**Crime and Punishment Knowledge Organiser**

**Key Vocabulary**

**Jury** A group of people who listen to all the evidence and decide if someone is guilty.

**Judge** A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what punishment a criminal gets.

**Trial** A meeting where all the evidence about whether someone is guilty of a crime is read out and a decision is made.

**Lawyer** A person who tries to persuade the jury that a person did or didn’t commit a crime.

**Magistrate** A person who is in charge of a trial that’s not as serious.

**Transportation** A punishment that meant being sent to live in America or Australia and work really hard.

**Pillory** A punishment that meant being put in stocks so people could throw things at you.

**Deterrence** The action of discouraging crime through installing doubt or a fear of consequences.

**DNA profiling** From 1984, it identified someone from a crime scene through body fluids.

**Gallows** A wooden structure with steps leading to a platform where criminals would be hung in front of an audience.

**Justice** For someone to have fair treatment for their behaviour.

**Key Knowledge**

Explain at least three types of crime that happened in Roman Britain.

Compare crimes in Roman Britain with those of today.

Compare and contrast the modern British and Roman justice system with that of the Anglo-Saxons.

Know what crimes were committed during the middle ages and which punishments were used.

Use knowledge of crimes and their punishments from previous eras, to identify Tudor crimes and their punishments.

Learn about crimes and the appropriate punishments from Victorian Britain.

Identify punishments used in Modern Britain and the crimes they are used to punish.



