

Knowledge

Chronological Understanding	<p>What will the chronology be of periods of time studied within Crime and Punishment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crimes and punishment have changed throughout history.
Historical Evidence	<p>What crimes and punishments existed in the Roman period and how do we know?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Romans believed that harsher punishments deterred people from committing crimes all together. - The sort of punishment depended on your status within Roman society. - Criminals were taken before a judge and jury- similar to today.
Similarities and differences	<p>How did the Roman justice systems compare to the Viking and Anglo-Saxon justice system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar to the Roman period, there was no police force within the Anglo-Saxon and Viking Kingdoms. People were also brought to court to face a judge. - However, if there were no witnesses to crimes, the accused would have to face a 'trial by ordeal' - Another difference was the payments of 'weregild' to the injured party instead of physical punishment.
Change and Continuity	<p>How did crimes and punishment change during the Norman and medieval times?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During this period, shaming punishments became the common form of punishments and trial by ordeal came to an end. • Towns and communities began to appoint their own officials called constables, watchmen or bealdes. Gradually a new position was set up: The Justice of Peace.
Change and Continuity	<p>How did crimes and punishments change during the Tudor periods?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crimes and punishments in the Tudor era were heavily focused on a religious aspect with many divisions in religions, where punishments included being burnt at the stake for going against the church. - There were still Justice of Peace officials to deal out the crime in local communities.
Change and Continuity	<p>How did the crimes and punishments change during the Stuarts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Witchcraft, poaching, highway robbery and smuggling became the most popular crimes during the Stuart period. Such crimes could have been punishable by death. - The population increased dramatically, therefore, the crimes increased but also the crimes punishable by death increased. - Transportation was introduced as a form of punishment.
Change and continuity	<p>What was life like in a Victorian period?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theft was the most common crime committed, new crime types were introduced during this period and crimes from the early modern period became less common. - The police force was introduced by Sir Robert Peel and prisons were a form of punishment to end transportation.
Similarities and differences	<p>How does crime and punishment over the years compare with modern day?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the developments within society and technology, there have been lots of new crimes including anti-social behavior, computer hacking and football hooliganism. - Punishments now include CBO (criminal behavior orders), community service and electronic tagging.



Key Vocabulary

Juries	A group of people who have been chosen to listen to all the facts in a trial in a law court and to decide if a person is guilty or not guilty,
Accused	A person or group of people who are charged with or on trial for a crime
Chronology	The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence
Shaming	The act or activity of subjecting someone to shame, disgrace, humiliation, or disrepute especially by public exposure or criticism
Trial	A formal examination of evidence in court by a judge and jury to decide if somebody is guilty of a crime
Abolished	To officially end or stop (something, such as a law)