



Crime and Punishment

HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Bobbies/Peelers	Police officers, named after Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the first police force in London in 1829.
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.
Treason	A crime against the King, Queen or the government.
Suffrage	the right to vote in political elections.
Crime	Something illegal/against the law.
Punishment	A sanction for wrong doing.
Riot	a violent disturbance of the peace by a crowd.
Transportation	the action or practice of <u>transporting convicts</u> to a <u>penal</u> colony
Terrorist	a person who uses <u>unlawful</u> violence and <u>intimidation</u> , especially against <u>civilians</u> , in the pursuit of political aims.
Discrimination	the <u>unjust</u> or <u>prejudicial</u> treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability.

Key Themes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes and how they have changed. Punishments and how they have changed. The suffragette movement Dick Turpin: The Highwayman.

Key Places
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Australia (used for transportation destination).

Key People
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Peel Emmeline Pankhurst Emily Davison

Important Quotes
<p>“Deeds not words”</p>

Key questions
<p>Do you think women would have received the vote earlier if they had not taken extreme action? How have punishments and laws changed?</p>

Victorian school rules:

Rules
Stand up when the teacher enters the room.
Stand up to answer questions.
Do not ask questions.
Only speak when given permission.
Do not talk or fidget.
You may only write with your right hand.
You must not be late.
You must call your teachers ‘Sir’, ‘Miss’ or ‘Madam’.
Do not fight or hurt one another.
Do not deface or damage school property.
Girls will learn cooking and sewing while boys learn woodwork and shoemaking.

Punishments
Being beaten with a birch cane.
Wearing the dunce’s cap.
Being beaten with the strap (a piece of leather or a leather belt).
A rap on the knuckles with a ruler.
A clip round the ear (hitting the side of a child’s head).
Writing the same sentence 100 times (writing lines).
Wearing a ‘backboard’ (a piece of wood to stop slouching).
Putting fidgeting fingers into the ‘finger stocks’ which held children’s fingers behind their back.

Time Line
<p>1700s- Georgian Highwaymen were becoming a greater threat as trade was increasing and more wealthy people were using the roads. Dick Turpin, the most famous highwayman, was born in 1705 and hanged by 1739 for his crimes.</p> <p>1829- Police force was first introduced in London by Robert Peel as an attempt to improve public law. These policemen were called ‘Bobbies’ or ‘Peelers’ and only carried a truncheon.</p> <p>1837- Victoria I is crowned Queen of England.</p> <p>1800s- During Victorian times, prison was the most common form of punishment.</p> <p>1842-1877- 90 prisons were built or added to.</p> <p>Modern day- DNA testing, CCTV and forensics have helped prevent crimes in England.</p>

