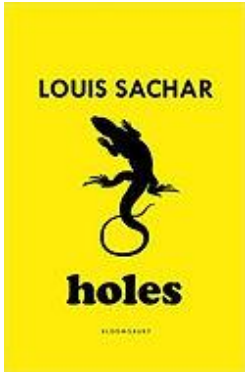
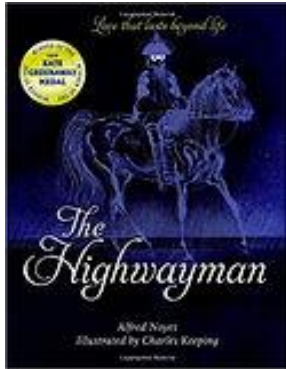
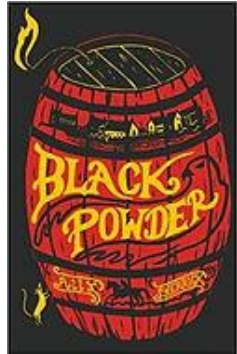


Unit of Work	Crime and Punishment
Text Driver	https://www.booksfortopics.com/crime-and-punishment   
NC Objectives	KS2 - a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.
Unit of Work Summary	During the unit of work the children will go on a journey through British history as they discover how crime and punishment has changed throughout the ages. Beginning with the Romans and traveling right through to the present day, the children will discover how changes in society create changes in the kind of crimes that are committed, as well as the ways in which they are punished.
Prior Learning	• The Children will know about the Gunpowder Plot in 1605 • They will have some understanding of crime in the current day with the modern day policing system and may know about the court and prison system.

Sticky Knowledge	• To know some of the broad trends of crime and punishment from the Romans to the 21st century. • To explore crime and punishment in the Roman period. • To know how crime was detected in Roman times. • To know how criminals were tried in Roman times. • To describe some common punishments for criminals in Roman times. • To know vocabulary relating to crime and punishment, such as judge, jury, lawyer, pillory, etc. • To know how crime would usually be punished in the Anglo-Saxon/Viking world. • To know what the most common crime of the time was. • To know how people involved gods in the punishment of criminals. • To explore crime and punishment in the medieval and Tudor periods. • To know some of the reasons for changes in crimes, such as the introduction of Forest Law and the closing of the monasteries. • To compare medieval and Tudor crime and punishment and look at specific examples from different viewpoints. • To know how criminals were caught in the medieval and Tudor periods. • To know about the three main types of courts in the medieval and Tudor periods • To know what the punishments for theft, treason, murder and heresy were. • To explore crime and punishment in the early modern period. • To explore crime and punishment in the Victorian period. • To know some of the crimes that came with this relating to industrialisation and political changes. • To explore punishments such as transportation and use 'Oliver Twist' as the basis for studying child criminality.
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	To look at crimes in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, exploring how crimes and their punishments have changed and why.
New Vocabulary	bobbies/ peelers Police officers, named after Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the first police force in London in 1829. deterrent To discourage someone from doing something. execution A sentence of death. highwaymen Criminals who would rob people while they were travelling. This was very common during the Stuart and Georgian periods. humiliation To make someone feel ashamed and foolish. judge Someone who is in charge of a trial in court. jury A group of people who would listen to the facts in a trial and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty. ordeal A long and painful experience. treason A crime against the King, Queen or the government. victim A person who has suffered. trial A judge and jury listen to evidence in a court to decide whether a person is guilty of a crime.
Post Learning	KS3 historical knowledge and skills - no specific links to crime and punishment knowledge.