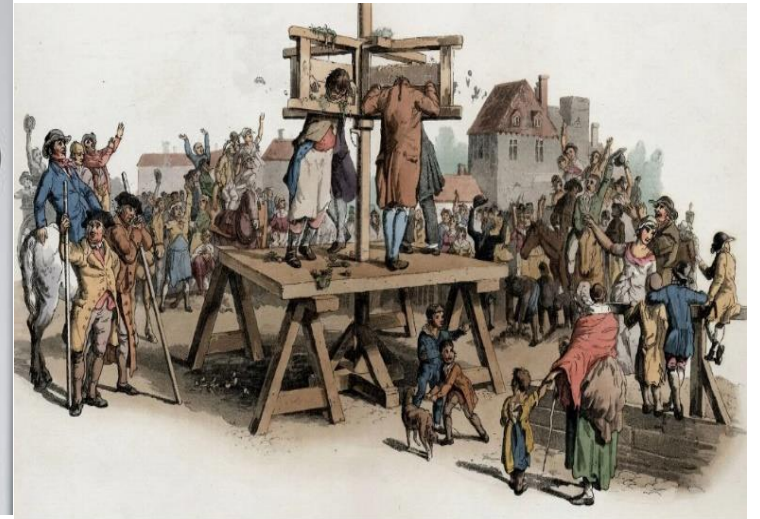


Year 6 Spring 2 and Summer 1 Humanities – Crime and Punishment

Crime

- Roman laws, written around 450 BC, were known as the 'Twelve Tables'. The laws dealt with all kinds of crimes, including murder and stealing.
- Roman punishments for theft included flogging and repaying what had been stolen. Burglars could have their limbs amputated. Murderers would be executed in different ways. Treason (betraying the emperor) was punished by being thrown to the lions or crucifixion.
- In Anglo-Saxon times, a person accused of facing a crime would go to court in front of a jury. The accused could bring in an oath keeper to give evidence on their behalf.
- Public executions were considered a form of entertainment in Tudor times. Whole families would wait for hours to watch someone be executed.
- In Stuart and Georgian times, there were many highwaymen on the roads. Highwaymen robbed travellers. At the time, there was no police force so rewards were offered to members of the public to catch highwaymen.
- Many prisons were built during the Victorian era. Life in Victorian prisons was harsh and prisoners had to perform physical tasks. These included the treadwheel (continually stepping on a wooden and iron wheel), picking oakum (taking apart heavy ropes), shot drill (lifting a heavy iron ball) and the crank (twisting a metal crank up to 10,000 times a day).

Crime and Punishment



Vocabulary

- judge
- jury
- court
- death penalty
- trial
- lawyer
- magistrate
- transportation
- pillory
- law/rules
- guilty
- innocent
- crime/treason
- execution



