

History - Monday 1<sup>st</sup> March 2021

## WALT Roman crime and punishment

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:

The Twelve tables

Severe

Rebellion

Bulgary

Legionaries

Deter

Let's recap our key words from last week:

Crime	Law	Punishment
Justice System	Judge	Jury

5 minutes - how many hp can you get? (Without looking at your vocabulary sheets!) Answers at the bottom of today's learning.

■	= 1hp
■	= 2hp
■	= 3hp

## What can we remember about the Romans?



The Roman Empire was one of the greatest and most influential civilizations in world history. It began in the city of Rome in 753 BC and lasted for well over 1000 years.

How long did the Romans stay in Britain? They stayed in Britain from 43 AD to 410 AD ; almost four hundred years!

Let's go back in time 2,000 years Click on the link below to find out what might have happened if someone committed a crime when the Romans were in charge...



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8w3n9q/articles/zq36qfr>

Roman laws were called the '**Twelve Tables**'. They were written around 450 BC - these were basic rights for all Roman people and decided what they should and should not do. We will explore these further next lesson.



## What happened when people were accused of committing a crime?

People accused of committing a crime were taken to court to be judged guilty or not guilty. There were no police to catch a criminal - people had to catch the criminals themselves. In Britain, the job of finding a criminal was down to the **legionaries** - A soldier in the Roman times.



## What punishments were there?

Punishments were **severe**. Their main purpose was to **deter** people from committing crimes. The worst possible punishment was kept for anyone who tried to **rebel** against the Emperor. The punishment you received depended on what money and possessions you had. If you were a slave, you had no rights at all.

However, if you were a noble and had plenty of money, you were often saved from death and told to go into exile instead.

Crimes	Punishments
Small-scale theft	Flogging Beating Repaying cost of stolen goods
<b>Burglary</b>	Amputation of limbs
Murder, <b>arson</b> , <b>libel</b>	Execution – in lots of different ways! Exile (if you are a noble)
<b>Rebellion</b> , not worshipping the Emperor	Crucifixion or thrown to the lions Being forced to become a gladiator

Minor crimes	Serious crimes
Small-scale theft	Rebellion against the Emperor
Burglaries	Not worshipping the Emperor
Street robbery/ violence	Murder (less serious than the two crimes above!)
Rioting at games or contests	

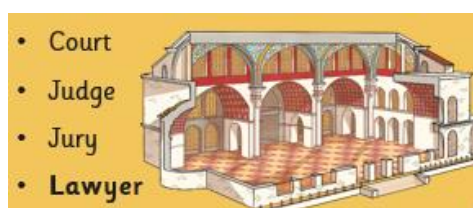
## Task 1:

Choose a situation card (attached) and follow the flow diagram (also attached!) to discover your punishment! Repeat with the other cards.

## Task 2:

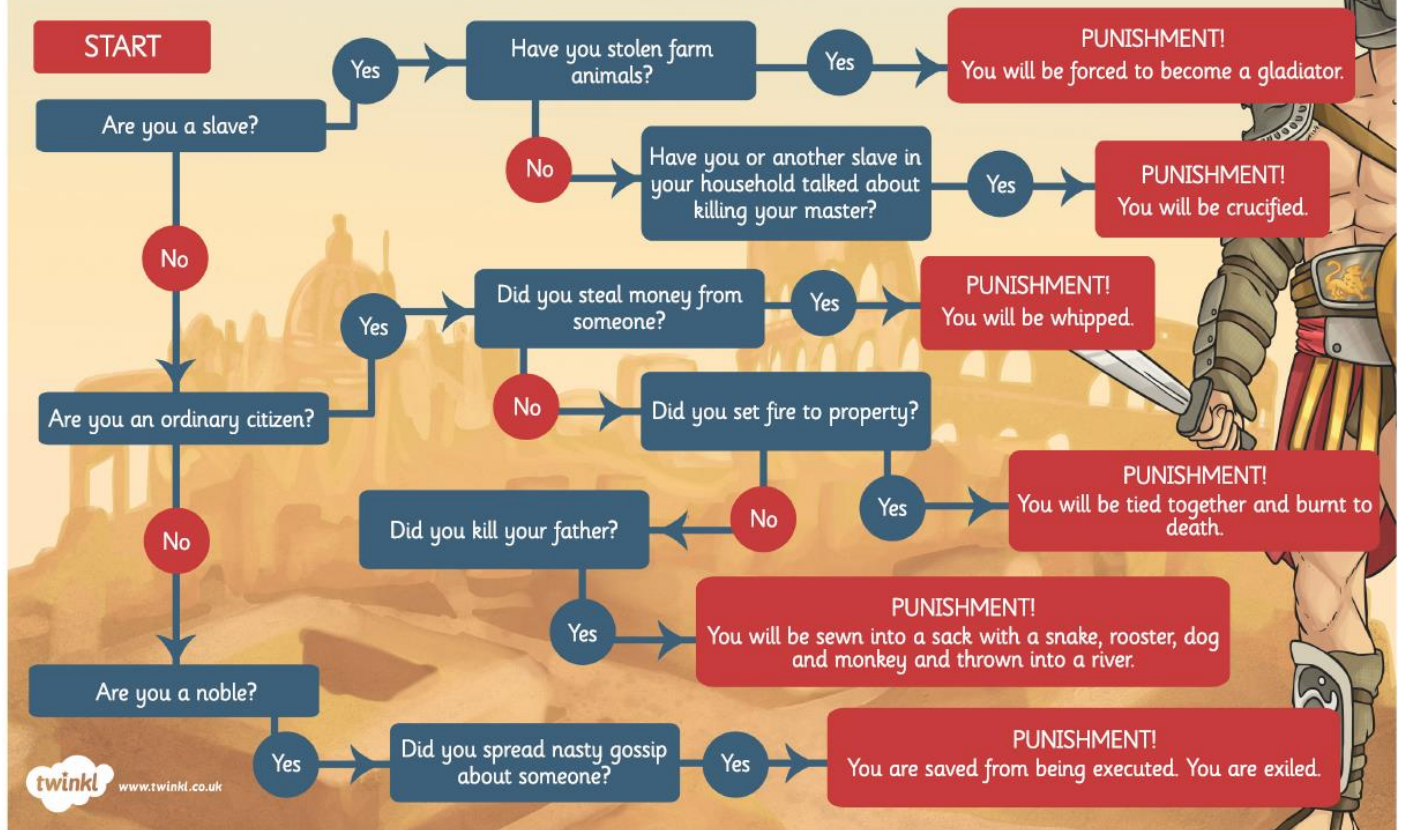
Choose one of the characters and write a short paragraph to explain what your crime was and whether you think your punishment is fair or unfair.

**Plenary:** In present-day Britain, the use of a court and trial still happens today. Nowadays, everyone has the right to a fair trial. This means, if a person cannot afford a lawyer, the government will pay for one or help to pay the cost. However, there were lots of ideas that the Romans started that are still used in the British justice system today.



<b>Law</b> - A rule of set of rules created and enforced by a ruling body	<b>Judge</b> - A person who is trained to hear cases in a law court and decide what verdict (guilty/not guilty) about a case should be done in a law court	<b>Justice System</b> - The legal system that upholds what is fair, just and right.
<b>Punishment</b> - A penalty for doing something wrong	<b>Jury</b> - A group of people, usually 12, who are trained to hear cases in a law court and decide what verdict (guilty/not guilty) about a case should be done in a law court	<b>Crime</b> - An unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority

# Roman Crimes and Punishments



## I am an ordinary citizen.

I was caught setting fire to the house next door.

## I am a noble.

I don't like someone in my street and I told some of my friends that he had stolen from lots of people in the past.

## I am a slave.

I have always been very loyal to my master. Yesterday, another slave in the household was heard talking about how to poison our master.

## I am an ordinary citizen.

I was found with a coin that I had stolen from my neighbour.

## I am a slave.

I was so hungry so I stole a pig from a farm so that I could feed myself and my family.

## I am an ordinary citizen.

I have been accused of murdering my father.