

Other activities for other subjects Year 6 Week beginning 22nd June

Choose as many activities from the list to do as you want. These can be completed over a number of days or longer. Email 6o@sparkenhoe.leicester.sch.uk or 6h@sparkenhoe.leicester.sch.uk if you have any questions or want to send work, we have loved seeing what you have sent in so far and would really like to know how you've been getting on with the work.

	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Websites or APPS for computers, tablets or phones.</u>
Monday 22 nd June	History	<p><u>Crime and punishment</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Punishments</u></p> <p>Your task this week to use the attached information below and the suggested websites to find out how the types of punishments that were used when people committed crimes during the time periods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tudor times • The Victorian times • Modern day <p>Make notes about the types of punishments that were given. If you aren't sure what the punishments are, ask an adult. Some of the punishments are pretty horrible so please do not search for anything unless it is using KIDREX.</p> <p><i>If you do not have access to the internet, use the attached sheet to help you.</i></p>	<p><u>You MUST only use these websites for your research unless you are working with an adult.</u></p> <p>Tudor websites http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/tudors/other.htm</p> <p>Victorian websites http://vcp.e2bn.org/justice/section2194-sentences-and-punishments.html</p> <p>Modern websites https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z938v9q/revision/8 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z938v9q/revision/7</p> <p>As an <u>extension</u>, see what other punishments you can find were committed in other periods of history.</p>

Tuesday 23rd June	History	<p><u>Tuesday</u></p> <p>Write down any similarities and differences of punishments that you have noticed in the three different time periods.</p> <p>Then, answer the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which punishment do you think would have been the worst and why? • How have punishments changed over time? • Why do you think that punishments have changed over time 	
Wednesday 24th June	Art	<p>From your history work this week, you've learnt that a prison hulk (a prison ship) from the Victorian times were pretty horrible places to be sent to. Crowded, smelly and hot with prisoners being chained to their beds.</p> <p>Using the pictures below and the information you have learnt, sketch the inside and the outside of the prison hulks.</p> <div data-bbox="490 911 954 1294" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Extension: write a paragraph describing what life would have been like living in a prison hulk.</p> <p>Watch this video to help you sketch the ship!</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OK3Zoo_bT1w</p>	<p>When you have finished your work, take a photo and send your work to Mr Marsh and Miss Boulter using the class email.</p> <p>6o@sparkenhoe.leicester.sch.uk</p> <p>6h@sparkenhoe.leicester.sch.uk</p>

<p>Thursday 25th June</p>	<p>Computing</p>	<p>Create a presentation on PowerPoint (or on paper if you do not have a computer) about the types of punishments that you have learnt about this week. Split it into the: Tudor times, Victorian times and modern day punishments.</p> <p>Think about: headings, subheadings, pictures, font size, font, the information that you will include on each slide - ensure it is clear and not too wordy.</p> <p>Remember all of the work we did for the World at War presentations? Use what you learnt about how to lay out presentations to help you.</p> <p>Then, present your work to a family member.</p> <p>Think about our presenting skills: good eye contact, open and confident body language, a formal tone, volume loud enough to be heard, a steady speed.</p> <p>Your presentation does not have to be in English if you speak a different language at home.</p>	<p>If you have not already had a go on the coding apps on J2E, do it this week! They're really fun to use.</p> <p>J2E</p> <p>Try the different coding apps</p> <p>JIT, Visual, Logo</p> <p>Purple Mash</p> <p>There are lots of different tools to have a go at: 2Code, 2DIY 3D, 2Go, Logo, 2Simulate</p> <p>https://www.purplemash.com/login/</p> <p>Choose different online safety activities to do.</p> <p>BBC Microbit</p>
<p>Friday 26th June</p>	<p>Physical Activity</p>	<p>Create your own 30 minute circuit which includes at least 10 activities that should last about 1 minute each with a 30 second break.</p> <p>For example: running on the spot, plank, burpees, star jumps, spotty dogs, sit ups, press ups, high knees, squats...</p> <p>Do each activity with a 30 second break in between.</p> <p>Then, try to repeat!</p> <p>You can do it!</p>	<p>Do the Joe Wicks workout on YouTube.</p> <p>It's a brilliant workout and you can do it in a small space.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/user/thebodycoach1/videos</p> <p>J J2E - Follow the link to Move it Boom. There are lots of different activities.</p> <p>Or try Mr Story's weekly challenge!</p>

Tudor Punishments

There were no police during the Tudor times. However, laws were harsh and wrongdoing was severely punished. In Tudor times the punishments were very, very cruel. People believed if a criminal's punishment was severe and painful enough, the act would not be repeated and others would deter from crime as well.

A public execution was an event not to be missed and people would queue through the night to get the best places. There was always a carnival atmosphere and pie sellers, ale merchants and producers of execution memorabilia did a good trade.



How many people were executed (put to death) during the reign of Henry VIII?

Some 70,000 people suffered the death penalty during the reign of Henry VIII.



Methods of execution

Beheading ("Death by the Axe")

This was a punishment that resulted in your head being chopped off! The heads were sometimes placed on spikes along London Bridge or other places.

Beheading was considered less degrading than hanging, and it usually killed more quickly. Noblemen (rich) who committed crimes were more likely to be beheaded than hung.

Hanging from the gallows.

A piece of rope was put around the neck making it hard for the person to breathe. The person would be hung from the rope until he/she had stopped breathing and was dead. People were hung for crimes such as stealing, treason, rebellion, riot or murder.



Burning

Women found guilty of either treason or petty treason were sentenced to be burned alive at the stake

Being 'pressed' (crushed)

Boiled alive

For attempting to murdering someone you could be boiled alive in a big bowl of hot water.



Lesser punishments for committing crime included:

Whipping (flogging)

Many towns had a whipping post. The victim was chained to the post, stripped to the waist and whipped. You could be whipped for stealing a loaf of bread!

Branding with hot irons

Hot irons were used to burn letters onto the skin of offenders hand, arm or cheek. A murderer would be branded with the letter 'M', vagrants with the letter 'V', and thieves with the letter "T".

The pillory (standing)

The pillory was a T shaped block of wood with holes for the hands in the crossbar of the T. The person being punished would have to stand in the device in the middle of the market to be ridiculed by people who walked past.

The stocks (sitting)

Stocks were used in the same way as the pillory, except that with stocks, the feet were bound. The stocks were a block of wood with two holes for your feet to go in. Local people threw rubbish and rotten eggs at people in the stocks.



The ducking stool (Punishment for women)

Accused witches were dunked into a river, to see if they were innocent or guilty. If they floated, they were considered guilty and burnt at the stake. If they sank, they were innocent but died anyway, by drowning. Either way, they perished.



The Brank, (the gossip's bridle)

The brank was a punishment enacted on women who gossiped or spoke too freely. It was a large iron framework placed on the head of the offender, forming a type of cage. There was a metal strip on the brank that fit into the mouth and was either sharpened to a point or covered with spikes so that any movement of the tongue was certain to cause severe injuries to the mouth.



Limbs cut off

Some people who stole things from shops had their hands cut off.

The Drunkard's Cloak

This was a punishment for public drunkenness. The drunk was forced to don a barrel and wander through town while the villagers jeer at him. Holes were cut in the barrel for the person's hands and head, causing it to become like a heavy, awkward shirt.

Victorian Punishments

Types of Punishment - Imprisonment

The removal of a person's freedom has been used since ancient times as a punishment. However, until the late eighteenth century in England, it was unusual to imprison guilty people for long terms. Hanging and transportation were the main punishments for serious offences. Prisons served as lock-ups for debtors and places where the accused were kept before their trial. However, by the Victorian era, prison had become an acceptable punishment for serious offenders and it was also seen as a means to prevent crime. It had become the main form of punishment for a wide range of offences.



What were conditions in the prisons like?

The Prison hulks

The hulks were old sailing ships at south coast harbours or on the Thames at Woolwich. They were originally used as holding

prisons for people waiting to be transported. The rise in crime at the end of the French Wars caused a shortage of prisons, and so the hulks were more and more used to house ordinary prisoners.

At one point, over two thirds of all prisoners were on the hulks. Conditions in them were terrible. During outbreaks of disease such as cholera, large numbers of prisoners died because of the insanitary conditions on board and because water taken from the polluted Thames was used for all purposes. Prisoners were chained to their bunks at night to prevent them from slipping ashore. During the day most of them worked ashore, usually on hard labour.

Transportation and Penal Servitude

The alternative to hanging was transportation, where convicted criminals were sent to the colonies to serve their sentence.

Any criminal with a sentence of 7 years or longer could be transported. Later in the Victorian Period this was replaced with **Penal Servitude**.

After the 1853 **Penal Servitude** act, only long-term transportation was retained and transportation was finally abolished after the **Penal Servitude** act of 1857, although some were still transported after this date. For more information see the section on transportation



Penal servitude means 'Serving a sentence that is meant to punish the prisoner'. **Penal Servitude** was a term of imprisonment that usually included hard labour and was served in this country. This gradually replaced transportation following the 1853 and 1857 **Penal Servitude** Acts.

The sentence for penal servitude could range from 3 years to life; it was for those convicts who would have been transported for less than 14 years. It could also be used as an alternative sentence for those liable to transportation of 14 years or more.

Types of Punishment - Hanging

Hanging was the most severe punishment for serious offences. It was a common punishment.

What crimes carried this sentence?

During the 18th century, the number of crimes that were punished by hanging rose to about 200. Some, such



as treason or murder, were serious crimes, but others were what we would call minor offences. For example, the death sentence could be passed for picking pockets or stealing food.

These were the kinds of crime likely to be committed by people in most need, at a time when many families lived in poverty. Towards the end of the 1700's, the number of people hanged for petty crimes was causing public unrest.

Types of Punishment - Hard Labour

The words ' **Hard Labour**' describes the punishment exactly. Prisoners were often used as the main work force in quarrying, building roads or labouring on the docks. Criminals could be sentenced for just a few days, weeks or even years. Prisoners were also set to hard labour within the prisons themselves.

All longer term sentences usually carried a term of hard labour and it also formed a part of the transportation sentence. In the early 19th century, children were often sent to work alongside adults.

Types of Punishment - Sending to the Armed Forces

In time of war it was often difficult to recruit people to the armed forces, especially to the navy, as people knew how hard the conditions were on board ship. Some prisoners were, therefore, sentenced to serve in the forces.

This happened to several men in the data file. You will find them if you search in the "notes" field. Later, they are in the navy list at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

Other prisoners were, occasionally, sent to the forces part of the way through their sentences, but this is not mentioned in the file. Sometimes a prisoner would get a pardon by enlisting for the navy.

Types of Punishment - Fines

This was not in common use, as most people were very poor and would have been unable to pay. Imprisonment and / or hard labour clearly showed that the criminal had been properly punished as did a spell in a 'reformatory' for young offenders.



Modern Day Punishments

In the 20th century, prisons became the main form of punishment used in Britain. Transportation ended in the 19th century, corporal punishments were used less frequently, with flogging limited in 1914 then finally abolished in 1948, and the death penalty abolished in 1965.

Modern prisons

The harsh regimes in prisons began to change significantly after 1922. Prisoners were allowed to associate with each other, arrow marked uniforms and shaved hair was abolished, and heating, better food and access to education were provided. Prisoners were given better food, allowed to wear their own clothes and had access to education courses. The aim became to reform and rehabilitate prisoners through education and training. However, as prisons have become more and more overcrowded after 1960, access to training and courses has been more limited.

Other punishments

Due to the massive increase in the prison population, high reoffending rates, inmates influenced by contact with other criminals and the expense of running prisons, other alternative punishments to prisons have been introduced.

Probation

Probation was introduced in 1907. When on probation a person has to follow a set of rules laid down by the court. They have to report to the police once a week and meet regularly with a probation officer. People on probation now also attend day centres and complete activities while on probation.

Parole

Introduced in 1967, prisoners are eligible for parole before the end of their sentence. This means they can temporarily or permanently leave prison. Parole helps to keep the prison population down.

Suspended sentences

Since 1967 a judge can give a suspended sentence. The offender does not go to prison unless they commit another offence during the period of the suspended sentence. Deferred sentences are a variation of suspended sentences.

Community Service

Community service orders were introduced in 1972 and convicts must complete between 40 and 300 hours of work in the community. Often the community work involves removing graffiti or painting public areas. Community service orders are often given for crimes such as damaging property or benefit fraud.

Electronic tagging

Electronic tagging, where an offender wears a tag on their ankle, was first introduced in the 1990s. The tag is GPS tracked which allows the police to know the offenders' location. People who are tagged are subject to a curfew, meaning they must be at home at certain times of the day or night. Many people tagged also have court orders that ban them from going to certain places.

Fines

Fines are the most common type of sentence given. That's because they are given for lower level crimes that are common such as minor driving offences or theft. The amount is set by the court after considering the seriousness of the offence and how much money the offender can pay. Fines can be given to organisations or companies as well as people.

The maximum fine allowed in both magistrates' courts and the Crown Court is unlimited (apart from offences sentenced in the magistrates' court which were committed before 12 March 2015, where the maximum fine allowed is £5,000).

In 2017, 75 per cent of all offenders received a fine, a total of 896,611 offenders.