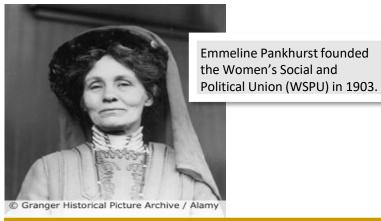
Key Vocabulary Crime: what happens when someone breaks a law set rules for people to follow Laws: a penalty for doing something wrong Punishment: Suffrage: to be able to vote for who you want to govern the country Values: things you think are important to the way you live The choice to make your own opinion and Right: entitlement to certain things, i.e., education the coming together to make one Union:



Crime and Punishment

Key Takeaways

- Attitudes and values about what is a crime and how it should be punished have changed over time.
- Suffragettes campaigned for women's **suffrage**. They were considered criminals and put in prison. Now we celebrate their achievements.
- Some actions are still considered crimes, but the **punishment** is less or more severe.
- Other crimes are no longer crimes at all, for example celebrating Christmas.
- In the early 1800s, over 200 crimes were punishable by death as people thought this would stop people committing the crimes.
- Over the years, the number of crimes punishable by death was dramatically reduced. In 1965, the death penalty for murder was banned in England.
- In the 1700s, transportation to the colonies was a popular punishment.
- Prisons are a form of punishment, but they now also work to reeducate people who have committed crimes.
- We can find out about crime and punishments from a range of sources, depending on the time period.
- This includes visiting old prisons, reading newspaper reports and looking at drawings and photographs.

Questions

Do laws and punishments change over time?

What is a crime?

Has the police force changed over time?

What were the punishments in the past meant to achieve?

How and why have attitudes changed towards suffragettes?



Dick Turpin was a highwayman. He was executed in York in 1739.

Alamy

Timeline

