



Will I be Punished for what I have done?

What would happen if I disagreed with the monarchy?

- Going against the monarchy is called **Treason**.
- Throughout history there has been horrendous punishment for treason.

Roman period

The punishment would most probably be being **placed in a sack of snakes and thrown into a nearby river or lake**.

Medieval Period

The usual punishment for was **beheading if you were a noble, or hanging, drawing and quartering if you were an ordinary person**.

Tudor Period

Executions, such as beheading, being hung, drawn and quartered or being burnt at the stake were punishments in this period.

Victorian Period

The **Treason Act 1842** is an Act of the Parliament of passed early in the reign of Queen Victoria.

The police force was formed in 1829

Present day

A person convicted of treason is liable to imprisonment for life.

Has the past always treated people fairly?

Beggars/homeless

Henry VII - would send beggars to the stocks or the pillory and then send them back to their village of birth/residence.

Henry VIII - worthy poor beggars were given a license to beg. If you were caught begging without a license, you would be whipped and sent back.

Edward VI - Whipping was still in place but with the addition of branding (a V for vagabond branded on their forehead).

Witchcraft

The Elizabethans believed in magic – both good and bad.

Most witches were poor, single women who had no-one to protect them and so they were believed to be 'weaker' than men and were easily persuaded.

Witches were punished because it was believed they had made a pact with the devil.

They would punish witches by ducking women in water 'duck' if the person floated, it was because the water had rejected them and they were guilty. If they sank, they were innocent. Of course, this meant that many 'innocent' people drowned!

Key Vocabulary

monarchy - a government with a ruler at the top;

control - the power to influence others;

parliament - a legislative body of government;

nobility - a particular social class or a quality of character;

court - a tribunal in civil and criminal cases;

democracy - form of government in which the people have the authority to deliberate and decide legislation;

act—creating a new law or changing an existing one

era—a long and distinct period in history.

How and why has punishment changed throughout history?

- Protests
- British Values
- Human rights



Applying Past Knowledge

Continue to develop chronology (KS2); Note connections, contrasts and trends over time (Year 5 - *The Maya*); and Continue to use historical vocabulary to deepen understanding (KS2)

