

Knowledge Organiser—Crime and punishment (Maple Class)

What should I already know?

- Identify where the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Scots came in the timeline of British history
- Understand the connection between religion and social history
- Identify some monarchs in British history



Punishment is not for revenge, but to lesson crime and reform the individual. (Elizabeth Fry - Prison reformer)

Key concepts to explore:

- Continuity and change in laws and punishments
- Types of crimes and punishments
- Punishment linked to the severity of the crime
- Links with Christianity and crime and punishment
- Trial by ordeal (including witch hunts)
- Unethical and legal punishments
- Prisons and prison reform

Focus on the following periods: (UK)

Anglo Saxon period (410-1066AD)

Victorian period (1837—1901)

Tudor period (1405—1603)

Key questions and learning

Where are we now with Crime and Punishment?

Children discuss what they think a crime and punishment mean.

Have there always been laws against crimes in history?

Learn how laws and rules against crime and punishment were established.

What brought about changes in law and punishments in different historical periods?

Learn about philosopher's thinking, the influence of religion, collective responsibility, the introduction of policing and the prison system.

What was crime and punishment like during the Anglo-Saxon period?

Learn about collective responsibility and who had the power to decide

What was crime and punishment like during the Tudor period?

Learn how the laws were strict and most crimes were punished severely.

What was crime and punishment like during the Victorian period?

Learn about the introduction of the Police force and the prison system.

Who helped reform the Prison system?

Learn about Elizabeth Fry and her impact on prison reform.

How Has Crime and Punishment Changed today?

Learn about how crimes and criminals are dealt with today. What types of punishments are legally allowed? Criminals are no longer punished as an act of revenge and no more torturous punishments, designed to humiliate and inflict pain. The focus is more on responding to crime with rehabilitation and reform.

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This term we will:

- Investigate the changes in an aspect of social history - crime and punishment
- Investigate how crime and punishments have changed from Anglo-Saxon times to the present day
- Compare punishments that have changed over time
- Understand the term 'criminal justice system' and 'law'
- Explore a significant turning point in British history - The reform of prisons in the UK (Elizabeth Fry)

Historical skills:

- Compare and contrast features of historical periods identifying similarities and differences
- Describe and analyse the impact of change within and between periods in the past
- Describe features of past events and make links between them
- Describe and give reasons for the beliefs held by different societies in the past
- Use a wide range of evidence to compare and analyse the lives of significant historical people from different historical periods

Vocabulary	Definition
Retribution	A punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act.
Deterrent	A punishment to stop someone from committing a crime again.
Rehabilitation	Seeks to make the person who committed the crime a better person and potentially not commit another crime.
Trial by ordeal	A person is put into a life-threatening situation, and their survival would reveal whether they were guilty or innocent (often linked to religion.)
legislature	Specific statement of the punishment for certain crimes
Reform	Make changes in order to improve it (e.g. Prison reform)
Justice	For someone to have fair treatment for their behaviour. Certain punishments are for certain crimes.
Law	The system of rules which a particular country or community recognises, to regulate the actions of its members.
Continuity	Something that stays the same or similar .