

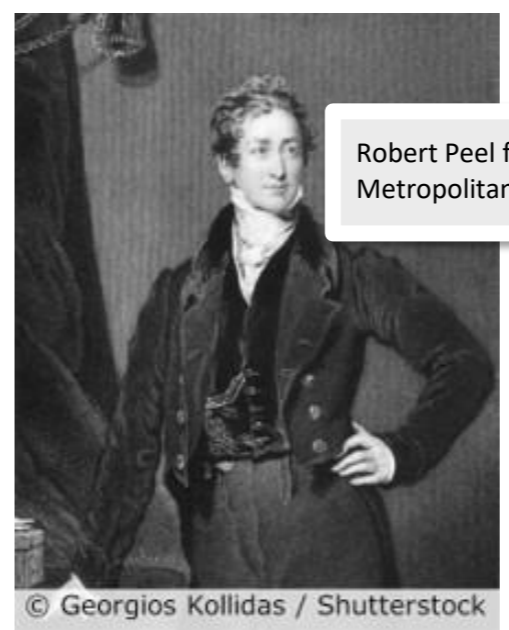
8 Key Takeaways

Everyone Must Know:

1. Attitudes and **values** about what is a **crime** and how it should be punished have changed over time. Some actions are still considered crimes, but the **punishment** is less or more severe. Other crimes are no longer crimes at all.
2. Prisons are a form of punishment, but they now also work to re-educate people who have committed crimes.
3. We can find out about crime and punishments from a range of sources, depending on the time period. This includes visiting old prisons, reading newspaper reports and looking at drawings and photographs.
4. Suffragettes campaigned for women's **suffrage**. They were considered criminals and put in prison. Now we celebrate their achievements.

Everyone Should Know:

5. In the early 1800s, over 200 crimes were punishable by death as people thought this would stop people committing the crimes.
6. Over the years, the number of crimes punishable by death was dramatically reduced.
7. In 1965, the death penalty for murder was banned in England.
8. In the 1700s, transportation to the colonies was a popular punishment.



Robert Peel formed the Metropolitan Police force in 1829.



Dick Turpin was a highwayman. He was executed in York in 1739.



Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) in 1903.

Can you add some of the other key dates to the timeline?

5 words to remember
crime: what happens when someone breaks a **law**
laws: set of rules for people to follow
punishment: a penalty for doing something wrong
suffrage: to be able to vote for who you want to govern the country
values: things you think are important for the way you live

The most important change in crime and punishment is

because

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

A local suffragette / suffragist is

.....

.....

She should be remembered because

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....