

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.



Our current monarchy descends from the Normans. British history is commonly split into different era based on the monarchy – the Normans; the Tudors; the Stuarts; the Georgians; the Victorians and the modern era.

Society and Government

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



There were other forms of Trial and Punishment – but were these trials fair on everyone?

The King and other rulers made people pay such high taxes that the poor could barely survive – what do you know about the legend of Robin Hood?

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

Public execution became even more common and was designed to frighten people into obeying the rules.

Some 'punishments' could be imposed without a court – Brank/Scold

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 which meant that he could make his own rules and have control over the church at the same time.

Many people thought this was wrong and it caused a big split in the country.

The monarchy and church together had become even more powerful – this led to new laws and new crimes.

There were the Witch Hunts of Stuarts era

Who do you think were worst – the witches or the witch hunters? Are laws always fair?

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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