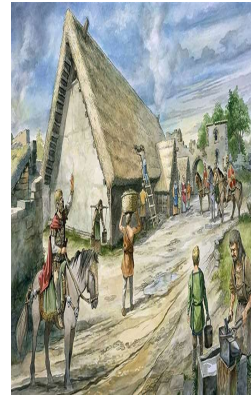




Over the course of the topic, I will be able to: -

Key Historical Skills:

- Understand the main features of the British justice system.
- Describe the key features of society in the Medieval Era
- Understand and develop good knowledge of the definitions of crime, law enforcement and punishments of the Medieval Era 1000-1500.
- Explain what changed and what stayed the same regarding definitions of crime, law enforcement and punishments and what influenced these.
- Judge the extent to which significant change took place in definitions of crime, law enforcement and punishments 1000-1500.



Key Vocabulary

Arson	Setting fire to property to cause damage.
Branding	Making a mark on a criminal by burning their flesh with a hot iron.
Capital punishment	A severe form of punishment for a criminal which results in their death.
Change	When something is different to how it was before.
Collective responsibility	Shared responsibility for something; this could be for ensuring all people in a group follow the law.
Consecrated	Blessed or holy.
Constitutions of Clarendon	A set of laws introduced by Henry II to try to limit the power of the Catholic Church Courts and therefore increase his own authority.
Continuity	When something stays the same or very similar. It continues.
Coroner	Someone who investigates suspicious deaths.
Corporal punishment	A severe form of punishment for a criminal which results in severe harm to them, e.g. maiming.
Deterrent	Something that discourages someone from an action.
Heresy	A set of beliefs different to those of the established religion at the time.
Justice	The process or result of using laws to fairly judge people accused of crimes through law courts.
Justice of the peace	A law enforcer introduced in the Later Middle Ages. They acted as magistrates judges and enforced the law in their local communities for the monarch.
Maiming.	Causing physical harm to a person e.g. cutting off a body part.
Moral crime	Crimes which did not match up to society's views on decent behaviour. They were usually dealt with in Church courts.
Peasant	A very poor person.
Poaching	Illegal hunting on land that belongs to someone else.
Rehabilitation	To educate and change behaviour by learning what is right and wrong.
Retribution	A severe punishment to cause suffering and revenge against a criminal for the crime they committed.
Secular	Non religious
Shire reeve	A local law enforcer appointed to bring criminals to justice. Later became known as sheriffs.
Statute	A written law.
Treason	Betraying the king e.g. by helping his enemies or plotting to kill or replace him.
Trial by ordeal	A form of trial used when a jury could not judge guilt or innocence. Judgement would be passed by God through a series of different tests.
Wergild	'man payment'. Compensation paid by the convicted criminal to the victim or the victims family for damage done.

By the end of the unit I will understand:

1. The main features of the British Justice System.
2. When the medieval era was and what the main features of it were.
3. Key developments in definitions of crime 1000-1500
4. Key developments in law enforcement 1000-1500.
5. Key developments in punishments 1000-1500.

TIF: Want to find out more? Use these links to begin your own enquiries and develop your revision on this topic.

- <https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/>
- <https://www.historyonthenet.com/medieval-life-crime-and-medieval-punishment>
- Foxford History: <https://sites.google.com/site/foxfordhistory/home/crime-and-punishment/medieval-crime-and-punishment>
- Your student knowledge booklets have lots of links to wider reading and watching lists in them.
- Read a historian's account: Ian Mortimer, The Time Traveller's Guide to Medieval England.

