

## 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?

**amphibians** - an animal that is born in the water but develops lungs and lives on land later in its life

**birds** - a type of animal that has wings and is born from a hard-shelled egg

**carnivore** - a living thing that just eats meat

**characteristic** - a feature or quality

**classification** - to categorise or group something

**excretion** - to dispose of waste

**fish** - a type of animal that lives in water and has scales, gills and fins

**group** - sorting things based on their similarities

**growth** - to get bigger

**herbivore** - a living thing that just eats plants

**invertebrate** - an animal that does not have a backbone

**mammals** - a type of animal that has hair on its body and usually drinks milk from its mother as a baby

**movement** - to change position

**nutrition** - the food we eat

**omnivore** - a living thing that eats both plants and meat

**reproduce** - to create more of the same species

**reptiles** - a type of animal that is cold-blooded and has scaly skin

**respiration** - taking in gas and giving out another (breathing in humans)

**sensitivity** - using your senses (see, smell, hear, touch, taste)

**taxonomy** - the scientific study of naming, defining and classifying groups of organisms based on shared characteristics

**vertebrate** - an animal with a backbone

## Knowing More and Remembering More at St Joseph's

### Grouping Animals

We can group animals into different groups based on their characteristics.

**fish, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds**

We can also group animals based on their diet.

**omnivores, herbivores, carnivores**

We can also group animals based on their bone structure.

**vertebrates and invertebrates**

### Grouping Microorganisms

Microorganisms are **very small** living things. We can classify microorganisms into **five groups**.

**viruses, bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa**

### Grouping Plants

We can group plants based on how they disperse their seeds.

**wind, explosion, animals, water**

We can group plants on whether they grow a flower.

**flowering or non-flowering**

### Linnaeus Classification

**Carolus Linnaeus** (also known as Carl Linnaeus) was a scientist who developed a detailed way to **classify** all living things known as a **taxonomy**.



His taxonomy helps us to determine what each living thing is. His scientific process involved **observing, recording** the information and making **conclusions**.

### 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 Georgians

In this era, crimes were still **harshly punished**, however there was a greater emphasis on offenders being sent to prison as a form of a deterrent. Your social status sometimes determined the punishment you received for similar crimes; for example if you were rich you might receive a more lenient punishment, whereas poorer criminals faced tougher consequences.



### 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.



Time can be split into Ages. Crime and punishment was different from age to age:

**Romans**

**Anglo-Saxons**

**Tudors**

**Stuarts**

**Georgians**

**Victorians**

**New Millennium**

In English, we used High Rise Mystery - The Battle for Equality as a stimulus.

