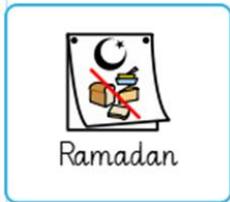


# Time Travellers

<b>gallows</b>	A wooden structure with steps leading to a platform where criminals would be hung in front of an audience.
<b>highwayman</b>	Dick Turpin was a famous English highwayman who rode a horse and stole from travellers.
<b>justice</b>	For someone to have fair treatment for their behaviour. Certain punishments are for certain deeds.
<b>deterrence</b>	The action of discouraging crime through instilling doubt or a fear of consequences.
<b>retribution</b>	A punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act.
<b>sin</b>	An immoral act considered to be against law or, more commonly, a religious belief.
<b>treason</b>	The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the government.
<b>mosque</b>	A place of worship for Muslims.
<b>Muslim</b>	A follower of the religion of Islam.
<b>Ramadan</b>	The ninth month of the Muslim year, during which strict fasting is observed from dawn to sunset.
<b>zakat</b>	The third pillar of Islam



## In the future

I can identify and explain differences, similarities and changes between different periods of history.

## I will learn

I can describe how crime and punishment has changed over a period of time.  
 I can compare two or more historical periods; explaining things which changed and things which stayed the same.

## I should already know

I can explain how an event from the past has shaped our life today.  
 I can research two versions of an event and explain how they differ.

Thinking Deeper Challenge  
 Why do you think methods of punishment were abolished?

## History

Timeline						
43-410	480-1066	1066-1485	1485-1603	1603-1837	1837-1901	1901-NOW
Roman Britain	Anglo-Saxon Era	Middle Ages	Tudor Era	Stuart and Georgian Era	Victorians	Modern Era

**Romans** – Society was made up of the very rich but also of very poor slaves. This resulted in conflict and crime. As slavery was legal, running away from an owner was considered a crime. Sellers would lie to customers and give them less (fraud) and large crowds gathering to spectate often resulted in riots. Roman laws were called ‘The Twelve Tables’.

**Anglo-Saxons** – In Anglo-Saxon times, they didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines. If they ran away, they became ‘outlaws’ (outside the law), and anyone could hunt them down – unless they hid in a church. The fine for breaking into someone's home was five shillings (25p), paid to the home-owner. For minor crimes like stealing, a nose or a hand might be cut off.

**Tudors** – Public executions were huge events with families, food stalls and people queuing for hours to get a good spot. These included beheadings, hangings, burning, pressings and boiling alive! Begging without a licence would mean you would be whipped out of the town and theft resulted in having a limb chopped off (anything worth more than a shilling resulted in hanging).

**Victorians** – Anyone accused of a crime would be put in a ‘lock-up’ until they could see a magistrate who would decide whether they could be released or if they needed to be sentenced by a judge. Court rooms were created where the victim and the accused could defend themselves and the death penalty became less common with a limited number of hangings. A police force was introduced in 1829. Public executions ended in 1868 and gaols (jails) were built to try to prevent people re-offending, although many were sent out to the Empire to serve sentences abroad.

## Religious Education

Muslims believe that there is only one God called Allah. They believe Allah is the only ruler of the universe. The word ‘Islam’ means submission and obedience to Allah.

### The Six Main Beliefs

1. Belief in Allah as the one and only God.
2. Belief in angels.
3. Belief in the holy books.
4. Belief in the prophets and that Muhammad was the final prophet.
5. Belief in the Day of Judgement (the day when Allah decides if a person goes to heaven or hell).
6. Belief in predestination (the belief that Allah has already planned out what will happen).



As well as the six main beliefs, there are **Five Pillars of Islam**. This includes **Zakat**. This is the belief that Muslims must donate to charities.

## History

1. What were the Roman laws known as?

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2. How was Dick Turpin finally caught?

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3. Can you name four crime and punishments methods from the Tudors?

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4. In what year did public executions come to an end in England?

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## Religious Education

1. How many Pillars of Islam are there? Name two.

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2. What does the word 'Islam' mean?

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3. Which God do Muslims believe in?

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4. Where do Muslims go to worship?

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