



# Foxford Learning Plan

YEAR 10

Topic Crime and Punishment 1900- Present

Spring 2

## Key Vocabulary

Abolition	Banned or made illegal
Absolutist	People who refused to support the war in any way
Alternativist	People who refused to fight but were willing to support the war effort in other ways
ASBO	Anti-social behaviour order is a court order that places restrictions on what a person can do. They are usually issued to people who have repeatedly behaved in an anti-social way
Borstal	Young offenders' prisons for boys first set up in 190.
Breathalyser	First introduced in 1967. They measure the amount of alcohol a driver has consumed to see if they are over the legal limit
Conscientious objector	Someone who refused to fight in a war either because of their religious or political beliefs
Diminished responsibility	Not being fully in control of your actions, because, for example, you have a mental illness
Extortion	Blackmailing or threatening someone to make them give you money
Hate crime	A crime motivated by prejudice against the victim's race, gender, disability or sexual orientation
Homophobic	Prejudiced against people who are gay
Pardon	To let a person off the punishment after they have been convicted of a crime
Propaganda	Deliberate mass persuasion using posters or speeches. These aim to change people's behaviours and or opinions
Tribunal	A military trial
Vigilance	Keeping a careful watch for danger or possible criminal activity

## Key Skills

Over the course of the topic, I will be able to: -

Explain examples of change and continuity in terms of criminal activity in the Modern Era

Explain examples of change and continuity in terms of punishments in the Modern Era

Explain examples of change and continuity in terms of law enforcement in the Modern Era

Make comparisons between 1900- present and previous periods of study.

Synthesise knowledge of the period to write effective exam responses.



## I will understand

1. The nature and changing definitions of criminal activity: Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority, including homophobic crime, race crime, domestic violence, abortion, driving offences and drug taking
2. The nature and changing definitions of criminal activity: Changing definitions of crime exemplified through new opportunities for old crimes including terrorism, people-trafficking, cybercrime, fraud and copyright theft.
3. The nature of law enforcement and punishment: developments in policing since 1900 including science and technology, the increasing specialisation of the police and new forms of community law enforcement including Neighbourhood Watch Committees.
4. The nature of law enforcement and punishment: Changing views on the purpose of punishment. The abolition of the death penalty and changes to the prison system
5. Case studies: The treatment of Conscientious Objectors in World War One and World War Two and Derek Bentley and the abolition of the death penalty.