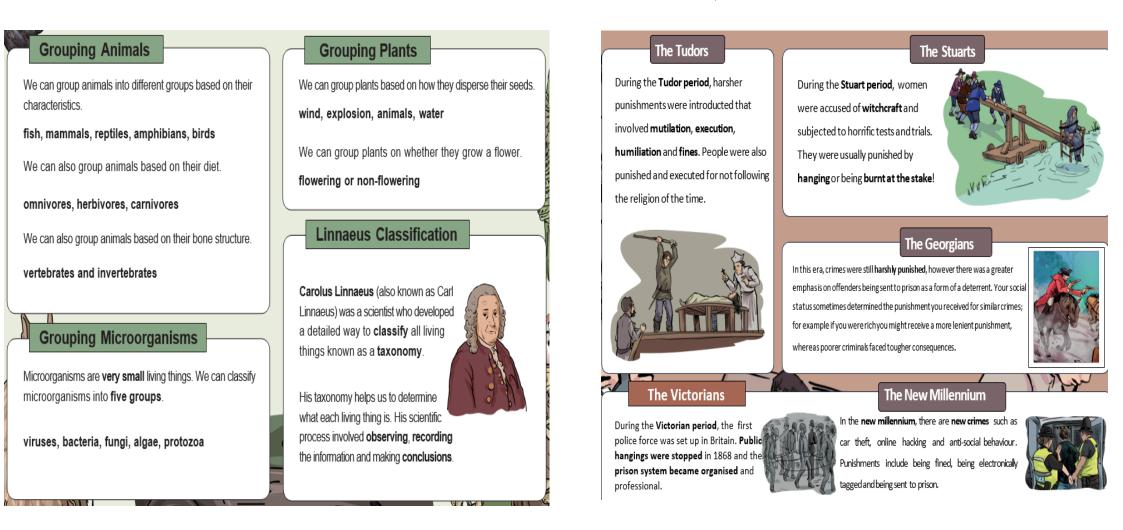
Lead Subjects: Science & History	<u>Science</u>
History Key Questions 1. What is crime and punishment? 2. What was crime and punishment like in Roman Britain? 3. What was crime and punishment like during the Anglo-Saxon period? 4. What was crime and punishment like in the Tudor period? 5. What was crime 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 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.	 Key Questions Why are animals and plants grouped and classified into certain groups? How can animals be grouped and classified based on their characteristics? How can plants be grouped and classified based on their characteristics? What are microorganisms and are they all harmful? Who was Carl Linnaeus? 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 things that just eats meat characteristic - a feature or quality classification - to categorise or group something group - sorting things that just eats plants liverebrate - an animal that does not have a backbore mammals - a type of animal that has hard on the value of budger herbivore - a living thing that also thave a backbore mammals - a type of animal that bas and meat reproduce - to change position nutrition - the food we eat ormivore - 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 - lexing 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
Custody - kept in prison by the police.	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
	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



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

RomansAnglo-SaxonsTudorsStuartsGeorgiansN	Victorians New Millennium
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In English, we used High Rise Mystery - The Battle for Equality as a stimulus.

