







| Chronology of British History | | Year 6 Crime and Punishment Knowledge Organiser | Key Vocabulary | |
|---|--------------|--|----------------|---|
| Dates | Era | | Crime | An act done by a person which is against the laws of a country or region |
| 43 – 410 | Romans | 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 of 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. 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. | punishment | The penalty for a wrong or a crime |
| 480 - 1066 | Anglo Saxons | | judge | A person in a court of law who decides how the laws should be applied and how the criminal should be punished. |
| 1066 - 1485 | Middle Ages | | custody | The state of being arrested or held by the police |
| 1485 - 1603 | Tudors | | trial | A meeting where all the evidence about whether someone is guilty of a crime is read out and a decision is made. |
| 1603 - 1714 | Stuarts | | treason | A crime against the King, Queen or the government. |
| 1714 - 1837 | Georgians | | deterrent | To discourage someone from doing something. |
| 1837 - 1901 | Victorians | | victim | A person who has suffered |
| 1901 - now | Modern day | | humiliation | To make someone feel ashamed and foolish. |
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