

## Key Vocabulary

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

# 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 re-educate 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?



Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) in 1903.



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

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## Timeline

