

What we already know: The Anglo-Saxons inhabited large amounts of Britain, There were monasteries in Britain with lots of riches. Vikings invaded to better their own lifestyle and resources.	Year 5 History: Crime and Punishment in British History from 1066 – Modern Day	What's next? British History - WWII
--	---	---

Timeline

Pre-historic	Ancient History	1 CE	Modern History								Present	
Dinosaurs Extinct	Stone Age - Iron Age	Roman Britain	Anglo Saxons and The Vikings 410 AD - 1066	Normans	Middle Ages	Tudors	Stuarts	Georgians	Victorians	1900	2023	
65,000,000 BCE No humans on Earth	43 CE End of the Iron Age	AD 43 - AD410	410AD - By 500AD Anglo-Saxons had split England into seven Kingdoms	Lindisfarne raid 793CE Began invasions in 865AD 1066 Battle of Hastings.	1066-1154 1066 – Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror	1154 -1485.	1485-1603	1603-1714	1714-1837	1837-1901	WWI WWII	Yr5

Story of Britain	Society and Government	Beliefs
<p>Tudor times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monarchs were able to determine the law, the ‘Star Chamber’ was set up and public executions were common. Tudors and Stuarts introduced new laws and crimes – eg. Witch hunts. Punishments became very harsh – eg. the Gun Powder plot conspirators were hung, drawn and quartered. New laws set by Parliament around things like Poaching and Smuggling made life harder for poor people and easier for the rich. <p>Victorian times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Victorian public executions were stopped because they had become unpopular. There were still lots of crimes that you could be hanged for or transported to another country to do hard labour. The Victorian Parliaments introduced many new laws – some of these gave more rights to poorer people. They also created the first ever police force. 	<p>Anglo-Saxon Times: Tax laws meant that the rich got richer and more powerful and could ‘buy’ their way out of punishments. The poor were taxed heavily and often couldn’t survive without breaking the law – Robin Hood.</p> <p>Stuarts: People felt the power on the monarchy and the church was unfair = unrest, after which the UK became more of a democracy and the King could only rule with consent from Parliament (mostly made up of landowners who created laws to suit themselves)</p> <p>Tudors: Power of the monarchy increased. The King was seen as being appointed by God and therefore all powerful. When Henry VIII broke from Rome and establish the Church of England, he effectively controlled the church as well. Parliament was originally set up as a place where important men were able to meet and guide the King in ruling the country.</p> <p>Victorians: Laws were set by Parliament. Parliament was (still is) led by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Modern Britain: Britain has built on what the Victorians did – laws are set by Parliament – the police gather evidence if they think a crime has been committed and a court decides if there is enough evidence to convict someone. In serious cases, a jury decides if a person is guilty or not guilty.</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxons: conversion to Christianity and God was seen to be in direct control of all things, this led to Trial by Ordeal.</p> <p>Tudors: Christianity comes in different forms. Henry VIII breaks from the Roman Catholic Church to form the Church of England. The division between Roman Catholics and Protestants was one of the reasons behind the Gun Powder Plot.</p> <p>Stuarts: The monarchy and church lost some of its power as Parliament became the main place where laws were set.</p> <p>Modern Britain: Religion has a lot less to do with the legal process.</p>

Vocabulary – Crime and Punishment	
Tier One	
Rights Police Crime Guilty Punishment Religion	
Tier Two	
Law	A system of rules that citizens of a country must follow.
Government	The group of people with the authority to govern/control what happens in a country/implement laws for the country.

Poaching	Illegally hunt or catch (animals or fish) on land that does not belong to the poacher (hunter).
Smuggling	The illegal movement of goods into or out of a country.
Parliament	The law-making group in Government.
Monarchy	A form of government with a monarch (King or Queen) at the head as leader.
Star Chamber	A court of people to enforce law against powerful people.
Trial by ordeal	A practice by which the guilt or innocence of the accused was determined by subjecting them to a painful, or at least an unpleasant, usually dangerous experience.
Court	A body of people presided over by a judge to determine the innocence or guilt of the accused.
Tier Three	
Civil War Legal process Hung, drawn, and quartered	