Carr Head Primary School – Knowledge Organiser
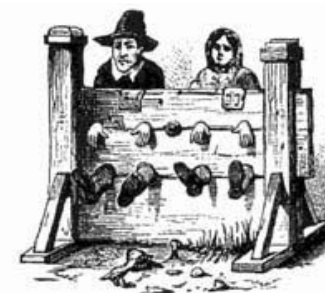
History Topic	Crime and Punishment	Year 4	Autumn 2

Timeline of Historical Events

450 BC	Twelve Tables written—basic rights for all Roman people
AD 43	Romans invade Britain—people committing crimes were taken to court for punishments to be decided.
AD 410	Anglo-Saxon Period—communities were divided into ten men called tithings. All responsible for each other's behaviour.
AD 1066—1603	The Tudors—punishments included the stocks, the ducking stool and the torture rack
1705	Dick Turpin– the famous highwayman was born
1829	The first police force was established in London by Sir Robert Pee;. They were referred to as 'peelers' or 'bobbies'.
1842—1877	During this part of the Victorian era, 90 prisons were built or added to. This was because prisons became the main form of punishment.

Key Vocabulary

court	place where matters of the law are decided by a **judge** and **jury**
death penalty	the punishment of death for people who have committed serious crimes
execution	the carrying out of the death penalty
judge	the person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied
jury	group of people chosen from the general public to listen to the facts about a crime and decide whether the person accused is guilty
offence	a crime that breaks a particular law and requires a particular punishment
treason	the crime of betraying your country
trial	a formal meeting in a law court at which the judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty of the crime.

Know how to…

History Skills and Enquiry

Chronology—observe some of the differences in punishments between and across different periods

Vocabulary— understand and use correct terminology for different punishments

Historical sources— use some sources to start devising questions about changes in crime and punishment and reasons for those changes.

Events, People and Change— be able to talk about how Sir Robert Peel helped shaped crime and punishment in this country.

Key Knowledge

Knowledge and understanding of the past events, people and changes in the past.

Anglo Saxons	Justice relied heavily on the community. Punishments were carried out in public to deter others.
Tudor Britain	Judges and juries introduced. Castles and forts used as early prisons. Public executions became more popular.
Stuart and Georgian Britain	Highwaymen became a greater threat. The Metropolitan Police force was introduced in 1829.
Victorian Britain	They did not agree with public executions for minor crimes. They stopped them in 1868. Punishments in prison included hard labour.