

What have I previously learnt:

- Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life.
- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally (for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries) the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.
- Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods (for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell) significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.


Vocabulary - Goldilocks words

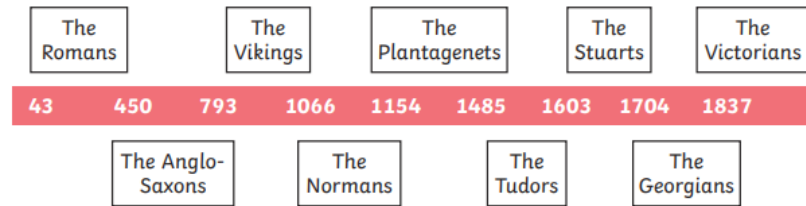
Word	Definition
Crime	An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.
Punishment	The infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offence.
Treason	The crime of betraying one's country.
Victim	A person harmed, injured, or killed because of a crime, accident or other event or action.
Trial	A formal examination of evidence by a judge, typically before a jury, to decide guilt in a case.

Useful links

- [KS2 History: Life in Tudor times - 4. Crime and punishment - BBC Teach](#)
- [What was crime and punishment like in Anglo-Saxon times? - BBC Bitesize](#)

Sticky Knowledge

<p><b>Anglo-Saxon Justice System</b></p> <p>Anglo-Saxon people accused of a crime had a <b>trial</b>. If a decision as to whether the person was guilty or not guilty could not be made, a <b>trial by ordeal</b> would take place. It is thought that God would decide if they were guilty or not by the outcome of the <b>ordeal</b>. There were no prisons to send criminals to so punishments acted as huge <b>deterrents</b> and were often very brutal including stoning, whipping and hanging.</p>	<p><b>Romans' Rule</b></p> <p>Roman laws, written around 450 BC, were called the 'Twelve Tables'. Not following these rules was a crime. Punishments were severe to <b>deter</b> people from not following them. People could pay to have their punishment lessened. <b>Judges and juries</b> were used to decide if someone was guilty or not guilty. There were lots of serious crimes such as murder, and less serious crimes, such as stealing. The worst crime, <b>treason</b>, was punishable by being thrown to the lions.</p> 
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Prompts to help me in my learning.

