


Lower Key Stage 2 Home Learning- w/c 15.06.2020 (A4 version)

Daily activities:

English worksheet	Maths video and worksheet	Reading Plus	TTRS	PE session	An activity from the choices below.
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New learning:

This week's themed learning is be around our new topic of **Crime and Punishment** (Anglo Saxon and Medieval era)

<p><u>Task 1: History and Reading- the Anglo-Saxons</u> Who were the Anglo-Saxons? What crimes did they commit? How were they punished? Complete the matching task on page 3.</p>	<p><u>Task 2: Medieval punishments</u> Using the worksheet below, come up with appropriate punishments (medieval style) to match the crimes given. There are two boxes empty for you to think of your own crimes.</p>	<p><u>Task 3- English- writing eye witness account</u> You witnessed an arson attack on a village building. The accused has been sentenced to the stocks. What did you see? How did the accused cope in the stocks? How did you feel watching this?</p>	<p><u>Task 4: Art- collage</u> There is a famous book called <i>Crime and Punishment</i> by a Russian author called Fyodor Dostoevsky. Below is one of the images of the book. The picture are of a student who became angry at an immoral pawn broker, he later regretted the crime and the book explores his anguish. Create your own artwork from this using different materials to create a collage.</p> 
<p><u>Task 5: Medieval punishments</u> Watch this video to find out what punishments. Use these notes to create a poster of the different Medieval punishments.</p>	<p><u>Task 6: Purple Mash Quizzes</u> On your 2Dos, read the slideshow for Medieval first then complete the quiz. Repeat with the Middle Ages as this came after the Medieval times.</p>	<p><u>Task 7: Purple Mash creativity</u> On your 2Dos there are 2 creative tasks. One is to create a Mashcam in the stocks (Medieval). Attach a speech bubble to show your thoughts. After this, create a wanted poster for a crime you have read about (Middle Ages)</p>	

Sticky knowledge:

<p><u>P.E.</u> Importance of warming up before exercising. What happens to your body during exercise? Write a non-chronological report using labelled pictures to explain the answers to these questions. Don't forget you need an introduction, paragraphs, subheadings and conclusion.</p>	<p><u>Spanish</u> Introduce your family in Spanish. Who do you live with? How many brothers do you have? Recap using this part of the BBC Bitesize online lessons.</p>	<p><u>Science</u> Use your knowledge of light, reflection and shadows to create a quiz for a friend or family member! You should ask between 5 and 10 questions. Make sure you also make an answer sheet! You might choose to write your quiz on paper, or you could use a computer. Why not add pictures? You could draw them yourself or find images use the computer. Complete crossword found on last page.</p>
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Websites mentioned above:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3usxe13IK04>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zgvs2v4>

Task 1- Comprehension

Anglo-Saxon England

The Anglo-Saxons were the first rulers of England in its modern form. The kings of this era ruled over a system of small communities that were arranged into Shires, Hundreds and Tithings. Local lords and communities were responsible for law and order in their own areas.

Crime

Anglo-Saxon crimes were often things that damaged the community, people's property or threatened the authority of the king. Common crimes included:

- theft;
- treason;
- murder;
- kidnapping;
- arson.



Question

Enforcement

There was no organised police force in England. Instead, all male members of a Tithing were responsible for apprehending criminals. The hue and cry system was used to catch thieves and other criminals. Each man in a Tithing was expected to chase a criminal and shout for others to join the chase. It was a crime not to join in with the hue and cry if you heard another person shouting for assistance. The main responsibility for enforcing the law lay with Reeves and Shire Reeves (Sheriffs) who would keep order in a Hundred or entire Shire. Captured criminals would be sent to the local lord for judgement and punishment at a Manor Court. The most serious crimes would be heard by the king.

Punishment

Task

Use the following table to match examples of each type of punishment with a specific example.

Methods of Punishment		
capital punishment (death penalty)		having your hand chopped off
corporal punishment		paying wergild to a victim's family
mutilation		execution by hanging
public humiliation		being put in the stocks
fines		being whipped

Common punishments in Anglo-Saxon England were execution for crimes such as treason and arson, usually by hanging. Less severe punishments were beatings, amputation of body parts, being put in the stocks or fines.

Wergild was the common punishment for murder; those found guilty of murder were expected to pay fines to the family of the victim. The size of the fine depended on the social rank of the victim: a slave would be worth the least, and a nobleman the most.

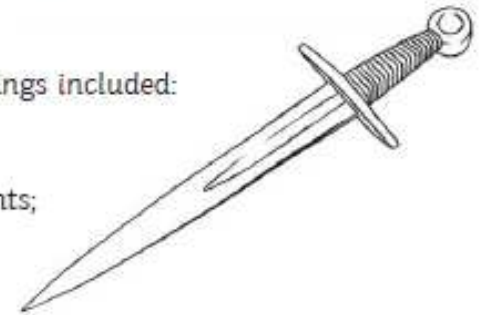
Norman England

1066 saw the Norman conquest of England; England was invaded by Normans from Northern France and their leader, William I, took the throne of England. The Norman kings created new laws and punishments for criminals that were often focused on holding power over an unhappy, reluctant population.

Crime

New crimes created by Norman kings included:

- the forest laws;
- restrictions on freedom of peasants;
- poaching.



Task

Fill in the gaps in these descriptions of each new law:

The Forest Laws

These laws made it _____ to use the king's forests for _____ or gathering wood. These law restricted peasant's movements and meant that they were stuck on their _____.

hunting

farms

illegal

Restrictions on Freedom of Peasants

Peasants were not allowed to move from one village to another. They had to ask the local lord for permission to get _____ and had to pay the lord when a family member _____. Peasants were made unhappy and were close to _____ for their lords.

slaves

married

died

Poaching

Poaching was the crime of hunting the king's _____. Even if a person were starving, they were not allowed to take the king's sheep, cattle or _____. Poaching was punished harshly, those caught being _____.

animals

executed

deer

Enforcement

In Norman England, crime enforcement continued in the same way as in Anglo-Saxon England. The hue and cry was still used, and Manor Courts were the most common form of court. New courts were introduced however, the Lord's Court heard cases based on land rights and property, whilst the Normans replaced English sheriffs with Norman ones to better keep control.

Punishment

Punishments also continued in a similar way to Anglo-Saxon England, with a few differences. New trials by ordeal were introduced (see The Church, later) whilst wergild was changed to a payment to the king rather than the victim's family. The Murdrum law was also introduced, stating that if a person were to kill a Norman, their entire community would be expected to pay a huge fine, rather than just the perpetrator.

Late Medieval Crime and Punishment Knowledge Organiser

Keywords

assize	A moving court that would travel around England in circuits.
The Black Death	A particularly deadly outbreak of the bubonic plague.
high treason	Directly plotting against the king's life.
expelled	Removed from the country.
Justice of Eyre	Travelling judges that led an assize.

Justices of the Peace

Edward III introduced Justices of the Peace to keep an eye on particularly unruly areas of towns. These people were knights that were given the duty of protecting the 'king's peace'. It was a high-profile job, but not an easy one.



Statute of Labourers

The Black Death ravaged England in the 1340s, killing around a third of the population. This led to a shortage of workers across the country. People saw this as an opportunity to demand higher wages for their labour. King Edward III disliked this so much that he made it illegal for peasants to ask for higher wages in the Statute of Labourers.



Timeline

1166	- King Henry II's Assize of Clarendon
1194	- Richard I introduces coroners.
1290s	- Jews were expelled from England.
1327	- Edward III appoints the first Justices of the Peace.
1348	- The Black Death ravages England. Statute of Labourers introduced.
1382	- First laws against heresy introduced.

Crime

During the Late Medieval period, some new crimes were created. The crime of heresy was introduced as England began to be solidly Christian. Anything that went against Orthodox Catholic teaching was made a crime, making different types of Christians and Jews unwelcome in England. Jew were **expelled** from England altogether, prior to the new laws, in the 1290s. The other new crime was the Statute of Labourers (see above).

King Edward III repealed the Forest Laws and the Murdrum law.



Punishments

Punishments from earlier periods were consistent. Execution, fines, mutilation and public humiliation were all used. A new method of execution was introduced for those convicted of **high treason**, these people would be hanged, drawn and quartered. The victim would be hanged until nearly dead, have their innards 'drawn' out and would then be hacked to pieces which could be displayed around the country.



Henry II

In 1166 King Henry II made some changes to the courts and the legal system. These were known as the 'Assize of Clarendon':

- prisons were established to hold criminals awaiting trial;
- the courts were reorganised, making them more uniform across the country;
- **Justices of Eyre** were appointed to travel the country hearing cases;
- local sheriffs were given clearer instructions from the crown, increasing uniformity.



Towns

Towns grew rapidly over the Late Medieval period. This had many effects on crime and punishment over the period:

- Larger populations in one place meant that crime became more common.
- Unlike the close communities of earlier periods, towns were full of people that did not know each other, making anonymous crimes more common.
- Public humiliations were more humiliating as there was more 'public' to witness them.
- Some towns were so unruly that Justices of the Peace were hired to control them.
- Towns were divided into wards which would be patrolled by Parish Constables.



Richard I

Richard the Lionheart appointed coroners to investigate mysterious deaths. They would examine corpses and try to figure out how they were killed.



Outlaws


Medieval England did not have a police force, so apprehending criminals was hard. People who broke the law would be labelled as outlaws. Any person could kill an outlaw without it counting as murder. Outlaws often lived in the forests or wild places. The most famous outlaw is probably Robin Hood who lived in Sherwood Forest during the Late Medieval period.



Humiliating people in public was thought the best way to punish people for minor crimes - and also the best way to discourage others! The punishment would relate back to the crime so if you were a baker who sold bad bread you may be dragged around your village with a loaf tied to your head.

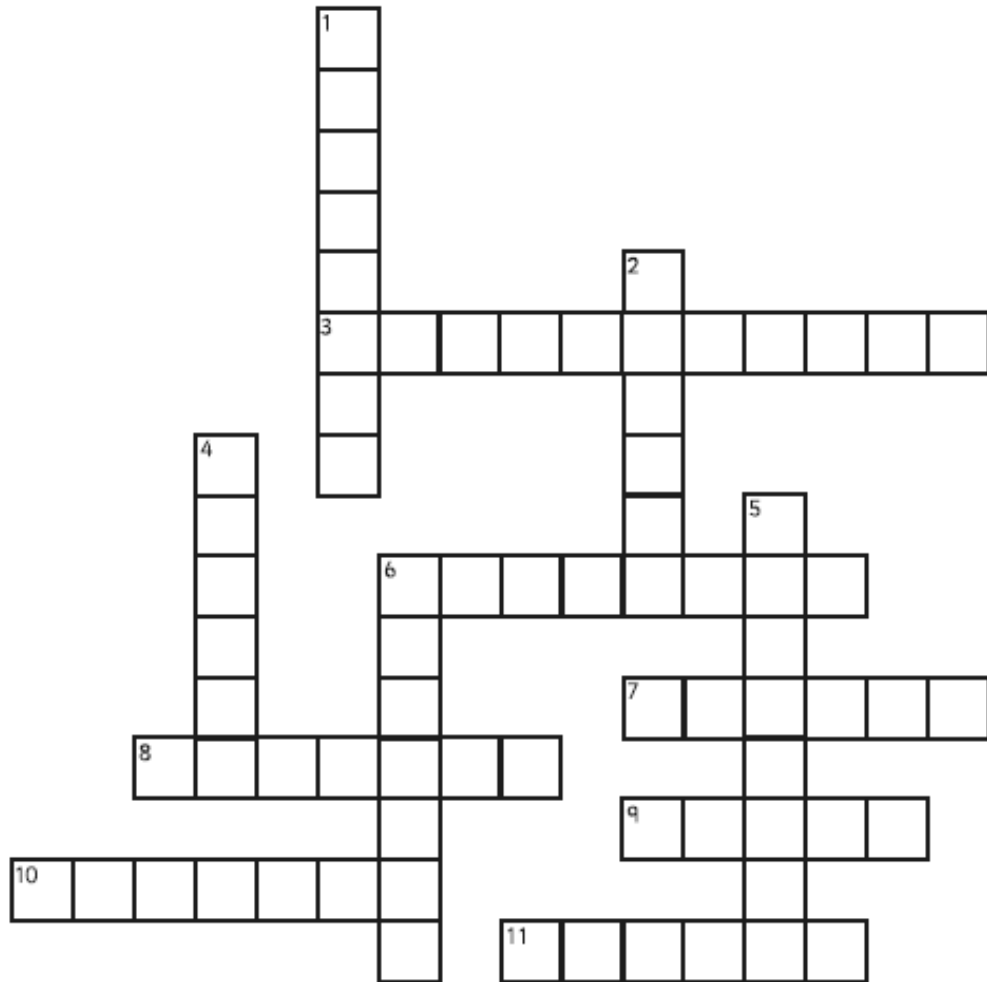


Think of common classroom crimes and see if you can devise a fitting punishment. An example has been done for you.

Classroom crime	Medieval style punishment
chewing pencils	You have to eat a bowl of pencil shavings. 
drawing on tables	
not doing homework	

<p>not listening to your teacher</p>	
<p>_____</p>	
<p>_____</p>	

Sticky knowledge- Science- Light crossword



Across

- _____ objects let light travel through them.
- The Moon is not a light source. It _____ light from the Sun.
- When an object blocks light, a _____ is formed.
- Sunglasses _____ your eyes from sunlight.
- People need _____ to see.
- The Sun, a light bulb and a television screen are all _____ of light.
- _____ materials reflect light well.

Down

- You should never look _____ at the Sun.
- Objects that block light are _____.
- When an object moves closer to a source of light, its shadow gets _____.
- Light travels in a _____ line.
- A mirror appears to _____ an image.

Use these words to help you:

opaque, bigger, directly, shadow, reflects, light, sources, straight, protect, transparent, reverse, smooth