

# Crime and Punishment

## Year 5 Term 5

### History

#### What have we learned previously?

The Romans successfully invaded Britain in 43AD and began conquering large areas of the country. They remained in control of Britain until 410AD. As they lost control of the country, the Anglo-Saxons began settling in Britain. They controlled much of the country until 793AD, the year that Viking attacks began in Britain. Over the next nearly three hundred years, Vikings and Saxons fought for control of Britain. In 1066 though, the Normans, led by William the Conqueror, invaded and took control of England.

#### How were crimes punished in the Roman era?

Punishments that Romans received depended on their status. If you were a wealthy citizen, your punishment would be less harsh than for a slave for the same crime! Punishments included fines, lashings, beatings, exile, or even death. One of the most cruel forms of execution was crucifixion.

#### How were crimes punished in the Saxon era?

Crimes in the Saxon era were dealt with by the local community. Males over 12 were put into groups of 10 who were responsible for each other's behaviour: a tithing. If someone witnessed a crime, they had to alert everyone and give chase. This was the hue and cry. Criminals had to pay a wergild to victims, a fine based on the crime.

#### How were crimes punished in the Norman era?

After the Normans conquered Britain in 1066, many laws were kept the same. However, wergild was changed so that fines would be paid to the king's officials instead. Trial by combat was also introduced where the winner was deemed innocent and the loser guilty. Norman laws were also very harsh against women.

#### How were crimes punished in the Tudor era?

Following years of upheaval, the Tudor kings and Queens were very suspicious of traitors to the throne. This led to many cruel and unusual punishments: the Rack, the Stocks, the Scold's Bridle, the Ducking Stool and the Drunkard's Cloak were just some of them! Many criminals were also executed for their crimes: beheading was very common.

#### How were crimes punished in the Victorian era?

Crime was treated very harshly by the Victorians. Executions happened and some criminals were transported to other countries around the world. Prisons were a place of punishment, not rehabilitation as they're meant to be today. Pointless punishments, such as the tread wheel, shot drill and the crank, sent prisoners crazy!

#### How have the police developed in the UK?

There hasn't always been a police force in Britain. In 1829, just before the reign of Queen Victoria began, a politician called Sir Robert Peel organised the first official police force - the Metropolitan Police of London. Other places also began their own forces. Policemen would carry truncheons and noisy rattles to raise the alarm.

### What have we learned previously?

Animals can be classified into different kingdoms, including: mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, insects and fish. Animals, including humans, have offspring (children) that grow into adults.

Plants grow from seeds or bulbs in a process called germination.

Plants have the following: roots for absorbing water and nutrients; stems for support and transporting the water; leaves for making energy from sunlight; and flowers for attracting animals to help with pollination.

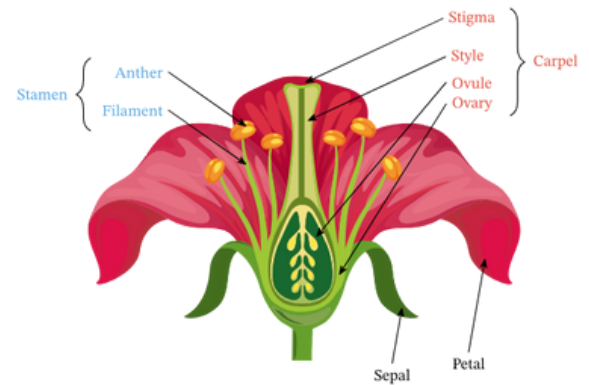
A plant's life cycle includes germination (growing from a seed or bulb), sprouting, maturing, growing seeds through pollination, and dispersing new seeds to grow new plants.

### How do plants reproduce?

Plants can either reproduce sexually or asexually.

Asexual reproduction only needs one parent. A cutting of a plant is taken and it can grow new roots, becoming identical to the 'parent' plant.

Sexual reproduction requires two plants. The male part of the plant (stamen) creates pollen. This is collected by a pollinator (bees, birds or other animals) and transported to the female part (carpel) of a different plant. The ovules in the ovary are fertilised which creates new seeds.



### How do humans change as they get older?

Humans change gradually over time. There are several stages of development: foetus (child growing inside its mother); baby (totally dependent on adult support); child (attends school and learns many new skills); adolescent (body changes quite rapidly as they grow towards being an adult); adult (the body is fully developed and they are able to reproduce); old age (skin wrinkles, muscles and bones become weaker, and it becomes harder to fight off diseases).



### Do all animals have the same life cycle?

All animals start off as babies but they can be born in very different ways. For example, reptiles and birds lay babies in eggs, whilst mammals do not lay eggs. Another key difference is that amphibians and insects go through a process called metamorphosis: a big change in the shape of the body.

