

History - Monday 22nd February 2021

WALT understand what crime and punishment is.

As this is a new topic, you have been given a list of key vocabulary for this topic. As you come across a word and understand its definition, you should highlight the word or tick it off.

Today you will learn these words:

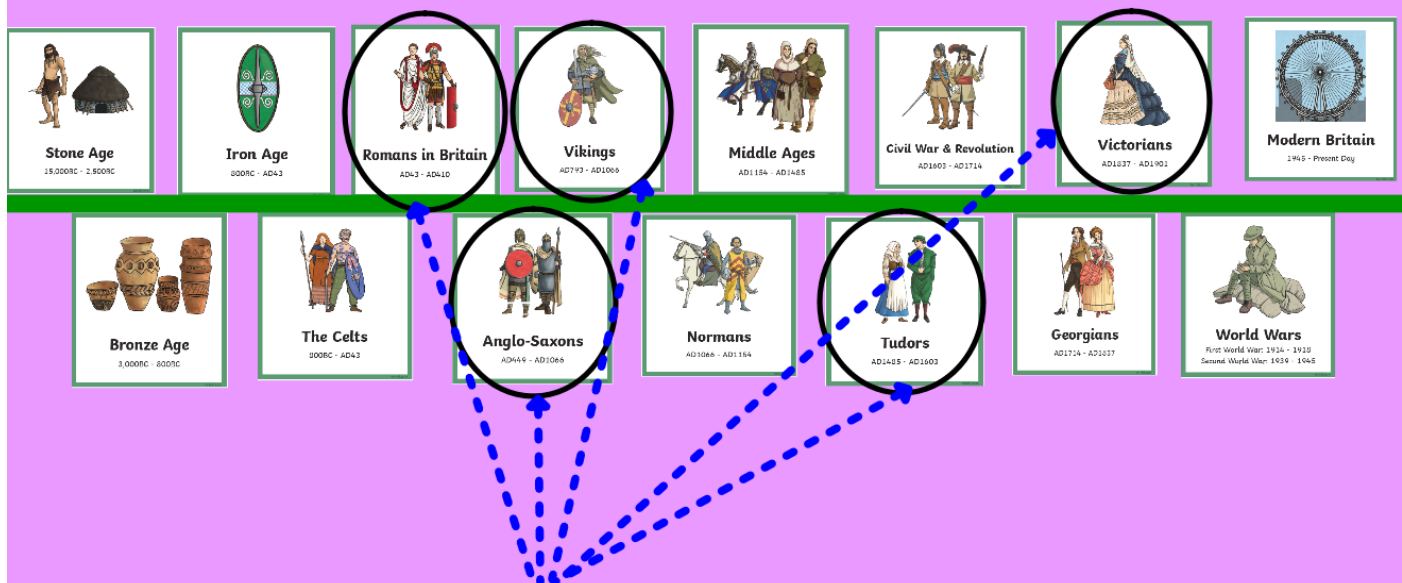
Find them in **red** in today's learning

Key Vocabulary:

Crime
Punishment
Law
Justice system
Judge
Jury
Deter

What periods of time will we be learning about in this topic?

We are going to be learning about crime and punishment through the ages. We will be looking to see how the decisions made about crime and punishment have created the **justice system** we have today.



We will be looking at these periods of time.

Do you think there are differences between modern crime and punishments and those in history

What does it mean to commit a **crime**?

If you commit a crime, you have done something which is wrong and ultimately illegal and **law** breaking. Examples of serious crime could be burglary, arson or murder.

What is a punishment?

A penalty for doing something wrong - for example breaking the law. Examples could be jail, community service or paying a fine.

How does our justice system punish people today?

Probation: The person needs to meet conditions for a period

Fines: The person may need to pay money to the court.

Restitution: The person may need to pay money to the victim

Incarceration: The person may need to spend time in jail or prison.

These punishments are there to **deter** people from committing crimes in the first place.

Do we have the same rules for everyone?

All citizens must follow the same laws. Once the trial has commenced, the **judge** ensures that all parties involved are given the opportunity for their case to be presented and considered as fully and fairly as possible.




What happens next?

If the **jury** find the defendant guilty then the judge will decide on an appropriate sentence. The sentence will be influenced by the circumstances of the case and the impact that the crime has had on the victim. Only once the judge has considered all of these factors will the appropriate sentence or punishment be pronounced.

Task:

Complete the sheet provided with today's learning. Have a think about the different types of crimes and punishments that may have happened throughout the ages before you get started.



PUNISHMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN..	
For as long as time itself, people have been dreaming up ways to punish people for crimes. What do you understand by the terms crime and punishment? Provide a definition below:	
Crime _____	

Punishment _____	
There are many different crimes that can be committed. Some are much worse than others. Make a list of crimes you can think of in the box provided.	
For as long as there has been crime, people have thought of ways to punish law breakers. Name as many different punishments that you know of in the box below.	
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Year 4 - Crime and Punishment Vocabulary list

Highlight or tick off the vocabulary over the next few weeks as you come across it in your History lessons. Make sure you fully understand the definition before you highlight a word or phrase.

Law	A rule of set of rules created and enforced by a ruling body
Crime	An unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority
Punishment	A penalty for doing something wrong
Justice system	The legal system that upholds what is fair, just and right
Judge	A person who is trained to hear cases in a law court and decide what should be done
Jury	A group of people, usually 12, selected to give a verdict (guilty/not guilty) about a case in a law court
The Twelve Tables	The law that said what the rights and duties of Roman citizens were
Legionaries	A professional foot soldier who fought in a Roman army.
Exile	To be sent away from your country and not allowed to return as a punishment
Deter	To discourage or stop someone from doing something
Severe	Strict, not gentle or kind
Burglary	A house break in with intent to steal, cause damage or hurt someone
Rebellion	To resist control or authority
Arson	To deliberately set fire to something, for example a house
Legacy	Something that is handed down from one period of time to another period of time
Wergild	An amount of money paid to the injured person (or in case of death to his family) by the person who committed it
Trial by ordeal	An old way of deciding if someone was guilty or innocent by putting them through a painful, unpleasant and usually dangerous experience
Hue and cry	Where bystanders were expected to help a criminal be caught by shouting as they passed by and chasing after them if able
Tithings	A group of ten householders who lived close together and were responsible for each other's behaviour.
Tudor	Related to the English royals who held the throne from Henry VII in 1485 until the death of Elizabeth I in 1603
Vagrancy	Living as a homeless person (a vagrant is a person who has no fixed work or home)
Treason	The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the monarch or government
Monarch	A ruler of a country, especially a king, queen, or emperor
Whipped	To be having been flogged or beaten with a whip.
Hanged	To be killed (someone) by tying a rope attached from above around their neck and removing the support from beneath them (often used as a form of capital punishment).
The Star Chamber	An English court in the 15th-17th century without a jury or common law.
Witness	A person who sees or hears something happen or a person who gives evidence in a law court

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