

Timeline of Crime and Punishment from 1500 to present day

CRIME	PUNISHMENT
Witchcraft 1542 - 1951	Death by burning
Treason (Gunpowder plot 1605)	Hanged, drawn and quartered
Poaching 1660s – present day	Imprisonment
Smuggling 1700s – present day	Imprisonment
Theft 1787-1868	Transportation to Australia
Highway Robbery Middle ages – 1800s	Hanged
Vandalism 1861 – present day	Monetary fines



By the end of this unit I will:

- Understand how laws have changed over time
- Understand how attitudes to criminals and laws have changed over time
- Understand how and why the police force have changed over time
- Develop a chronological knowledge and understanding of British History, related to Crime and Punishment.

Significant people

Dick Turpin (Early 1700s)	He was an English highwayman. He made a lot of money through many criminal activities.
Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845)	A Quaker who is famous for helping people in prison. She visited prisons that were dark, dirty and dangerous and believed that prisoners should be treated with kindness.
Robert Peel (1788-1850)	In 1829, Robert Peel set up the Metropolitan Police Force based at Scotland Yard. He employed 1000 police constables and they became known as 'Bobbies' or 'Peelers'.
Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928)	Pankhurst. Fought for Women's Equal Rights. She started the Women's Social and Political Union with her daughters. These members became known as 'Suffragettes'.

Vocabulary

crime	any or all activity that is against the law
punishment	a penalty for doing something wrong
highwayman	someone who robbed people while travelling on roads in the 1700s and 1800s.
treason	the betrayal of one's country by going to war against it or giving information to its enemies
smuggling	to bring in or take out in secret
law enforcer	people whose job is to make sure that citizens follow the law and do not harm others
suffragette	a woman who strongly advocated the right of women to vote
discrimination	the act of treating some people unfairly because of prejudice
terrorist	a person who use terror to achieve their goals

Historical concepts

Significance	How the importance or relevance of an event, person or period in history can change over time.
Interpretation	Using evidence to support a view about how something has come about.