

What we already know:

- The **chronology** of British history (pre 1066) including the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, and the Roman, Anglo- Saxon and Viking invasions and settlements.
- The Normans invaded Britain in 1066 and at the Battle of Hastings, William I defeats King Harold, bringing an end to the Anglo-Saxon **era**.
- Who Simon of Sudbury is and the Peasants' **Revolt**.
- When Queen Victoria reigned and what life was like during this period.



Year 6 – Crime and Punishment

What's next?

In KS3 pupils will be taught about

- The development of Church, state and society in Medieval Britain 1066-1509.
- The struggle between Church and crown.
- Magna Carta and the emergence of Parliament

Roman Britain	Anglo-Saxons and Vikings	Norman Britain	Middle Ages	Tudors	Stuarts	World War I	World War 2	New Millennium
55 B.C-450 A.D	210 A.D-1066AD	1066 A.D – 1154 A.D	500AD-1500AD	1485-1603	1603-1714	1914-1918	1939-1945	2001-current time

Story of Britain	Society and Government	Economy and Trade	Beliefs	Vocab						
<p>-England became a single kingdom is commonly split into different eras: Anglo-Saxons; Medieval; Tudors; Stuarts; Georgians; Victorians and the modern era.</p> <p>-The increasing power on the monarchy in Tudor times meant that the monarch determined what the law was.</p> <p>-Punishments for crimes became more and more barbaric to deter criminals.</p> <p>-The new laws set by Parliament around things like Poaching and Smuggling made life harder for poor people and easier for the rich.</p>  <p>-In the Victorian era, public opinion began to matter more and things like public executions were stopped because they had become unpopular.</p>	<p>-Tax laws in Anglo-Saxon times meant that the rich got richer and more powerful and could 'buy' their way out of punishments.</p> <p>-The poor were taxed heavily and often couldn't survive without breaking the law — hence the stories of Robin Hood.</p> <p>-In Tudor times the power of the monarchy increases. The King was seen as being appointed by God and therefore all powerful.</p>  <p>-During Stuart times, more people felt the power on the monarchy and the church was unfair.</p> <p>-This led to the English Civil war, after which the UK became more of a democracy and the King could only rule with consent from Parliament.</p>		<p>-Anglo-Saxon conversion to Christianity and God was seen to be in direct control of all things (note this a common theme amongst the different belief systems) and that this led to Trial by Ordeal.</p> <p>-Christianity comes in different forms. Henry VIII breaks from the Roman Catholic Church to form the Church of England. This created a great split in the country.</p> <p>-The division between Roman Catholics and Protestants was one of the reasons behind the Gun Powder Plot.</p> <p>-In Stuart times, the monarchy and church lost some of its power as Parliament became the main place where laws were set.</p> <p>-In modern times, religion has a lot less to do with the legal process.</p>	<div>Tier One</div> <table><tr><td>Punishment</td><td>Courts</td></tr><tr><td>Laws</td><td>Illegal</td></tr><tr><td>Crime</td><td></td></tr></table> <div>Tier Two</div> <p>Justice - treated in a way that is equal and fair.</p> <p>Oath — a promise.</p> <p>Outlaw - a person who is "outside the law" usually because they have committed serious crime.</p> <p>Monarchy - a form of government that is run by a single person.</p> <p>Treason - the crime of betraying one's country.</p> <p>Parliament - lawmaking group, in the government</p> <p>Defendant - a person who is being sued or accused in a legal action.</p> <div>Tier Three</div> <p>Assassination</p> <p>Witchcraft</p> <p>Devil</p> <p>Executed</p>	Punishment	Courts	Laws	Illegal	Crime	
	Punishment	Courts								
	Laws	Illegal								
	Crime									