



Be World Class

Autumn Term

Term 1

History

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Exam Question	English Sparx	Maths Sparx
Tuesday	Option A Exam Question	Science Carousel	Science Sparx
Wednesday	Option B Exam Question	Option A Carousel	Maths Sparx
Thursday	Option C Exam Question	Option B Carousel	Science Sparx
Friday	Science Exam Question	Option C Carousel	Catch Up Sparx

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)	Option B	Option C
Computer Science	Business Studies	Art
Languages	Hospitality and Catering	Business Studies
Geography	Drama	Hospitality and Catering
History	Music	Computer Science
	Geography	Drama
	Health and Social Care	Photography
	ICT	Science (Triple)
	Media Studies	Sport
	Music	
	Religious Studies	
	Sport	
	Travel and Tourism	

Half Term 1 (7 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Exam Question
Week 1 7th September 2026	Question: Describe the Middle Ages to someone who has no idea what it is like - include lots of facts (6)
Week 2 14th September 2026	Question: Describe the difference between life in the Early Modern and the Modern times (6)
Week 3 21st September 2026	Question: What were the main types of crime in the Middle Ages - include moral crimes (6)
Week 4 28th September 2026	Question: Describe the crimes motivated by money in the 1700-1900s (6)
Week 5 5th October 2026	Question: How was crime different in the period 1700-1900 than it had been before? (6)
Week 6 12th October 2026	Question: Explain the main types of crime in the modern period (6)
Week 7 19th October 2026	Question: Why did crimes change from the Middle Ages to the present day? - Try to think of, and explain 3 reasons (6)

Half Term 2 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Exam Question
Week 8 9th November 2026	Question: Who kept law and order in the towns and countryside in the Middle Ages? (6)
Week 9 16th November 2026	Question: Was there more continuity or change in Law enforcement between 1250 and 1700 ? Explain your answer (6)
Week 10 23rd November 2026	Question: Describe the setting up of the police force - include the Bow Street Runners in your answer (6)
Week 11 30th November 2026	Question: What changed in law enforcement in the period 1900 to now? (6)
Week 12 7th December 2026	Question: Describe the punishments used in the Early Modern and Middle Ages (6)
Week 13 14th December 2026	Question: Explain the Bloody Code and transportation to someone who has never heard of them (6)

Knowledge Organiser

Week	Key Facts
1-2 Time periods	1250-1500 is known as the Middle Ages/ Medieval Period - Everyone was extremely religious in England during this time - The King used different representatives of the public to help enforce the law - Farming was the most important thing in people's lives, when this went bad so did everything else for them 1500-1750 was known as the Early Modern Period - England became prosperous but unequal in terms of class - Population increased and so did people living in towns and the amount of poverty - Monarchy had limited power due to the Restoration in 1660 - Religion was still important for people's lives - Break with Rome and the belief in witchcraft - New technological advancements were made like the printing press - new products from colonies 1750-1900 was known as the Industrial Period - Population again increased during this period - The Industrial Revolution meant more factories were working and Britain became extremely wealthy - There was a massive class divide due to the Industrial Revolution with the poor living in terrible housing - This period was a period of Enlightenment - people questioning things and trying to find new answers to old questions - The British Empire was controlling 1/5 of the world - Voting rights for people were extended 1900+ is referred to as the Modern period - Britain's economy was struggling in the first half of the 20th century - Mass unemployment was caused due to WW1 - Britain was now considered a consumer society - Science and technology was expanding and well as peoples rights - Immigration increased massively in this period and the authority of the church was declining
3. Medieval and Moral crimes	- There are both serious crimes (felonies) examples treason, arson and counterfeit coins, and not serious crimes (petty crimes) existing in Medieval England - Crimes can be split into crimes against the person, property and authority - Treason changed its definition in 1351 - Changing religious beliefs and more ability to read the Bible - Homicide made up 18% of trials but had a board definition - Most serious crimes were non violent often linking to theft - Outlaw gangs were very big during this time period - There were three causes of crime: anger, hunger (Caused by the Black Death with increased vagrancy and failure to pay debts), war - Vagrancy was a crime as people needed workers - Scolding and heresy became large crimes 1351, Edward III harsh punishment for being idle

	12. The Lollards challenged Catholic teaching 13. Moral crimes are things Churches consider against their teaching e.g drinking, gambling, sexual immorality - the Church took action against these moral crimes 14. Vagrancy became a major problem due to bad weather, increase in population and high food prices - extremely harsh punishments in 1572 15. Printing press allowed for the distribution of pamphlets which meant people heard about crimes like vagrancy more 16. Puritanism grew so new moral crimes were created which showed morally wrong behaviour 17. People needed something to blame their problems on so the crime of witchcraft was used 18. In 1542, witchcraft became a crime (moral crime) 19. Witchcraft increased due to <i>demonology</i> and Puritans beliefs
4 smuggling and Highway robbery	1. Two types of organised crime: smuggling and highway robbery 2. Economic crimes caused by increased population, rising prices, inequalities in society, stagecoach travel meaning people travel with their money 3. High tax on tea, brandy and silk caused smuggling, coastal areas were badly policed so that's where smuggling took place - mainly labourers join gangs as their poor wages drive them to do it 4. More wealthy people, more roads, remote areas and few banks caused an increase in Highway Robbery 5. In the 1800s, Highway Robbery had decreased due to banks being developed
5- 1750 - 1900 crimes	1. Crime increased 1750-1850 due to population growth, the opportunity for theft increasing due to overcrowded towns and growth in trade warehouse factories and then declines 1850-1900 2. Most common crime was petty theft due to the Industrial Revolution as bread price was high 3. Increase in population, economic and social changes, urban environment and unemployment and poverty caused crime to rise 4. New crimes like fare dodging and white collar crime (George Hudson - embezzled his railway interest) started in this period 5. Middle class expanding and so more valuable items for theft 6. 'Radical Thinkers' linked poverty to crime 7. Most people were fascinated by crimes with the increase of literacy rates, more people could read about them 8. Rise in moral crimes due to Puritans extended influence
6- Modern Crimes	1. Still major issues knowing true representation of crimes rates as some crimes weren't reported or some crimes were reported more than others 2. 1955 showed a significant change in crimes 3. Car crimes increased in the early 1900 with new laws trying to prevent deaths 4. By 1960s, car crime deaths had fallen 5. In 1983 it was illegal not to wear a seatbelt 6. 1970s and 1980s is when football issues reached it peak 7. They increased security which lowered this crime
7- Changing Crime	1. Discrimination was prominent within Britain especially in the 1960s and the arrival of Commonwealth citizens 2. Race Relations Acts were passed to protect these people 3. The 'hate crime' was invented 1998 and 2008 as a result of Stephen Lawrence murder 4. 1960s was major drug issues resulting in gang wars

	5. There was a development of the Black Market especially in WW2 6. Cybercrime developed in the 1990s and in 2015 it was first included in the national crime statistics - films, music downloads and internet makes it easier to commit fraud
8- Middle Age Law Enforcement- countryside and towns	1. There was no official paid police force in the Middle Ages (communities policed themselves with tithings and hue and cry) 2. Sheriffs, coroners and JPs enforced the law 3. Chief constable and parish constable elected once a year 4. The people were vital in enforcing law 5. County assizes was a court where people visited 2/3 times a year 6. JPs visited towns four times a year in quarterly sessions 7. Manor courts dealt with most crimes (mainly petty crimes) in Medieval England but started to decline in the 1500s 8. In towns there was the same law enforcement just with a few added jobs like the watchmen and borough courts 9. Church courts dealt with cases that they believed went against the teachings of the church and judged themselves with no jury 10. Medieval jurors used knowledge of the accused to help them reach a verdict 11. Juries were extremely lenient but not with cases of treason
9 Early Modern Law enforcements	1. Continuity from Middle Ages: no paid police force, volunteers for the law enforcement 2. Change with roles being less used and some like JPs extending their usage 3. The assizes is where the most serious crimes were dealt with, quarter sessions run by the JPs happened four times a year and petty sessions helped the JPs who had too much work 4. Still no professional police force and so relied on the people 5. Since everyone knew everyone, law enforcement was flexible
10- Bow street Runners and Met police	1. Early eighteenth century people struggled with law enforcement due to population growth 2. John Fielding created the Bow Street Runners, first paid police force in London 3. People didn't want this to spread due to fear of cost, violence and suppression of protests 4. Fear police would take over people's lives 5. Robert Peel (Home Secretary 1822) created the MET police in 1829 (known as peelers)- only operated in London to start 6. 3000 men in a 7 mile area 7. Centrally controlled and did not need support from the army 8. Three acts made the MET police spread from London to other areas 9. Police's main function was preventing theft and violence 10. Detectives (1842) were used as well as the CID 1878 and new technology expanded their jobs - Leads to falling crime rates 11. Police was improved by nationwide policing, crime scene photos and the telegraph machine 12. Courts mainly stayed the same with some small changes
11- Modern Law enforcement	1. After the 1970s, the public started to dislike the police due to the image of them being violent 2. Act of Parliament condensed policing to 43 police forces 3. Training for police became much more advanced 4. Community policing still continued in the modern period

	- Police did not just prevent crime but was used for other things as well - Technological advancements (forensics, DNA, Fingerprints, blood groups) in identification of criminals, communication and surveillance (CCTV) helped the police with catching criminals - The courts had a massive change in the twentieth century - The Courts Act 1971 got rid of all local courts like the assizes and quarter sessions - replaced with the Crown Court 1908 juvenile courts were created to trial children aged 7-16 - The crown prosecution service weighed up evidence and decided whether it should go to court
12- Punishments - Middle Ages and Early Modern	- Fines, public humiliation, imprisonment and death were the four main punishments in the Middle Ages - Fines always went to someone high in social status - Gaols were used as prisons if someone was waiting for a trial - Four types of death penalties depending on the crime you committed - Four ways to avoid a trial would be to run, seek sanctuary, have powerful friends or to refuse to plead - If you were condemned to death, jurors might change your sentencing to give you a less harsh punishment - Helping our the King was one way to avoid execution - Church offered Benefit of the clergy for priests which most people could access - If you were a woman and pregnant, you would be able to avoid execution - Trial by combat if you were rich - Many punishments continued from the Middle Ages like fines and public humiliation (scolds/ gossips, cucking stool, public hangings) - Some of these punishments became more severe eg vagabonds due to population increase - New punishments like the ducking stool and branding and maiming were now used - Bridewell palace (Houses of Correction) was converted into a prison to deal with the issue of vagrancy
13- Bloody Code and Transportation	- If you were found guilty of treason then you would most likely be hung - Number of crimes punishable by death went from 50 to 200 - The bloody code was a government law between 1688-1820 where most crimes were a capital offence (stealing rabbits, deer, fish) - Limited impact as hanging fell - public humiliation used more ie cucking stool and stocks - Black act 1723 made poaching deer, fish, rabbit capital offence (blackened face) - Jurors and judges attempted to change verdicts so people were not hung as much - Transportation started in America but when they became independent in 1776, it stopped - Government wanted to hold people in 'hulk' which were considered inhumane so they moved transportation to Australia (freed after 7-14 years) - They believed since it was far away it would deter criminals more, provided a workforce for colonies, hanging was unpopular so resulted in more transportation - Mainly were sent there if you stole goods - Was abolished in 1868 for it being too harsh - forced labour with iron chains on ankles, locked up at night, lashed

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Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question

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WEEK 3: Exam Question

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Question:

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question

Question: Explain the main types of crime in the modern period

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question

Question: Why did crimes change from the Middle Ages to the present day? - Try to think of, and explain 3 reasons?

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Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question

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Answer:

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Question:

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question

Question: Was there more continuity or change in Law enforcement between 1250 and 1700 ?
Explain your answer

Answer:

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WEEK 10: Exam Question

Question: Describe the setting up of the police force - include the Bow Street Runners in your answer

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WEEK 11: Exam Question

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WEEK 12: Exam Question

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Answer:

WEEK 13: Exam Question

Question: Explain the Bloody Code and transportation to someone who has never heard of them

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Answer:
