Vocabulary **Knowledge Organiser Key Questions History – Ancient Greece** Key Word Definition **Themes: Society & Community** What can excavations tell us about early Greece? A Greek island in the Mediterranean Sea. Crete What was life like in early Greece? To dig something up out of the ground. excavate How did the Minoans trade in early To buy goods from one country and bring them to import Greece? another. Greece What was life like in Athens and To sell goods from one country and send them to export Sparta? another. How did the city states overcome the A ruler who is cruel and oppresive. tyrant Persian invasion? • What was life like in the city-states after To fight against the established ruler. the Persians retreated? revolt •How did King Philip II grow the Macedon A group of countries ruled by one person. empire Empire? • Who was Alexander the Great and what unified To be joined together in a common cause. made him a significant leader Pots and other objects made from clay and ceramics tap showing the location of Crete. • What were the greatest achievements hardened through heating. of Ancient Greece? A small group of people who run a country or oligarchy state. Spartan Soldier 432 BCE 600 BCE Athenian Soldier Parthenon built First coins Archaic Period Hellenistic Period **Ancient Greece** Classical Period Iron Age **Byzantine Greece** Paleolithic Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age Romans 30,000 BCE 1500 BCE 324 CE 8300 BCE 6000 BCE 2900 BCE 100 BCE 800 BCE **146 BCE** 1453 CE

| Vocabulary | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Key Word | Definition | | | | |
| crime | An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law. | | | | |
| deter | Discourage (someone) from doing something by instilling doubt or fear of the consequences. | | | | |
| court | A body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases. | | | | |
| tithing | One tenth of annual produce or earnings, formerly taken as a tax for the support of the Church and clergy. | | | | |
| werglid | In ancient Germanic law, the amount of compensation paid by a person committing an offense to the injured party or, in case of death, to his family. | | | | |
| ordeal | a very unpleasant and prolonged experience | | | | |
| jury | A body of people sworn to give a verdict in a legal case on the basis of evidence submitted to them in court | | | | |
| treason | The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government | | | | |
| oakum | Loose fibre obtained by untwisting old rope, used especially in caulking wooden ships | | | | |
| detective | A person, especially a police officer, whose occupation is to investigate and solve crimes | | | | |
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Knowledge Organiser
History: Crime and Punishment
Themes: Power/Conflict and
Disaster



Key Questions

What is crime and Punishment?

What was crime and punishment like in Roman Britain?

What was crime and punishment like in the Anglo-Saxon period

What was crime and punishment like in the Tudor period?

What was crime and punishment like in the Stuart period?

• What was crime and punishment like in the Georgian period?

• What was crime and punishment like in the Victorian period?

 How did the police force develop through the 20th century?

 What is crime and punishment like today compared with the past?

Time can be split into Ages. Crime and punishment was different from age to age:

| Romans | Anglo-Saxons | Tudors | Stuarts | Georgians | Victorians | New Millennium | Ĭ |
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