

Week	NC objectives	Big question	REMEMBER (prior knowledge)	KNOW (new knowledge)
1	A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.	How were crimes punished in the Roman times?	Roman period: 43AD-410AD. Roman Law ~ introduced concept of innocent until proven guilty. 'Twelve tables' ~ Rome's written law code.	Role of Praetor, Vigiles and Praetorian Guard. Punishments designed to discourage potential criminals. Punishment depended on role in society ~ punishments inflicted on slaves. Punishments included: Damnatio ad bestias ~ killed by wild animals. Decimation ~ military punishment. Poena cullei ~ penalty of the sack.
2		How were crimes punished in the Anglo-Saxon and Viking times?	Who the Anglos-Saxons / Vikings were. Anglo-Saxons: 410AD-1066AD. Vikings: 793AD-1066AD.	<b>Anglo-Saxons</b> ~ divided into separate kingdoms, each with a different legal system, and the local community played an important role in law enforcement. Hue and cry ~ witnesses calling for help. Tithing ~ group of men responsible for policing each other's behaviour. Other punishments: fines, hands cut off, trial by ordeal, death penalty. Weregild ~ blood price.  <b>Vikings</b> ~ laws decided at a 'Thing'. Punishments: being outlawed, trial by water, fines, holmgang (duel), ordeal by fire, fire-walking.
3		How were crimes punished in the medieval and Tudor periods?	Medieval period (Middle Ages): 500AD-1500AD. Tudor period: 1485-1603. Crime and punishment in Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods.	<b>Medieval:</b> trial by ordeal, trial by sacrament, stocks and branding, scolds bridal. The signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 led to the rule of constitutional law in England.  <b>Tudor:</b> Role of parish constables. Punishments: whipping, branding, stocks, execution (beheading; hung, drawn and quartered; burning at the stake).

4		How were crimes punished in the Victorian era?	Punishments in other times in history. Victorian period: 1837-1901.	Victorian period ~1837 - 1901. Police force was started in 1829 by Robert Peel. Prisons became main form of punishment ~ know what prisons were like. Other punishments: transportation (to Australia), hard labour, crank and treadmill, fines, hanging, forced to join army.
5		How are crimes punished today?	Crime and punishment in the historical periods studied.	Punishments: fines, community service, electronic tagging, prison sentences of different lengths. Abolition of the death penalty. Modern crimes – conscientious objectors, fraud, car crime, drugs and drinking, race riots, vandalism, the digital age including hacking, human trafficking, race and hate crime. Describe how crimes are investigated today. New ways of detecting – forensic, finger printing, CCTV, DNA, changes to police forces with specialist units.
6		How and why have crimes and punishments changed over time?	Crime and punishment in the historical periods studied.	Crimes have changed with changes in society and technology. Punishments are no longer based on causing physical harm. Know that this is not the case in countries around the world.