



By the end of this project, I will know the answers to these questions	
What was crime and punishment like during the Romans?	43AD - 410AD - They believed if you punished harshly then it would stop criminals from committing the crime The worst punishment was crucifixion - which caused huge pain, humiliation and disgrace. Other punishments included whipping, being tied in a sack of snakes and thrown in a river and execution in the Colosseum. They had judge and jury much like today but prisons were just places to hold people waiting for trial or execution
What was crime and punishment like in Anglo-Saxons and Vikings?	Instead of punishment, most crimes demanded that the criminal pay the injured party compensation, known as wergild. The amount the person received depended on their standing in society. However, the most serious crimes earned the death penalty. They used trials but known as trial by ordeal. If they were innocent they believed god would save them
What was crime and punishment like during the medieval?	The Normans made changes to the systems put into place by the Saxons. Harsher punishment were more common and wergild was more or less abolished. People were mutilated, executed or fined for their crimes. This money would go to the king. From 1200 more use of shaming punishments were used to humiliate the offender
What was crime and punishment like during the Tudors?	1485-1603 - law and order remained largely the same. However, those who disagreed with the changes in the church were burned at the stake. There were many executions for treason
What was crime and punishment like during the Stuarts?	1603 -1714 - witchcraft was considered high during this period and many women were accused and executed for witchcraft, being burned at the stake. Smugglers also became more common. Highwaymen were also common, stopping horse and carriages and robbing money from the wealthy. The death penalty rose. This system became known as the 'Bloody Code'. They also started transportation during this periods
How did the Victorians change the criminal system?	1837 -1901 - Crimes from before became less common. Theft was the most common crime - pickpockets and petty thieves and because of the industrial changes, riots were a lot more common. The biggest change was the introduction of the police force in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel. Old shaming punishments went out of fashion. 90 prisons were built between 2840 and 1877 The last public hanging was in 1868
When did capital punishments become illegal?	The death penalty was only abolished in 1965 surprisingly.
What ways do we now detect and prevent and punish crimes?	Police, CCTV, probation service, community police and neighbourhood watch Trial by jury, prison, fines, ASBOs and community service
What caused the punishments in Britain to change?	Punishments changed over time as a result of different leaders, different rulers as well as different needs during society.



Skills I will require and apply:

- Compare and evaluate accounts of events from different sources and discuss reasons for different versions of events, making and justifying ideas
- Begin to identify primary and secondary sources and use evidence to build up a picture of a past event.
- Create a timeline of significant events and people through different periods of history.
- Sequence several events and make comparisons between different times in the past.

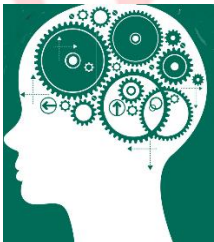
To hook me into this project I will:
Visit the Galleries of Justice in Nottingham

Experiences that will help me remember:
Studying artefacts from different eras linked to punishments
Using the internet to retrieve own information
Taking ownership of learning to research chosen area in more detail

Vocabulary	Tier 2 and Tier 3		
Probation	Granting a person in prison freedom on the promise of good behaviour	Capital punishment	Punishment of death (not allowed in the UK)
Protection	To keep the public safe from the offender	Corporal Punishment	Punishment by physical pain (not allowed in the UK)
Dependant	A person in a trial who is accused of committing a crime	Deterrence	To deter the offender and other by making an example of someone
Verdict	A decision that is made by a jury in court stating if somebody is considered guilty of a crime or not	Reparation	To repay society or a victim for what they have suffered
Trial	A formal examination of evidence in court by a judge and jury to decide is somebody is guilty of a crime	Retribution	To punish a person
Custodial	Relating to the imprisonment of someone	Reform	To make changes

Texts/books I will be using in this project:
The Executioner's Daughter - Jane Hardstaff
The London Eye Mystery - Siobhan Dowd
Crime and Punishment Through the Ages - Aspects of British History Beyond 1066 -Ben Hubbard

Life Skills
Understanding how actions have consequences and how we can make the right and wrong choices.



Metacognition
What am I being asked to do? Which strategies will I use? Are there any strategies that I have used before that might be useful?