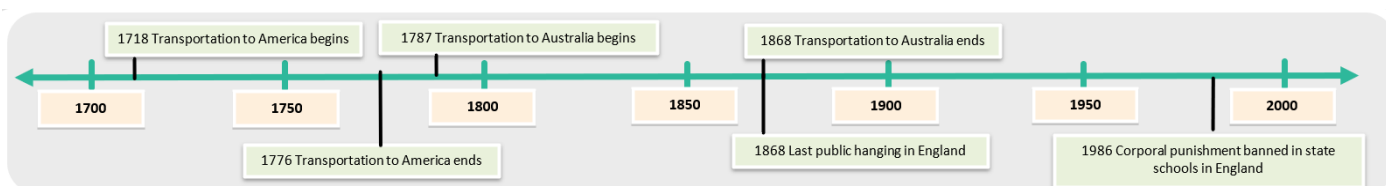


History Knowledge Organiser Term 1

Crime and punishment: How has crime and punishment changed over time?



Key Objectives

- To understand how and why laws and punishments change over time.
- To explain how attitudes towards crime have changed over time.
- To understand how and why the police force has changed over time.
- To understand that views on what is a punishment have changed over time.
- To understand how and why attitudes towards the suffragettes have changed over time.
- To share our knowledge about the changes in Crime and Punishment.

Key Vocabulary

Crime	What happens when someone breaks a law.
Laws	A set of rules for people to follow.
Punishment	A penalty for doing something wrong.
Suffrage	To be able to vote for who you want to govern the country.
Values	Things you think are important for the way you live.
Flogged	To beat someone severely with a whip.
Put in stocks	The stocks were a wooden frame used as a form of public humiliation and punishment to restrain someone's feet.

Sticky Knowledge

1. Attitudes and **values** about what is a **crime** and how it should be punished have changed over time.
2. Suffragettes campaigned for women's **suffrage**. They were considered criminals and put in prison.
Now we celebrate their achievements.
3. Some actions are still considered crimes, but the **punishment** is less or more severe.
4. Other crimes are no longer crimes at all, for example celebrating Christmas.
5. In the early 1800s, over 200 crimes were punishable by death as people thought this would stop people committing the crimes.
6. 1965, the death penalty for murder was banned in England.
7. In the 1700s, transportation to the colonies was a popular punishment.
8. Prisons are a form of punishment, but they now also work to re-educate people who have committed crimes.

