STOKE DAMEREL
Community College

Cycle 2

HISTORY

Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	English	Ebacc Option A	Option C	
Tuesday	Tassomai	Option B	Option D	
Wednesday	Hegarty	Science	Option C	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A	Tassomai	Option B	Option D
Friday	Hegarty	Science	English	

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week
Hegarty - 4 tasks of Hegarty per week

Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D
French	Art	Art	Business Studies
Geography	Business Studies	Business Studies	Catering
History	Child Development	Catering	Dance
Sociology	Catering	Drama	Drama
	Computer Science	History	Geography
	IT	Music	Media Studies
	Media Studies	Photography	Photography
	Sociology	Sport	Sport
	Sport	Travel & Tourism	

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

History Cycle 1 - Homework Plan

Week / Date	Homework task	Exam Question
Week 1 15th November	**Cornell Notes:** Anglo-Saxon, Norman and Tudor Crime	**Question 1** Describe two key features of crimes in Norman England(4)
Week 2 22nd November	**Revision Card:** Crimes 1000-1600	**Question 2** Explain one similarity between the crime of treason and the crime of heresy (4)
Week 3 29th November	**Revision week for mocks**	
Week 4 6th December	**Revision week for mocks**	
Week 5 13th December	**Cornell Notes:** Crimes linked to money and changing attitudes	**Question 3** Explain one reason why smuggling increased(4)
Week 6 3rd January	**Revision Card:** Crimes linked to money and authority	**Question 4** Explain one similarity between the Tolpuddle Martyrs and Conscientious Objectors(4)
Week 7 and 8 10th / 17th January	**Cornell Notes:** 20th Century crimes	**Question 5** Explain one difference between theft in Anglo-saxon times and theft in the 20th century(4)
Week 9 24th January	**Revision card:** The role of the church	**Question 6** How far do you agree the Church hindered law and order in the Middle Ages? (6)

History Year 11 , Cycle 2 – Crime and Punishment

Week One- Anglo-Saxon, Normans and Tudor Crimes

Key Words

Crimes against property- Crimes that involve taking or damaging something that belongs to another person.

Crimes against the person- Crimes that cause physical harm to another person. **Crimes against authority-** Crimes against the people who were in charge.

Moral Crimes- Actions that don't physically harm anyone, or their property but didn't match up to society's views on decent behaviour.

Forest laws- Made poaching on royal lands illegal. **Murdum Law** – If a Norman was found murdered in your area then the Hundred would have to pay a fine.

Heresy= Holding a set of beliefs different to those of the traditional religion of the time.

Vagabond= A person who wanders from place to place without a home or job.

Sturdy beggar= those who could work but chose not to. They were seen as criminals.

Impotent poor= people who were too old or sick to work. They received help.

Key Dates

5th century (400s)- 1066=Anglo Saxons period

1066-1154=Norman Period

1066= Battle of Hastings

Heresy Key Dates

1401-The punishment of being burned at the stake was introduced.

1533-1534= Church of England created by Henry VIII **1612-** Last execution for Heresy.

Vagabondage Key Dates- Major crime in the 16th century (the 1500s)

1495- Put in the stocks for 3 days.

1547- Vagrancy Act – First offence= 2 years slavery. Second offence- Slavery for life or execution.

1598- Whipped and sent home.

Key Facts -The King and nobility decided what a crime was. -William 1st needed to establish control over the Saxons when he took power in England after the Battle of Hastings.

Tudor Heresy Killings: When Henry VIII changed the Church in England, it led to the crime of Heresy growing, as religious ideas changed quite frequently between Catholic and Protestant ideas.

- Henry VIII- 81 people Edward VI- 2 people Mary I- 283 people Elizabeth I- 5 people

Vagabondage Key Facts: Vagabondage became a crime because the Population was growing at a time where there was high unemployment, poor harvests, low wages and food shortages.

- The government feared vagabonds because they thought they would cause crime and so passed laws to control them.

Week Two- Treason and Witchcraft

Key Words

Treason= When you betray your country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the leader or government.

Thomas Catesby= The leader of the Gunpowder Plotters.

Guy Fawkes= the man found under the House of Parliament ready to blow up the gunpowder.

Witchcraft Act= Witchcraft became a crime punishable by death.

Familiars= Spirits, sent by the devil, often found in an animal. They were seen as a sign of being a witch.

Demonology= The book written by James 1st about witchcraft and how to carry out witch hunts.

Matthew Hopkins= A witchhunter made a lot of money searching out witches which he got to confess either by sleep deprivation or swim test.

Key Dates

1605=Gunpowder Plot

1542=Parliament passed the Witchcraft Act which defined witchcraft as a crime punishable by death

1542-1736= Up to 1,000 people were executed for witchcraft.

1645-1647= The witch hunts of Matthew Hopkins were carried out.

Key Facts

Gunpowder Plot: Who:- Gang of Catholics led by Robert Catesby **Events**: - planned to blow up the king and restore catholic faith. Hung, drawn and quartered for treason. Guy Fawkes was a key individual punishment who was tortured on the rack then killed by being hung , drawn and quartered as an example for others. **Why**; Religion – they wanted to restore Catholicism to England

Witchcraft Why:-Linked to the devil, Unemployment, unrest after the Civil War and religious uncertainty.

Matthew Hopkins- Hopkins made a lot of money searching out witches which he got to confess either by sleep deprivation or swim test. 300 witches died during his 2 year reign.

Henry VIII, 1542- Made Witchcraft punishable by death. The most common type of punishment for witchcraft was hanging. **James 1st**- Was a keen witch hunter. He wrote a book on witchcraft called 'Demonologie'.

Week Three- Crimes linked to Money

Key Words

Poaching= The illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals.

The Black Act=You could face the death penalty if you were caught poaching hare, rabbits or deer.

Highway robbery= Someone on horseback robbing someone traveling on the road.

Smuggling= The illegal movement of goods into or out of a country.

Import duties= The tax forced on goods when they are transported across international borders.

Hawkhurst Gang= Gang of violent smugglers who operated in South-East England.

Key Dates

Poaching:

1723= The Black Act was introduced for poaching

Highway Robbery became a large crime in the 1700s:

1772- The death penalty was introduced for anyone found armed and in disguise on a high road.

After 1815- The crime became less serious. **1831-** Last reported case of highway robbery.

Smuggling

17th Century- Import duties introduced on goods coming into Britain.

1735-1749- The Hwkhurst Gang operated in South-East England.

Key Facts

Poaching

Poaching was seen by many as a social crime. This is a crime that people allow to happen even though it is illegal. This is because they think what the people are doing is acceptable and don't see their actions as being a crime. **However, many of the rich people did not see poaching this way.**

Highway Robbery

Why: Banks were very small in number and so people carried a lot of valuables with them on the road, horses and guns were cheaper to buy, there were lots more people travelling on the roads, a lot of roads were isolated.

Smuggling

-In the 1700s the government introduced import tax on a range of goods- including alcohol and tea- in order to make money. Smuggling carried the death penalty as a result of this.

Why was it so hard to stop smugglers? Large smuggling gangs- Between 50 and 100 men who were prepared to use violence. **Money-** You could earn a lot of money from smuggling.

Lack of law enforcement- There was no police force at this time. There was a lack of customs officers, whose job it was to stop goods being smuggled in.

Social Crime- As a result of goods being cheaper than if they were brought in legally, people were happy for the crime to occur, this included the wealthy!

Week Four -Crime linked to a change in attitudes

Key Words

Tolpuddle Martyrs= A group of men arrested in Dorset for agreeing to a secret oath when setting up a trade union.

Trade Union= An organisation set up to help defend your working rights.

Transportation= The punishment of being sent to Australia from Britain.

Conscription= Forced to sign up to fight in a war.

Conscientious Objector (CO=- Refused to take part in a war because their conscience wouldn't allow it.

Key Dates

Tolpuddle Martyrs

1789- French Revolution started

1834- The Tolpuddle Martyrs were arrested for saying a secret oath.

March 1836- The Tolpuddle Martyrs were pardoned (had their sentence changed from guilty to innocent) for their crimes.

Conscientious Objectors- 1914-1918- WWI **1939-1945**- WWII

Key Facts

Tolpuddle Martyrs: Who? Leaders of a trade union in Tolpuddle, Dorset, were arrested for saying a secret oath. **Why did they join a trade union?** They were facing poor wages and food shortages. **What happened to them?** They were arrested, put on trial, and sentenced to 7 years transportation to Australia. **What was the public's reaction to this?** They protested against it and said it was not a fair punishment. The men had their punishments overturned and came back to England 2 years later.

Conscientious Objectors in WWI: Why did CO's refuse to fight? •Moral Reasons- 'Thou shalt not kill' one of the Bible commandments. •Political Reasons-Some felt the war was a fight between the ruling classes of Europe rather than the ordinary people. **Conscientious Objectors punishments:** •Be given a non-combat role in the war (they don't have to fight). •Could be made to work in labour camps. •Could be put in prison •Could be executed by firing squad.

Conscientious Objectors in WWII: •56, 162 people, including women, registered as Conscientious Objectors in WWII. •Ex-soldiers, who chose not to fight in WWII, were not allowed to face a tribunal. Instead they were found alternative work to help the war. Prison was a last resort.

Week Five- 20th Century Crimes

Key Words

Race Relations Act- Made it illegal to reuse jobs, housing or public services to anyone on the basis of their race, ethnic background or country of origin.
Hate Crimes- A crime that is caused by prejudice towards someone. This could be based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or other grounds.
Fraud- Where someone deceives someone for financial or personal gain.
Copyright- The right to copy. This applies to music, films etc. The owner needs to give permission for them to be copied.
Terrorism- The unlawful use of violence for political aims. an example of terrorist act is the London 7/7 bombings in which the London Underground and London Buses were targets of attacks.
Misuse of Drugs Act- Made many drugs illegal.
Sexual Offences Act- Decriminalised homosexuality for men over the age of 21.

Key Dates

1967- Sexual Offences Act passed.
1971- The Misuse of Drugs Act was passed.
1872- Illegal to drive drunk whilst driving a horse-drawn coach.
1925- Illegal to drive a car whilst drunk.
1967- A maximum amount of alcohol that could be in the bloodstream and still legally drive was set.
1968- The Race Relations Act was passed.
July 2005- The 7/7 bombings occured in Lodndon.
2007- The Government introduced a new law covering 'hate crimes'.

Key Facts

Crimes that have changed due to attitudes:
-Race Relations -Abortion legalised -Homosexuality legalised. -Hate Crimes -Domestic Violence criminalised. -Speeding -Drink-Driving
Crime that have changed due to technology:
-Fraud -Copyright -Terrorism -Car Crime

Week Six - The role of the Church in Law and Order

Key Words

Benefit of clergy - the right to be judged in a church court
neck verse - verse from the Bible people had to read to get tried in the church
Excommunicate - thrown out of the church
Moral offences - an action that offends the moral standards of most people
Reformation- a period of change in the church
Sanctuary- a place of safety within a church .once a person claimed sanctuary they could not be removed by force

Key Dates

1170- murder of Thomas Becket
1172 - clergy allowed to be tried in their own courts (Benefit of clergy)
1215 - Pope ended the use of Trial by Ordeal
1300 - . Benefit of clergy was extended to anyone who could read
1533 - Henry broke from Rome
1536 - Church courts ended for serious crimes
1540 - sanctuary ended for serious crimes
1623 - sanctuary ended

Key Facts

Church courts - moral crimes included blasphemy, failing to attend church and having multiple wives could be tried in the church's own courts.They gave out punishments like fines, humiliation and the worst that could happen to you is you could be excommunicated.Much less severe than the crown courts where the death penalty was common.

Benefit of clergy - clergymen were allowed to claim this and be tried for all crimes in the church courts. To claim this you had to read a passage from the Bible known as the neck verse because only clergy could read.

Sanctuary - Criminals had the right to seek safety in the church . They could stay there for 40 days then they could either stand trial or leave the country by the nearest port.

WEEK 1

Date…….

Describe 2 key features of crimes under the Normans (4)

Answer:-

WEEK 2

Date…….

Explain one similarity between the crime of heresy and the crime of treason (4)

Answer:-

WEEK 5

Date…….

Explain one reason why smuggling was so difficult to stop (4)

Answer:-

WEEK 6

Date…….

Explain one similarity between the Tolpuddle Martyrs and Conscientious Objectors (4)

Answer:-

WEEK 7

Date…….

Describe one difference between theft in Anglo-Saxon England and theft in the 20th Century

Answer:-

WEEK 8

Date…….

How far do you agree that the Church hindered law and order in the Middle Ages?(8)

Answer:-

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:
- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams
and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:
- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.
What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.
How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.
Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

Date / / **Topic**

WEEK 1

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Card on Crimes 1000-1600	Answers
1. What are moral crimes? 2. What was the Murdrum Law? 3. What was made illegal by the Forest Laws? 4. What was the punishment for heresy? 5. What caused the crime of vagabonage to increase? 6. What was the punishment for vagabondage?	

Revision Card on Crimes linked to money and changing attitudes	Answers
1. What was treason? 2. When was the Gunpowder Plot? 3. When did Witchcraft become a crime? 4. Who was the Witchfinder General? 5. What was the Black Act? 6. Who were the Hawkhurst Gang? 7. Why did Highway robbery increase?	

Revision Card on The role of the Church	Answers
1. What was the Benefit of Clergy? 2. What passage did they have to read? 3. Why did people want to be tried in a Church Court? 4. What was Sanctuary? 5. What is a hate crime? 6. Name 3 modern crimes? 7. Why have crimes changed?	