

## What we already know:







Key events prior to 1066 In 1016, **Cnut of Denmark invaded England**. He eradicated all opposition in the Winter of 1017, and ruled thereafter with a combination of Danes and newly promoted English Earls who profited from the Danish Conquest. Edward (the Confessor) fled to his father-in-law in Normandy. He finally regained the throne in 1042.

# Year 5 History: Crime and Punishment

## What's next?

Crime and Punishment - A Study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.

A timeline of British History

<u>Normans</u>	<u>Tudors</u>	<u>Stuart</u>	<u>Georgian</u>	<u>Victorians</u>	<u>Today</u>
					
1066	1485	1603	1714	1837	1939

### Story of Britain

1066 is a key year in British history – it was when England was invaded by the Normans.



Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings was killed in Battle and William I became King.

### Society and Government

The Normans were also Christians and like the Saxons they believed that they controlled all aspects of life – in a trial, God decided who was innocent or guilty – learn about Trial by Ordeal



The King and other rulers made people pay such high taxes that the poor could barely survive.

By Tudor times, the monarchy had become more powerful and determined what the laws were and who ran the courts.

### Beliefs

People believed the monarch was only answerable to God – so the church remained powerful.

Henry VIII wanted to change the law to divorce his wife but the Roman Catholic church wouldn't allow it.



Henry broke from Rome so he made up his own rules.

### Vocab

#### Tier One

Normans  
Saxons  
King Harold  
Trial  
Battle  
crime

#### Tier Two

Punishment  
Georgians  
Victorians  
Courts

#### Tier Three

Trial by ordeal  
Monarch  
Monarchy

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