History—Y5 Summer

Crime & Punishment

Stone Age — 2000BCE

Ancient Maya — 1000BCE

Vikings — 1000CE

500BCE

1200CE

Great Fire of London — 1600CE

1700CE

Robert Scott — 1900CE

Sheffield

1800CE

2000CE

Ancient Egypt

Ancient Greece

Anglo Saxons

Magna Carta

Plague of London

Industrial Revolution

Victorians

WW2

Modern Day
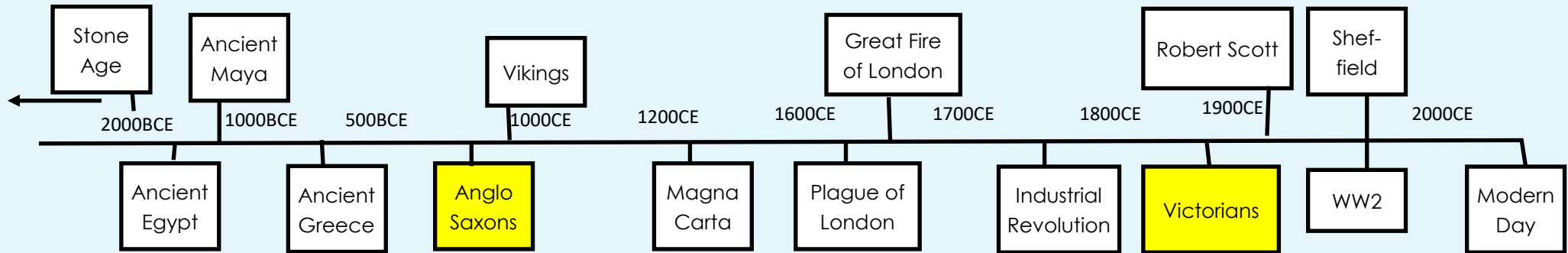
Key vocabulary to remember and use in your learning

Praetor	A high ranking Roman official that was in charge of enforcing the law.
manifest/non-manifest theft	Romans separated theft into two categories; manifest theft was when the person was caught red-handed and carried a more severe punishment (sometimes
hue and cry	Anglo Saxons would raise a hue and cry to ask for help when a crime was being committed.
death penalty	Where the punishment for the crime was death.

'Weregild' (also known as 'blood money' or 'man price') was an Anglo Saxon fining system that stated how much money should be paid to a victim/victim's family upon injury or death.

The amount paid increased with the social rank of the victim. Eventually, this system was replaced with capital punishment

Key knowledge to know and use

Ancient Rome

The Praetor enforced the law and there was a group of people called 'Vigiles' which resembled an early police force.

Some harsher forms of punishment included 'damnatio ad bestias' where the condemned criminal would be killed by wild animals, usually lions or other big cats.

Anglo-Saxons

The Anglo Saxons didn't have a police force. Instead, everyone in the village would be equally responsible for catching a suspect once a 'hue and cry' was called. The village leader would then decide on an appropriate punishment. Originally, the victim of the crime was allowed to decide, and inflict, whatever punishment they thought suitable!

Victorians

Victorian punishments were very severe; adults and children even received the same punishments. Imprisoning criminals became the main form of punishment and prisoners were expected to perform pointless tasks and hard labour.