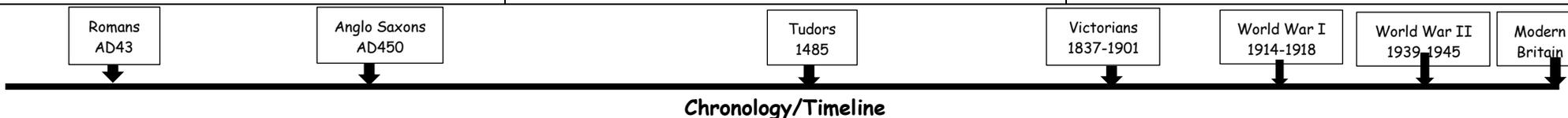


Autumn 1	Lostwithiel Primary School	YEAR 6 - Conkers Class
Big Question - Did the punishment suit the crime or the criminal throughout British History?	History Knowledge Organiser	



Prior Learning - Children will have studied different periods in history, including the Romans and Anglo Saxons so will already have an understanding of some points in history and how they differ with the modern day.

General terms and Cross Curricular Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary - Romans, Anglo Saxons, The Highwayman, Tudors, Victorians, Ancient, BC (before Christ), AD (After Christ), 15th, 19th, 20th centuries.	
Flogging, eating, repaying, amputation, execution, exile, crucifixion, gladiator.	Romans	The laws and the ways in which we determine what to do with someone who is accused of breaking a law came originally from the Roman Empire. Julius Caesar ruled as a dictator in 100 BC and during this time created a set of new laws.
Execution, deterrent, punishment, brutal, fine, outlaw, wergild, tithings, hue and cry.	Anglo Saxons	Different villages and communities were divided into tithings (10 men) who were responsible for each other's behaviour. If a man within a tithing committed a crime, the others would bring him to court. If not, they would face punishment themselves. To find a criminal, the community would be called upon to find them which was known as 'hue and cry'.
Stealing, death penalty, rich and poor, vagrants, treason, beheading, axe, executioners, scolds, bridled, hung drawn and quartered, press, rack.	Tudors	Crimes committed in the 15th and 16th century were met with violent and cruel punishments and were witnessed by hundreds. People believed if a criminal's punishment was severe and painful enough, the act would not be repeated and others would deter from crime as well.
Dick Turpin, pistol, wealth, travel, reward, felonies, apprehend, visage, convict, notorious.	Highway men	Highwaymen were known to rob people as they travelled along roads. It became a greater threat as trade was increasing and wealthy people were now travelling. In the 17th Century, the pistol had been invented therefore making it easier for highwaymen to threaten and force people to give up their money and possessions.
Police force, bobbies, peelers, wealth, truncheon, prison, hard labour, treadwheel, shotdrill, picking oakum, crank, cells, prisoners.	Victorians	During this period, Britain became one of the most powerful and richest countries in the world. Police force - 'bobbies' or 'peelers'. Prisons became the main form of punishment. Between 1842 and 1877 90 prisons were built.

Key Historical Concepts	Cross Curricular Links
<p>449 BCE - the Twelve Tables completed (lists of laws which would apply right across the Roman empire).</p> <p>Guy Fawkes attempted to assassinate King James I (committing treason).</p> <p>1787 - first prisoners transported from Britain to Australia.</p> <p>1829 - Robert Peel set up the first police force in London.</p> <p>1837 - prison became the most popular form of punishment.</p> <p>The last UK hanging took place in the UK in 1868.</p> <p>1902 - Harry Jackson - first person to be convicted using fingerprinting evidence.</p> <p>1968 - DNA profiling used to identify criminals.</p>	<p>PSHE - Equality, teamwork, respect.</p> <p>5Ps - participation, partnership.</p> <p>Distinguish between fact and opinion</p> <p>Asking questions to improve understanding</p> <p>Participate in discussions</p> <p>Consider and evaluate differing viewpoints</p>

Linked documents: [Class Overview](#), [History Whole School Progression document](#) and [Class Medium Term Planning](#).