



ALL SAINTS NATIONAL ACADEMY

Part of St Chad's Academies Trust

*"With faith in our hearts,
we achieve and succeed"*

Knowledge Organiser

Year 6

Crime & Punishment across the ages.

Mrs Bentley & Miss Dean

Key events

Date	Event
AD 1066	The Normans invade Britain and William I defeats King Harold at the Battle of Hastings, bringing an end to the Anglo-Saxon era.
AD 1066- AD 1087	William I introduced numerous new laws to Britain. He built castles and created the Domesday Book.
AD 1154	Henry II became king. Common law for the whole country was introduced. Judges and juries were introduced.
AD 1215	Trial by ordeal and trial by combat no longer used.
AD 1382	Heresy becomes a crime and was punishable by being burned to death at the stake.
AD 1494	Homelessness becomes a crime. Homeless people were put into the stocks for 3 days and nights.
AD 1542	Henry VIII makes witchcraft punishable by death.
AD 1605	The gunpowder plotters, led by Guy Fawkes, attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament.
AD 1610	Transportation to America as punishment begins.
AD 1649	King Charles I of England is beheaded for treason.
AD 1815	Over 220 crimes become punishable by death; it becomes known as the 'bloody code'.
AD 1829	The Metropolitan Police Force becomes the first professional police force in Britain.
AD 1868	Transportation as punishment is abolished. No more public executions.
AD 1920	Women are first allowed to be part of a jury in court.
AD 1969	Capital punishment is abolished.

Key vocabulary

Capital punishment	Death as punishment.
Corporal punishment	Physical pain as punishment.
Conscience	A person's self-understanding of what is right or wrong.
Court	A group of people who bring criminals to justice.
Crime	An activity that breaks the law.
Criminal	Someone who has committed a crime.
Deterrent	Something that prevents a person from carrying out a crime.
Guilty	When it is agreed that a person has committed a crime that they have been accused.
Heresy	Having differing religious beliefs to that of the official religion of the country, in which they reside.
Hue and cry	A loud cry to chase or catch a criminal in Medieval times.
Innocent	Not being guilty of a crime.
Jury	A group of people who make a decision on the guilt of a suspected criminal.
Justice	Fair treatment.
Law	Rules made for a county or place.
Lawyer	A person who practises or studies law
Oaths	A promise to tell the truth.
Prejudice	Having an opinion about something which is not based on facts and is biased.
Retribution	Making a criminal suffer for the crime committed.
Theft	Stealing
Treason	A crime against the King/Queen or government.



Sir Robert Peel



Stocks