

Lead Subjects: Science & History

History

Key Questions

1. What is crime and punishment?
2. What was crime and punishment like in Roman Britain?
3. What was crime and punishment like during the Anglo-Saxon period?
4. What was crime and punishment like in the Tudor period?
5. What was crime and punishment like in the Stuart period?
6. What was crime and punishment like in the Victorian period?
7. What is crime and punishment like today compared with the past?

Key Vocabulary

Crime - any or all activity that is against the law.

Punishment - a penalty for doing something wrong.

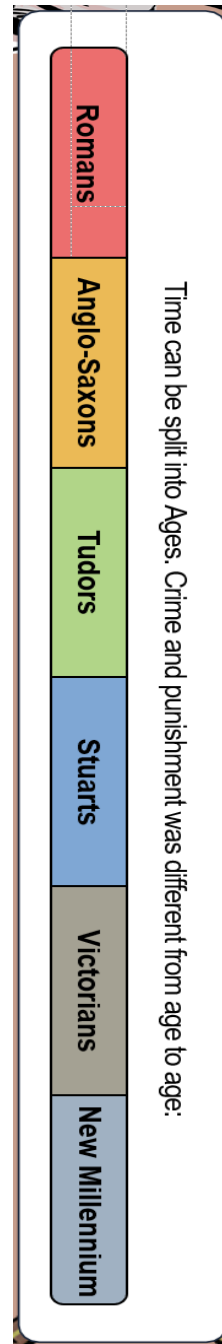
Period - a section of time with a set beginning and end.

Chronology - the order of events in time.

Jury - a group of people called to a court of law who listen to the facts of a case and decide its outcome.

Custody - kept in prison by the police.

Incriminate - to show involvement in a crime.



Science

Key Questions

1. Why are animals and plants grouped and classified into certain groups?
2. How can animals be grouped and classified based on their characteristics?
3. How can plants be grouped and classified based on their characteristics?
4. What are microorganisms and are they all harmful?
5. Who was Carl Linnaeus?
6. How can secondary sources be used to find and present information?

Key Vocabulary

Grouped - a collection of people, things, or ideas that are in one place or are related by characteristics.

Classification - in biology, the placing of plants and animals in groups, based on structure and other criteria; taxonomy.

Characteristic - something that makes a person or thing different from others.

Microorganism - any life form so small that it can only be seen with a microscope.

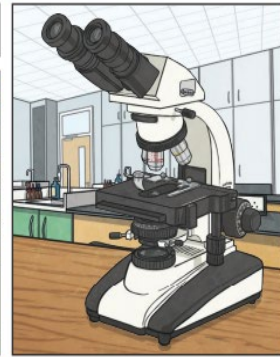
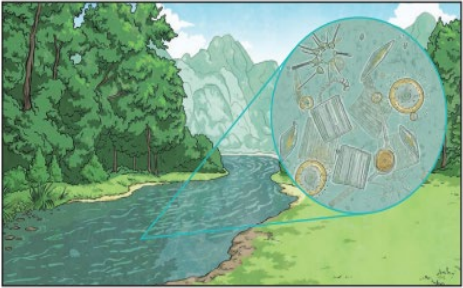
Bacteria - microscopic organisms that often play a role in the decay of living things, the process of fermentation, and sometimes in causing disease.

Knowing More and Remembering More at St Joseph's

Microorganisms

Microorganisms are viruses, **bacteria**, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also **microorganisms**.

Microorganisms are very tiny living things that can only be seen using a **microscope**. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects around us.



Helpful Microbes

Bacteria – cheese

Yeast – wine

Bacteria – yoghurt

Yeast – bread dough

Penicillium fungi - antibiotics

Harmful Microbes

Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning

Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases

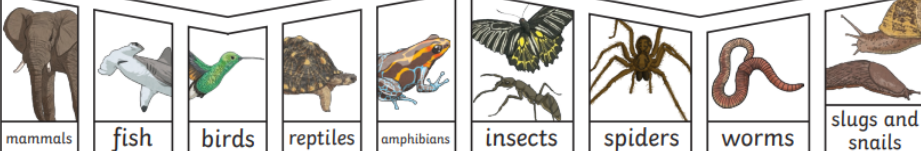
Fungi – athlete's foot

Bacteria – plaque

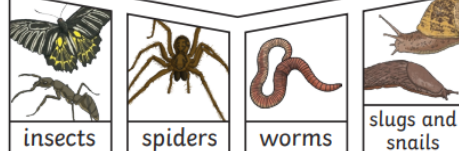
Fungi – mould

Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their **characteristics**.

vertebrates



invertebrates



Classification

In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for **classifying** all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaeus System.

Living things can be **classified** by these eight levels. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until the one animal is left in its species level. This is how a dog would be classified.



The Romans



When the **Romans** invaded, they already had established laws which were brought over to Britain. Their **laws were called the Twelve Tables** and were **written around 450 BCE**.

The Anglo-Saxons

The Saxons lived by a **payment system** called **wergild**.

If somebody had committed a crime, they had to pay **compensation to the victims**. They also had to complete **trials of ordeals**, which were **extremely painful** and usually involved hot water and fire.



The Tudors

During the **Tudor period**, harsher punishments were introduced that involved **mutilation, execution, humiliation** and **fines**. People were also punished and executed for not following the religion of the time.

The Stuarts

During the **Stuart period**, women were accused of **witchcraft** and subjected to horrific tests and trials. They were usually punished by **hanging** or being **burnt at the stake**!



The Victorians

During the **Victorian period**, the first police force was set up in Britain. **Public hangings were stopped in 1868** and the **prison system became organised** and professional.



The New Millennium

In the **new millennium**, there are **new crimes** such as car theft, online hacking and anti-social behaviour. Punishments include being fined, being electronically tagged and being sent to prison. A **record number of people are in prisons** now for many different forms of theft.

