

Y5 - Crime & Punishment

A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066: changes in an aspect of social history



Vocabulary

Bloody Code— The name given to the system of crimes and punishments in force in England during the 18th and early 19th centuries that resulted in the death penalty for offences that would today be considered minor. It was established in 1723.

Capital punishment—The legally authorized killing of someone as punishment for a crime.

Corporal punishment— Punishments intended to cause physical pain to a person. Examples include the use of whipping, stocks and pillory and branding.

Cyber— Used to describe a person, thing, or idea as part of the computer and information age.

Deterrence—The use of punishment for criminal activity, intended to discourage a person from committing the crime again

Fines— A penalty that requires the convicted person to pay a sum of money fixed by law after an offense has been committed.

Gallows— A structure, typically of two uprights and a crosspiece, for the hanging of criminals.

Heretic—A belief or action which seriously disagrees with the principles of a particular religion, especially Christian.

Highwayman— A man, typically on horseback, who held up travellers at gunpoint in order to rob them.

Homicide—The killing of one person by another.

Hooliganism— Violent or rowdy behaviour by troublemakers, typically in a gang.

Justice— The act of being just and fair. The principle that people receive that which they deserve.

Law enforcement— The police or other officials who stop crime or catch criminals.

Medieval— Medieval Britain is the time period between 1066, when the Saxon kingdom was overthrown by the Norman conquest, and 1485 after Henry VII's victory at the Battle of Bosworth which was the start of the Early Modern period.

Middle Ages— The period of European history from about 500AD, after the collapse of the Roman Empire, to 1400-1500AD- the beginning of Early Modern Europe.

Poaching— The act of hunting on land that is not owned by the individual.

Reform— Making changes to improve something that is wrong, corrupt or unsatisfactory.

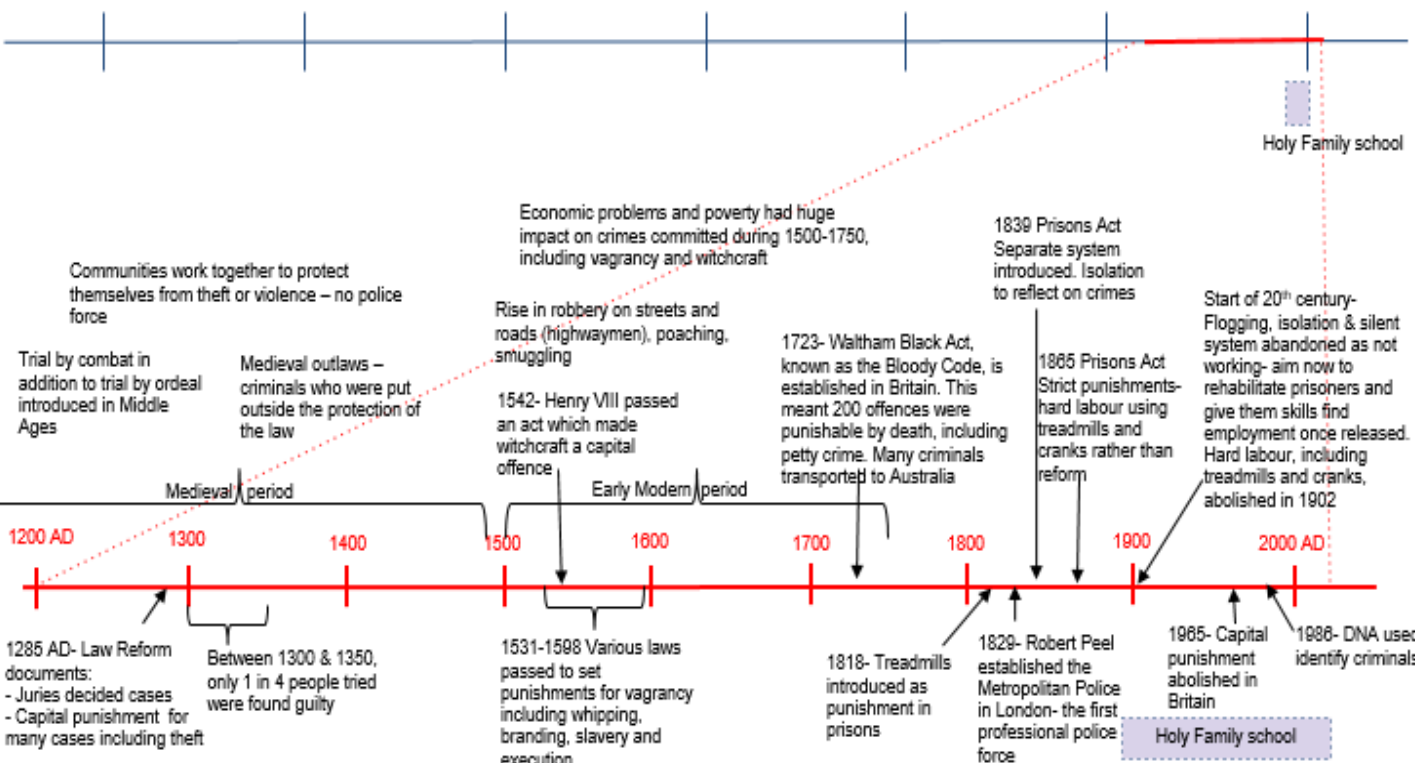
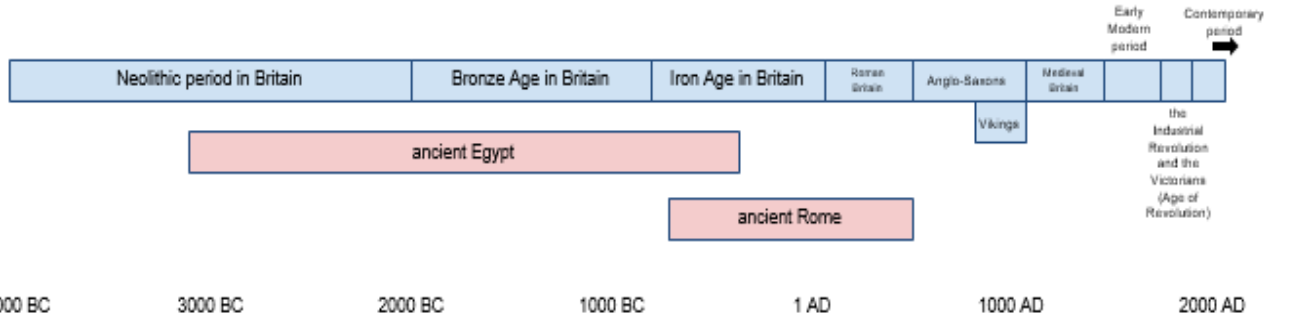
Smuggling— Smuggling is the illegal trade in goods to avoid paying customs duties and taxes. Smugglers brought goods into a country without paying these duties and so could sell them at a cheaper price compared to traders who had paid the duty.

Transportation— The action or practice of transporting convicts to a settlement separate from the general population in a remote location, e.g. Australia

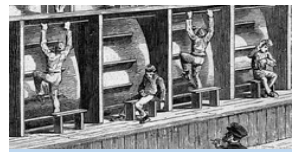
Trial—A formal examination of evidence by a judge, before a jury, in order to decide guilt in a criminal case.

Vagrancy— The condition of homelessness without regular employment or income.

Witchcraft— The use of magic powers, black magic and spells that can be seen to help or particularly harm a person.



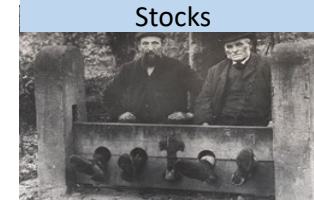
Gallows



Prison— Treadmill



Picking oakum in silent system



Stocks

Holy Family school