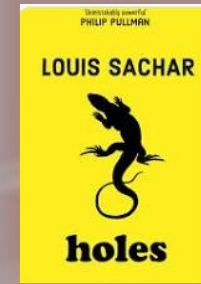


Key Knowledge

- Sequence events from The Romans to the 'modern day' on a timeline
- To know and use terms relating to Crime and Punishment
- Recognise and evaluate primary and secondary sources
- Use primary and secondary sources to find out how people viewed crime and punishment in the past
- Use primary sources to work out how conclusions have been drawn by historians
- Suggest omissions in sources and how historians may find out or infer these
- Bring knowledge from several sources together to explain how views and beliefs have changed over time

Text: Holes by Louis Sachar

Stanley Yelnats is wrongly convicted and sent to Camp Green Lake, a juvenile detention center where boys are forced to dig one large hole each day. The warden claims this is to build character, but Stanley realizes they are actually searching for something. The story intertwines Stanley's present-day struggles with the camp's history, including the story of the outlaw Kissin' Kate Barlow and his own family's curse of bad luck, to reveal the truth behind the mysterious digging.



YEAR SIX AUTUMN 1

BIG Q: HOW HAS CRIME AND PUNISHMENT CHANGED OVER TIME?



What evidence do we have that tells crime and punishment has changed?

How did the establishment of the police force change Britain?

How have views on crime and punishment changed or stayed the same?

What different kinds of criminal courts could people face from Anglo-Saxon times to the present day?

Has the way we catch and punish criminals improved that much in the last 100 years?

Key Vocabulary

Convict	Person found guilty of committing a crime
Victim	Person harmed, injured or killed as a result of a crime
Treason	Disloyal behaviour towards, or crime against, the king or queen
Heresy	Having beliefs that do not agree with those of the church
Heretic	A person found guilty of heresy
Accused	Person charged with committing a crime
Reoffend	Commit a crime again
Transportation	The sending of a criminal from one country to another
Vagabond	Someone without a home who moves from place to place
Flogged	Severely beaten
Gaol	Another word for prison – sometimes spelt jail
Fraud	Intentional deceive or cheat someone
Forensics	Scientific tests used to help solve crimes e.g DNA testing

410 Anglo Saxon Law and the paying of Wergild

1485 Tudor Law enforced

1700 Georgian Highwaymen become infamous

1964 Last public execution in Britain

450BC 43CE 410 1066 1485 1700 1837 2019

450BC Twelve Tables written in Roman Law

1066 Norman Conquest of Britain and the Middle Ages

1837 Victorian Period – prison conditions are terrible, transportation is introduced and the first police forces are seen on the streets

21st century – rise of forensics and DNA to solve crimes. Computer 'cyber crime' common