Cedar Park School & Nursery
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Year 4 Summer Term 2

How has crime and punishment changed over time?

RISING STARS History

Key Vocabulary	
crime	what happens when someone breaks a law.
law	a set of rules for people to follow (agreed by UK Parliament).
punishment	a penalty for doing something wrong.
capital punishment	"death penalty" – being killed as a punishment for a crime.
transportation	sent to work in another country as punishment for a crime.
suffrage	to be able to vote for who you want to govern the country.
"Bobbies"	nickname for London's Metropolitan Police Force.
corporal punishment	physical punishment such as caning and flogging.





Suffragettes campaigned for women's **suffrage**. They were considered criminals and put in prison. Now we celebrate their achievements. Some women were first able to vote in 1918.



In the 1700s, a popular punishment was transportation to Australia or America, where criminals were forced to work.

In the early 1800s, over 200 **crimes** were punishable by death as people thought this would stop people committing the crimes.

Over the years, the number of crimes punishable by death was dramatically reduced. In 1965, the **death penalty** for murder was banned in England.



Robert Peel formed the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829. They were the first professional police force in London.



HMP Aylesbury (above).

Prisons are used as a form of punishment but they also work to re-educate inmates and allow them to develop skills such as those needed for the food industry, manufacturing and electrical engineering.

