



**ELSLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL  
HISTORY  
KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER**

**CRIME AND PUNISHMENT  
THROUGH THE AGES**

**YEAR 5 SUM 2**

**BIG QUESTION:**

*'How has crime and punishment been enforced through the ages?'*

**HISTORICAL  
TIMELINE**

12000 BC	3100BC	2200 BC	800BC	700 BC	27BC	0	410	500	570	800	1000	1837	2000	2020
Stone Age	Ancient Egyptians	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Ancient Greeks	Roman empire	2,020 years ago	Anglo Saxons	Start of Middle Ages	Early Islamic Civilisation	Viking Invasion	1,020 years ago	Victorian Era	20 years ago	Present Day

**Roman Crimes & Punishments**

**Saxon Crimes & Punishments**

**Middle Ages Crimes & Punishments**

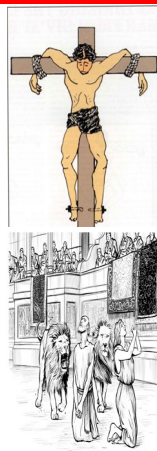


Crimes

- Burglary
- Arson
- Theft
- Plotting to kill an emperor
- Selling underweight bread
- Being a Christian

Punishments

- Whipped
- Gladiator Fight
- Crucifixion
- Beaten to death
- Thrown into the lion's den
- Thrown off a cliff



- There were no prisons. People were either executed or punished with fines. If you stole, you might have your hand or nose cut off.
- You had to pay someone money if you broke into their house and if you killed someone you had to pay money to their family (this was called wergild).
- From age 12, people had to take the 'oath of loyalty', as the Saxon's believed that a person's entire family should be punished if they broke the oath by committing a crime.

Recommended websites

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8w3n9q>
- [https://school-learningzone.co.uk/key\\_stage\\_two/ks2\\_history/british\\_history/\\_crime\\_and\\_punishment/crime\\_and\\_punishment.html](https://school-learningzone.co.uk/key_stage_two/ks2_history/british_history/_crime_and_punishment/crime_and_punishment.html)



- Burning 'witches'
- Torture
- Stocks
- Hanging by gallows
- Tower of London

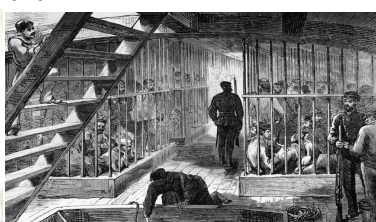
**Victorian Crimes & Punishments**

**Modern Crimes & Punishments**

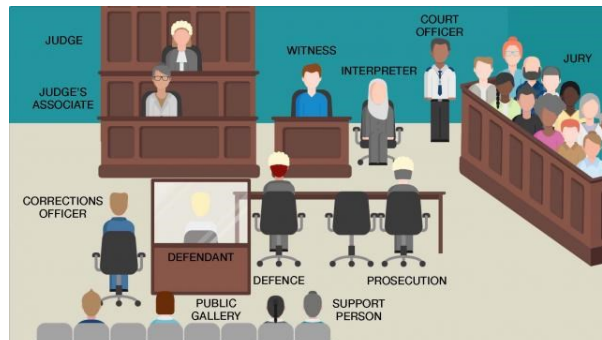
**Vocabulary**



- First prisons (gaols) built in UK.
- First police force established in UK.
- Children were caned at school if they did something wrong.
- To prevent overcrowding, convicts were also transported by ship to Australia.



In a court room, a judge or jury will decide at a trial if someone is guilty or innocent and if guilty, how long they will spend in prison. For some very serious crimes, in some countries, they have a death penalty. This means punishment by a lethal injection or electrocution.



Cane	A stick used to beat Victorian children with
Crucifixion	Being nailed to a wooden cross and left to die.
Gallows	A rope where someone would be hung to death.
Gaols / Prison	A jail where someone can spend years for committing a crime.
Heresy	Some admitting that they don't believe in a particular religion.
Judge / Jury	A person or people who decide if a person is guilty or innocent of a crime.
Lawyer	Someone in a court room who will either be defending or prosecuting a person being convicted of a crime.
Oath of Loyalty	A Saxon tradition stating that a person's whole family should be punished if they committed a crime.
Pickpocketing	A common theft crime done by Victorian children.
Pillory & Stocks	Contraptions that trapped a person's head and limbs.
Torture	The practice of inflicting pain of someone as a punishment in order for them to do or say something.
Treason	Someone who acted or plotted against the king or queen.
Wergild	Money paid to a Saxon family for killing someone.
Witchcraft	A crime in the Middle Ages. Many women were accused of performing evil magic and curses.