

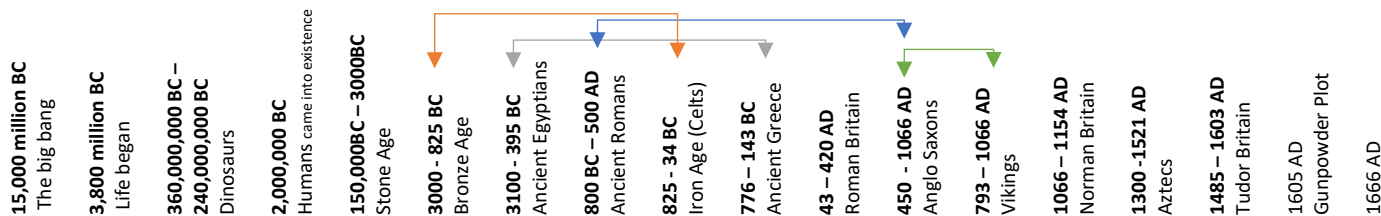
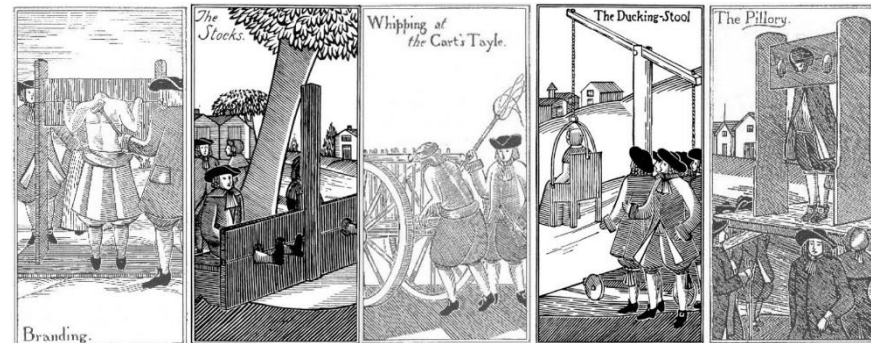
Vocabulary	
community service	unpaid work that criminals sometimes do as a punishment instead of being sent to prison.
court	a place where matters of the law are decided by a judge and jury
crime	an illegal action or activity for which a person can be punished by law
death penalty	the punishment of death for people who have committed serious crimes.
deter	to make someone not want to do something or continue doing it
execution	the carrying out of a sentence of death
hard labour	hard physical work which people have to do as punishment for a crime
heresy	when a person who believes something opposed to accepted beliefs
hue and cry	a loud cry calling for the pursuit and capture of a criminal
judge	the person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied, for example how criminals should be punished
jury	the group of people who have been chosen from the general public to listen to the facts about a crime and to decide whether the person accused is guilty.
justice	the system that is used in order to deal with people who break the law
law	a system of rules that a society or government develops in order to deal with crime
monarch	The monarch of a country is the king, queen, emperor, or empress
offence	a crime that breaks a particular law and requires a particular punishment
prison	a building where criminals are kept as punishment or where people accused of a crime are kept before their trial
punishment	the act of punishing someone or of being punished
revolt	an illegal and often violent attempt by a group of people to change their country's political system
treason	the crime of betraying your country
trial	a formal meeting in a law court, at which a judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty of a crime
vagrancy	a way of life in which someone moves a lot from place to place because they have no permanent home or job

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- I can begin to appreciate that decisions have been made through a Parliament, or similar, for some time.
- I can appreciate that significant events in history have helped shape the country we have today.
- I understand how crime and punishment has changed from the time period studied.

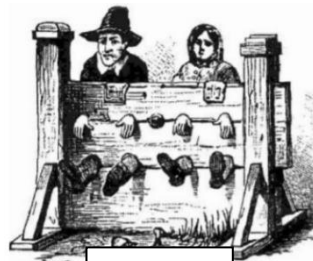
What should I already know?

- What life was like in Stone Age Britain.
- Egypt is a country in the continent of Africa.
- The climate (weather) is different to that of the UK.
- Human and physical geographical features of Egypt (the river Nile, deserts, coasts, and buildings).



Important Facts

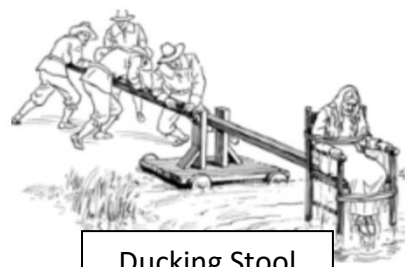
Period of History	Examples of Punishments	Other Key Information
Anglo Saxon Britain (to 1066)	stoning drowning hanging stocks whipping mutilation exile payment systems	- Justice relied heavily on the community. If somebody in a community committed a crime, it was up to the other members to bring them to court, or else face punishment themselves. - There would be a hue and cry when people would call upon everyone else in the community to find somebody who had committed a crime. - Most punishments were carried out in public so as to deter others. - Payment systems were also set up so that criminals would pay money to their victims (or their families) if they had harmed or killed them.
Medieval and Tudor Britain (1066 - 1603)	public executions trials by ordeal flogging stocks mutilation branding Scold's Bridle Ducking Stool Drunkard's Cloak	- Common law for the whole country was created and judges and juries were introduced. - The Peasants' Revolt occurred and Simon of Sudbury was beheaded. - Serious crimes were heard by the King's court. The accused had to face trial by ordeal to decide whether they were guilty or not guilty. - Castles and forts were used as early prisons - they held people accused of crimes while they waited for their trial. - Vagrancy was a common crime - poor people in wealthy areas were often accused of vagrancy. - Heresy became a crime and was punishable by being burned to death. - Tudor monarchs became increasingly worried about treason. - Witchcraft was also considered a crime and was punishable by death. - Public executions became more popular.
Stuart and Georgian Britain (1603 - 1837)	public executions	- King Charles I was beheaded for treason. - Highwaymen became greater threats during this period in history - this was because trade was increasing, and wealthy people increasingly travelled the roads. - The number of crimes punishable by death was over 200 - this became known as the Bloody Code. - The Metropolitan Police Force was formed in 1829. - Scold's Bridle Ducking Stool Drunkard's Cloak Stocks
Victorian Britain (1837 - 1901)	imprisonment hard labour	- Victorians grew increasingly angry at public executions often for what would be considered minor crimes. This led to the use of prisons as a form of punishment rather than being used as holding places for criminals while they awaited trial. - One form of punishment in prison was hard labour - people had to carry out physically demanding tasks. - Public executions ceased in 1868.
Modern Britain	imprisonment fines community service	- The last executions in the UK were by hanging, and took place in 1964, prior to finally being abolished in 1969. Although unused, the death penalty remained a legally defined punishment for certain offences such as treason until it was completely abolished in 1998. - Crime prevention strategies are used more prevalent



Stocks



Drunkard's
Cloak



Ducking Stool



Scold's Bridle