



Crime and Punishment - Knowledge Organiser

St Gregory's Catholic Primary School – Year 4



Dates to Remember						
43-410	480-1066	1066-1485	1485-1603	1603-1837	1837-1901	1901-now
Roman Britain	Anglo Saxon rule	Middle ages	Tudor era	Stuart era	Victorians	Modern era

Key Vocabulary	
deterrence	The action of discouraging crime through instilling doubt or a fear of consequences.
DNA profiling	From 1984, it identified someone from a crime scene through body fluids (e.g. skin, saliva, sweat etc).
gallows	A wooden structure with steps leading to a platform where criminals would be hung in front of an audience
justice	For someone to have fair treatment for their behaviour. Certain punishments are for certain deeds.
prevention	An attempt to reduce crime by deterring criminals to participate in such acts.
sin	An immoral act considered to be a against law or, more commonly, a religious belief
stocks	The placing of boards around the ankles and wrists as a form of torture or humiliation.

Historical Facts
<p>Romans - Society was made up of the very rich but also of very poor slaves. This resulted in conflict and therefore crime. As slavery was legal, running away from an owner was considered a crime.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxons - 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.</p> <p>Victorians – 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</p>

Key Figures
<p>Dick Turpin - was a famous English highwayman who rode a horse and stole from travellers.</p> <p>Francis Crick – A British psychiatrist who helped discover DNA profiling in the 1950's.</p> <p>Police force- first established in Britain in the 1800's.</p> <p>Executioner- an official who carries out a sentence of death on a condemned person.</p> <p>Outlaw – A person who ran away to avoid paying the price of their crime in Anglo Saxon times.</p> <p>Judge- A judge is a person who presides over court proceedings, either alone or as a part of a panel of judges.</p>

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

