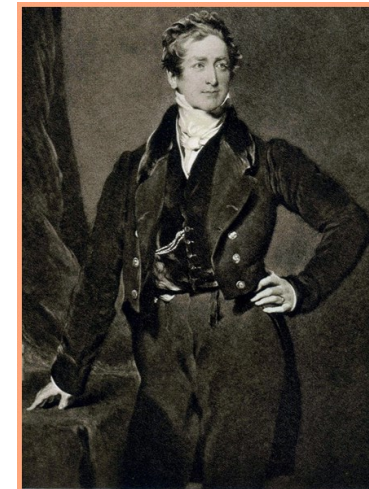
What changes occurred in the Victorian period?

What was life like in Victorian prisons?

Can you explain how crime and punishment from the past compares to modern life?

Key People

Sir Robert Peel



*Sir Robert Peel.
Par Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.*