



# Sticky Knowledge Mat Year 5 Crime and Punishment Spring 1



## Exciting Websites

- National Archives Crime and Punishment
- British Library Crime and Punishment
- The Greater Manchester police museum
- The People's History museum



## Important Bits

- During the Roman period, a person accused of a crime would be taken to court to be found guilty or not guilty.
- In Anglo Saxon times, punishments ranged from hanging, branding and whipping to trials by ordeal.
- Around 70,000 people were publically executed when Henry VIII was in reign.
- One of the most famous criminals during the Georgian period was Dick Turpin.
- During the Victorian period, the police force was introduced by Sir Robert Peel.

## Sticky Knowledge about Crime and Punishment

- There have been lots of new crimes in the last century (due to advancements in technology), as well as crimes that have been present at other times.
- Roman legacy- All crimes had **severe** punishments Their main purpose was to **deter** people from committing crimes.
- Anglo-Saxons- people who were accused of crimes had to go to court and be tried for their crimes, just like the courts in Britain today.
- Tudors- Public executions were still very common and the most common crimes were stealing and vagrancy (being homeless).
- Victorians - They built the first prisons to prevent people from committing further crimes.
- Modern punishment- Nowadays there are many more ways to find criminals such as: finger prints, CCTV and DNA testing.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Crime	Is an act done by a person which is against the laws of a country.
Punishment	A consequence imposed on an offender for wrong doing.
Law	the system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes
Judge	a person who is in charge of a trial in a court and decides how a person who is guilty of a crime should be punished,
Jury	a group of people who have been chosen to listen to all the facts in a trial in a law court and to decide if a person is guilty or not guilty
Trial	A <b>trial</b> is a formal meeting in a law court, at which a judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty of a crime
Dick Turpin	An English Highway man who made money through many criminal activities
Police Force	The first police force was introduced in 1829.



# Year 5 Forces: Sticky Knowledge Mat Spring 1



## Exciting websites

Explorify  
Ogden Trust  
SEERIH tinkering4learning



## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>friction</b>	A force between two surfaces sliding over each other
<b>gravity</b>	A force which tries to pull two objects towards each other
<b>air resistance</b>	Friction between air and another material.
<b>water resistance</b>	Friction between water and another material
<b>mechanism</b>	A piece of machinery which has moving parts that perform a function.
<b>lever</b>	A long rigid body which can move larger objects.
<b>gear</b>	Wheels with teeth that mesh together to turn another wheel.
<b>pulley</b>	A simple machine - a wheel on a fixed axle with a groove on the edge to guide a cable to lift heavy objects
<b>Galileo Galilei</b> <b>Isaac Newton</b>	Scientists who helped develop the theory of gravity.

## Important Bits

- \*Know what gravity is and how it impacts our lives.
- \*identify and know the effects of air and water resistance.
- \* know how and where frictions occurs.
- \* know that levers, gears and pulleys are mechanisms that allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

## Sticky Knowledge about Forces

Any kind of force is either a push or a pull.

Friction is when two objects rub against each other and one can slow down the other.

Gravity is the pulling force acting between Earth and a falling object.

Air resistance is the force on an object moving through the air. It can affect how fast or slow an object moves.

Water resistance is the force on objects floating on or moving through the water.