

## Other activities for other subjects Year 6 Week beginning 8<sup>th</sup> 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 8 <sup>th</sup> June	History	<p><u>Crime and punishment Monday</u></p> <p>Your task this week to use the attached information below and the suggested websites to find out how the types of crimes being committed by criminals have changed over time in Britain. People have always committed crimes, but the types of crimes they committed were very different 500 years ago in comparison to today.</p> <p>Research crimes committed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Tudor times. Just after Richard III was defeated.</li> <li>• Victorian Times/The Industrial revolution.</li> <li>• Modern day crimes.</li> </ul> <p>Make notes about the types of crimes that were committed. If you aren't sure what one of the crimes that you find are, use a dictionary or ask an adult. <b><u>Make sure that you only use the websites suggested to do your research please.</u></b></p> <p><i>If you do not have access to the internet, use the attached sheet to help you.</i></p>	<p><b><u>You MUST only use these websites for your research unless you are working with an adult.</u></b></p> <p>Tudor websites  <a href="https://www.teachingideas.co.uk/sites/default/files/tudorcrimeandpunishment_0.pdf">https://www.teachingideas.co.uk/sites/default/files/tudorcrimeandpunishment_0.pdf</a>  <a href="https://primaryfacts.com/1828/tudor-crime-and-punishment-facts-and-information/">https://primaryfacts.com/1828/tudor-crime-and-punishment-facts-and-information/</a>  <a href="http://www.sixwives.info/crimes-punishments-poor-tudors.htm">http://www.sixwives.info/crimes-punishments-poor-tudors.htm</a></p> <p>Victorian websites  <a href="https://www.ks2history.com/victorian-crime-punishment">https://www.ks2history.com/victorian-crime-punishment</a></p> <p>Modern websites  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zqb2pv4/revision/1">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zqb2pv4/revision/1</a></p> <p>As you can see on our historical timeline, we have only looked at a very small section of the types of crimes committed in Britain over a certain time (the green to the red section).            As an <u>extension</u>, see what other crimes you can find were committed in other periods of history.</p>

Tuesday  
9<sup>th</sup> June

## History

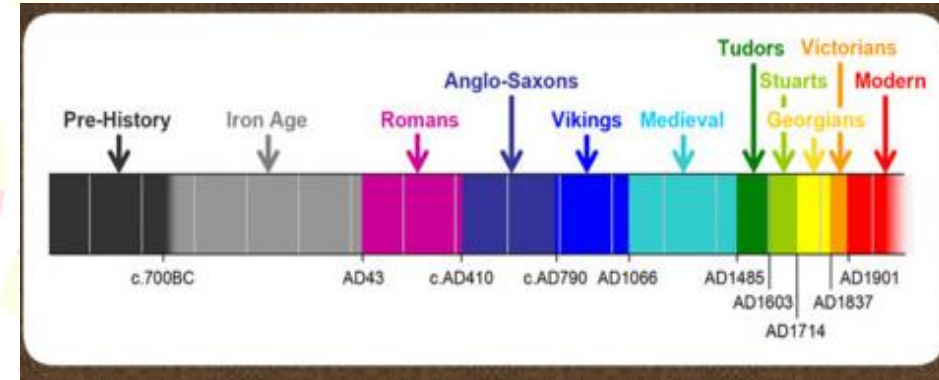
Write down any similarities and differences that you have noticed in the different time periods.

Now, display what you have learnt yesterday in a way of your choice: a fact file, a comic strip, flow chart, write a non-chronological report, write a newspaper article, do something in the style of Horrible Histories.

The choice is up to you!

Extension: challenge yourself!

- Why might people not commit certain crimes such as being a vagabond or performing witchcraft in modern day Britain anymore?
- Which modern day crimes are committed today that weren't committed in the Victorian times and The Tudor times. Why could this be?
- What do you notice about crimes in modern day Britain in comparison to the Tudor times and Victorian times?



Wednesday  
June 10<sup>th</sup>

Art

During the Victorian times, the highwaymen were bandits who ambushed and stole from travellers along roads mainly leading into London. They wore masks or covered their mouths with scarves so that they would not be recognised and rode horses so they could make a quick get-away.

Watch the following clips and have a go at sketching the setting of the roads with a highway men riding along or a highway man in his disguise. **Do it in pencil and remember to use the side of your pencil whilst sketching.**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MfCz8nrZ3hE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D46MOp90AI>

**One of the famous highway men was a man called Dick Turpin.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WYU-vSh7ORA>

Watch this clip to find out more about him.

When you have finished your work, take a photo and send your work to Mr Marsh and Miss Boulter using the class email.

[6o@sparkenhoe.leicester.sch.uk](mailto:6o@sparkenhoe.leicester.sch.uk)

[6h@sparkenhoe.leicester.sch.uk](mailto:6h@sparkenhoe.leicester.sch.uk)



<p><b>Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> June</b></p>	<p><b>Computing</b></p>	<p>Your task is to design a basic computer game. This could be based around our crime and punishment unit. It could be a 'cops and robbers' theme but it is up to you...</p> <p><u>Questions to answer in your design</u></p> <p>Who is your game for? <b>10 - 12 year olds</b></p> <p>What is the theme/background? <b>The roads leading to London in the Victorian times.</b></p> <p>Who is the main character? <b>Detective Sparkenhoe</b></p> <p>What is the aim/goal of the game? <b>To get back to royal jewels which have been stolen by a highwayman as they were en route to the Tower of London.</b></p> <p>How will you move your main character? <b>Arrow keys on a laptop. Enter key for jumping. Double tap the arrow key to run.</b></p> <p>How will you share instructions with the user? <b>Other characters will say them as Detective Sparkenhoe meets them.</b></p> <p>What are the rewards? Will you score points? <b>Once you find a new clue to help you find the thief you will gain points. Clues will be displayed as question marks.</b></p> <p>What are the obstacles? What happens when you touch them? <b>Other highwaymen along the road. If you touch them, you lose a life. You can avoid them or arrest them by tapping backspace when you touch them.</b></p> <p>What is your game called? <b>Highway Hijack</b></p> <p>Create a story board and draw the setting and character design.</p>	<p>J2E</p> <p>Try the different coding apps JIT, Visual, Logo Purple Mash</p> <p>There are lots of different tools to have a go at: 2Code, 2DIY 3D, 2Go, Logo, 2Simulate <a href="https://www.purplemash.com/login/">https://www.purplemash.com/login/</a> Choose different online safety activities to do. BBC Microbit</p>
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Friday 12<sup>th</sup>  
June

**Physical  
Activity**

If you have access to the internet, have a go at this yoga lesson.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vMMRb10LtGM>

*Doing yoga is amazing for your balance, flexibility, builds muscle strength and can help you relax.*

Mr Story does yoga every morning!

If you don't have access to the internet, try these yoga moves and hold each one for at least 10 seconds!



Do the Joe Wicks workout on YouTube.

It's a brilliant workout and you can do it in a small space.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/thebodycoach1/videos>

J J2E - Follow the link to Move it Boom. There are lots of different activities.

Or try Mr Story's weekly challenge!

## History Resources

### Tudor Times

#### Crimes Committed

Crimes such as theft and murder were committed during the Tudor times, however, some other crimes were viewed as just as bad as these violent crimes. Vagrancy (being homeless) was a big concern for the church and Government in the 16th century. Homeless and unemployed people would roam around the country and were often called vagabonds. Vagabonds were a mix of ex-soldiers, unemployed farm workers, women, children, old and sick people. Some of the vagrants were fit and able to work, but who decided that a life of crime was easier. These people were often known as **sturdy beggars**. Some sturdy beggars engaged in many cons or tricks to steal from people, or to get people to feel sorry for them. Just being a vagrant was a crime in Tudor times. The authorities believed that people who did not work should be punished for their idleness.

Heresy (not believing in Christian beliefs) is no longer a crime in Britain, but it was a serious crime in Tudor times. Often heresy was linked with treason (betraying your country), as refusing to follow the state religion was an offence against the state, as well as a religious offence. During Tudor times, if you were believed to be a witch, this was a serious crime, as they believed that it went against the church. Many women were tried and killed for believing to have committed witchcraft during this time.

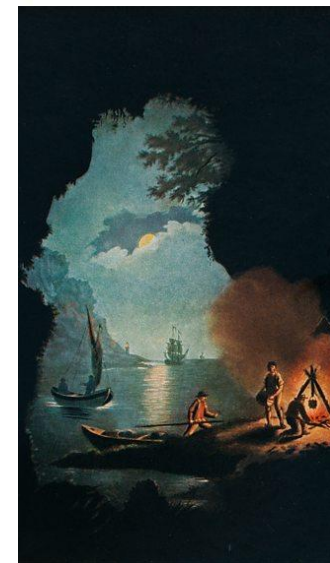
### Victorian Times/the Industrial Revolution

#### Crimes Committed

During this time, most crime that was committed was street robbery such as pick pocketing and theft on the roads leading into large cities by highway men. Most offences were petty thefts which tended to be committed by young men. The most common offences committed by women were, drunkenness, drunk and disorderly, begging.

Minor theft and, to a lesser extent, violent crime such as murder and assault (violent attacking) continued to be the main crimes committed in the 18th century. However, the start of the Industrial Revolution led to new crimes associated with the new forms of trade and transport. As these changes happened, lawmakers passed laws against the emerging new crimes of smuggling and highway robbery.

Smuggling is the illegal trade in goods to avoid paying customs duties and taxes. The 18th century was known as the **golden age** of smuggling. It was usually organised by gangs who were funded by investors or venturers. They chose secluded parts of the coastline to land cargos from ships. There were many suitable areas along the south coast



of England and west Wales, including small coves and river estuaries. The main items smuggled in the 18th century were tea, wine, spirits and lace. In 1784 the Prime Minister, William Pitt the Younger, suggested that of the 13 million pounds (weight) of tea consumed in Britain, only 5.5 million had been brought in legally.

### **Modern Day Britain**

A lot of these crimes in modern day Britain are new, many of them associated with the development of cars, computer technology and with the growth of modern terrorism. Crimes linked with cars are now one of the most common crimes in Britain. Existing crimes have still continued, though, as we still have theft, robbery, assault, violence and murder. Cars have led to **new crimes**. New laws have been passed to make car driving safe for people. For example, there are now laws against drink-driving, driving without a licence or insurance, driving a car without a valid MOT, dangerous driving, speeding, and using a mobile phone whilst driving.

Cars have been used to **commit** crimes. Cars allow criminals to get to and from the scene of a crime more quickly. Cars are used as getaway vehicles for criminals, making escape more likely. Cars have also been used as weapons in crimes such as ram-raiding.

Crimes are committed on cars. Cars are still relatively expensive items, and so money can be made from stealing cars. People often leave personal property inside cars, and this can be an easy target for thieves.

The invention of computers has created new types of crime, and has provided criminals with new opportunities and methods of committing existing types of crime.

New types of crime	New methods of committing crime
Hacking, illegally downloading music or films, phishing scams, identity theft, creating computer viruses	Cyberbullying, fraud,

Most people now have access to a computer, a tablet or a smartphone. Mass ownership has led to instant communication for criminals, with quick access to the internet from any location. This allows criminals to commit crimes anywhere.

Since the 1960s illegal drug use has increased in Britain and this has led to an increase in many types of crime.

- There are now greater opportunities for criminals to make significant profits from growing, trafficking and selling drugs.

- Drug smuggling and distribution is a form of organised crime, ie run by a gang. These gangs often compete with each other for customers. Often the rivalry between drug gangs can lead to gang violence, gun and knife crime.
- Because drugs are addictive, drug users often resort to other crimes such as theft or burglary to provide the funds for them to buy drugs.

