

# Crime and Punishment

## Learning Objective:

To introduce the broad trends of crime and punishment from the Romans to the 21st century.





What kind of crimes do we have today?

Can you think of any ways we prevent, detect or punish crimes nowadays?



# Did you think of these ideas?



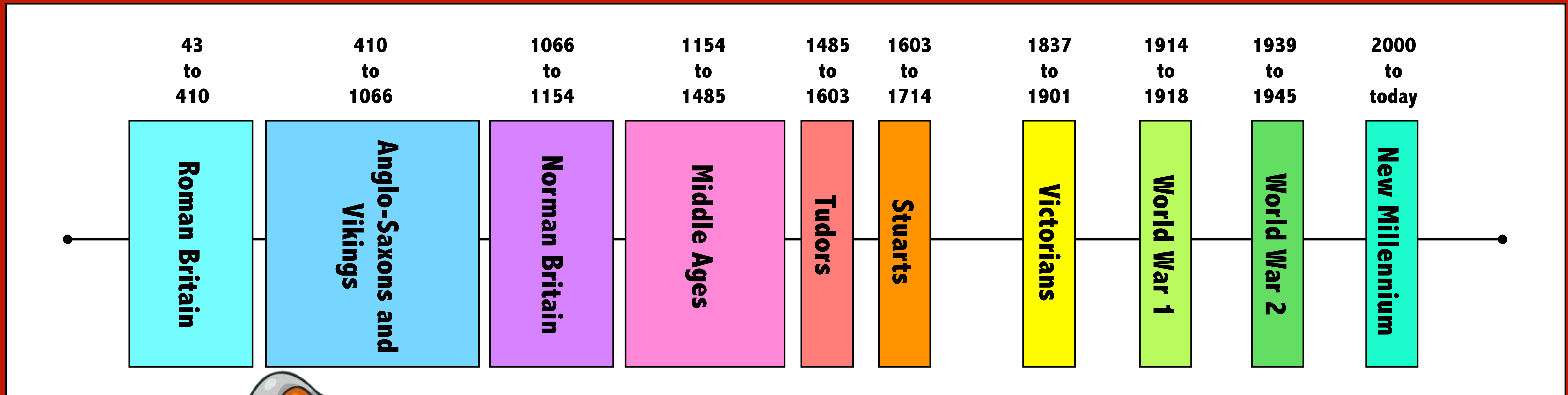
## Detecting and preventing crime

- Police
- CCTV
- Probation service
- Community police
- Neighbourhood watch

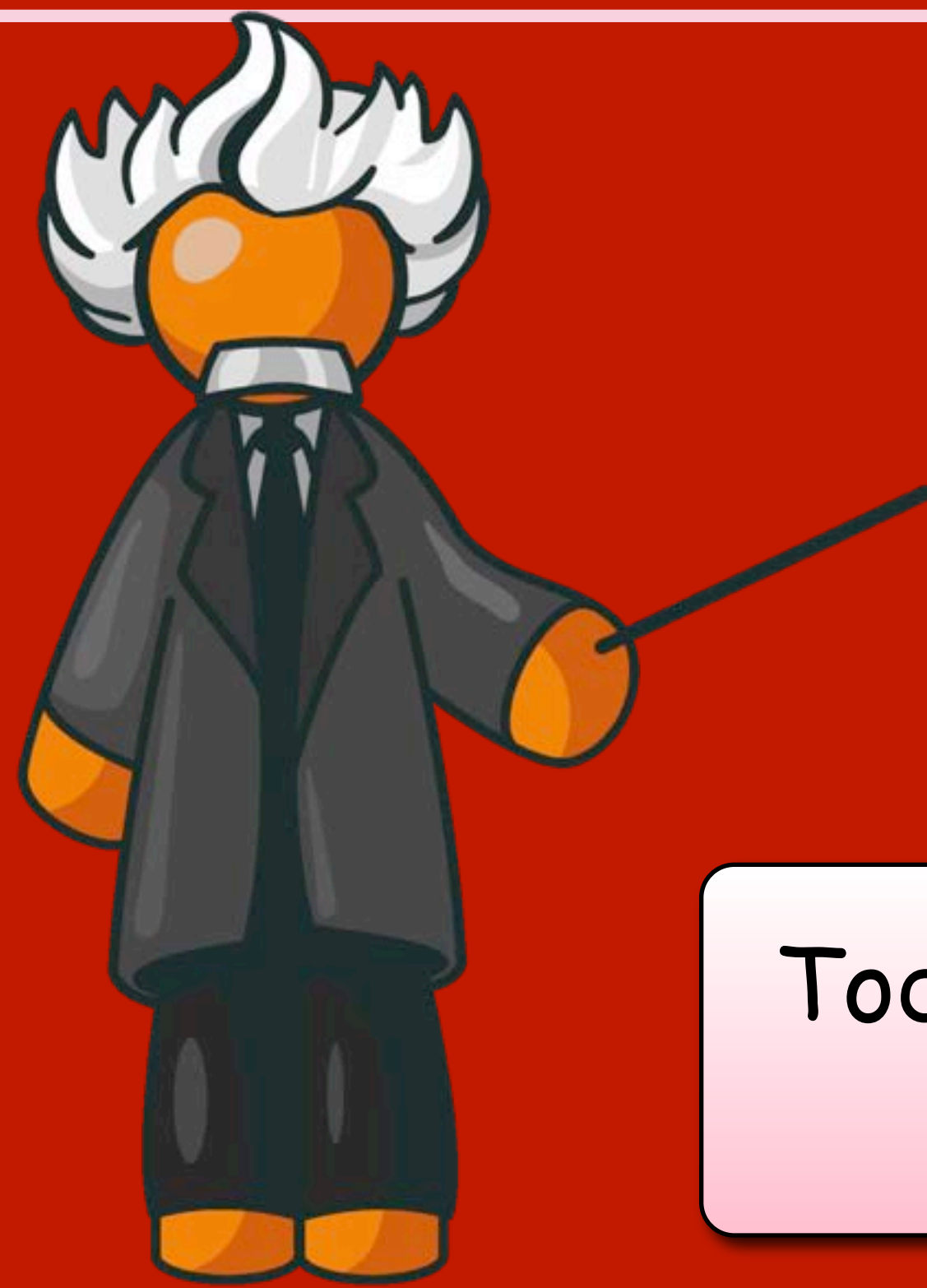
## Punishing crime

- Trial by jury
- Prison
- Fines
- ASBOs
- Community service

Over the next few lessons, we will be exploring how crime and punishment has changed in Britain since the Roman invasion.



What do you already know about these different time periods?



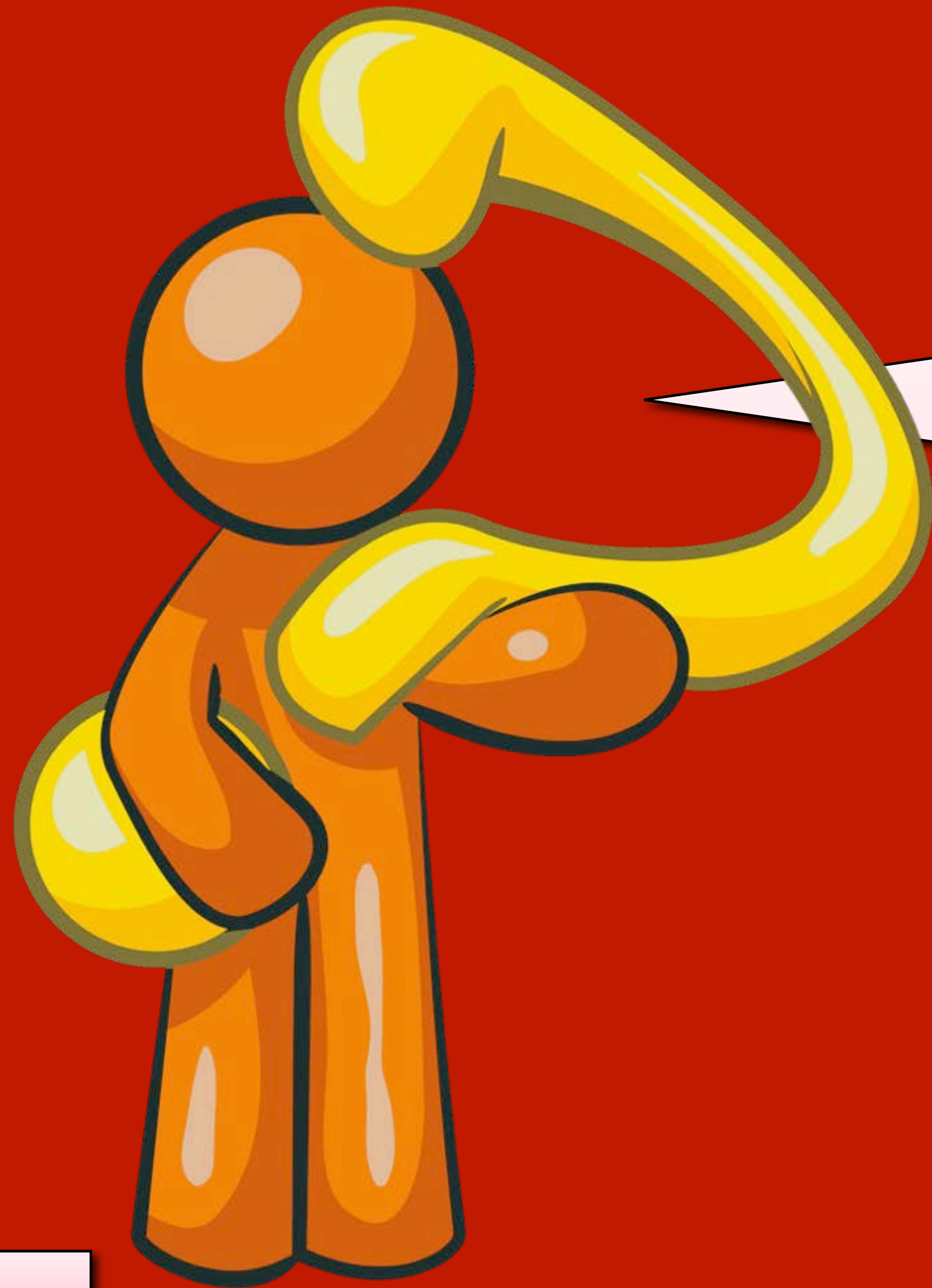
# Did you know...?

Throughout history, theft has always been the most common crime.

Today we have police to deal with crime, but the police force is quite a recent idea.

Although punishments have become less harsh than at other times in history, the death penalty was only abolished in 1965.

Trial by jury has been around for a very long time.



We are going to be using lots of specific vocabulary relating to crime and punishment over the coming lessons. Have a look at the words on the next slide and see if you can match them to their correct meanings....



Jury

Judge

Trial

Lawyer

Magistrate

Transportation

Pillory

- A punishment that meant being put in stocks so people could throw things at you.
- A group of people who listen to all the evidence and decide if someone is guilty.
- A meeting where all the evidence about whether someone is guilty of a crime is read out and a decision is made.
- A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what punishment a criminal gets.
- A person who tries to persuade the jury that a person did or didn't commit a crime.
- A punishment that meant being sent to live in America or Australia and work really hard.
- A person who is in charge of a trial that's not as serious

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