

Year 4 - Crime and Punishment

Key Vocabulary

Primary source	Work that gives original information. It is something that comes from a time being studied or from a person who was involved in the events being studied.
Secondary source	Does not give original information. It interprets or summarizes information from primary sources.
Crime	An act done by a person which is against the laws of a country or region.
Punishment	A penalty in response to someone committing a crime.
Trial	A judge and jury listen to evidence in a court to decide whether a person is guilty of a crime.
Treason	A crime against the King, Queen or the government.
deterrent	To discourage someone from doing something.

Dick Turpin

Dick Turpin is probably the most famous highwayman of them all. He is remembered as a daring, dashing 18th century hero, who famously rode from London to York on his horse, in less than 24 hours. Many stories are told of his ambushes of wealthy travellers and his demand to 'stand and deliver!'



Victorians

The Victorians looked for alternative ways to hanging people for committing crimes. **Many prisons were built** in order to prevent people committing further crimes. Life in prison was very tough. Prisoners had to do very physically demanding tasks.

Romans

Roman laws, written around 450 BC, were called the 'Twelve Tables'. Not following these rules was a crime. Punishments were severe but people could pay to have their punishment lessened. Judges and juries were used to decide if someone was guilty or not guilty.

Anglo-Saxon

Anglo-Saxon people accused of a crime had a trial. There were no prisons to send criminals to so punishments acted as huge deterrents and were often very brutal including stoning, whipping and hanging.

Tudors

To deter people from committing crimes, the **Tudors came up with even more terrifying punishments**, including public executions. Public humiliations were common. The scold's bridle was worn for gossiping; the rack used to stretch out the victim's body for treason; and the dunking stool to find out if someone was a witch.

Physical features



Grand Canyon



Old Faithful geyser



Monument Valley



Niagara Falls

Human features



Statue of Liberty



Mount Rushmore



Hoover Dam

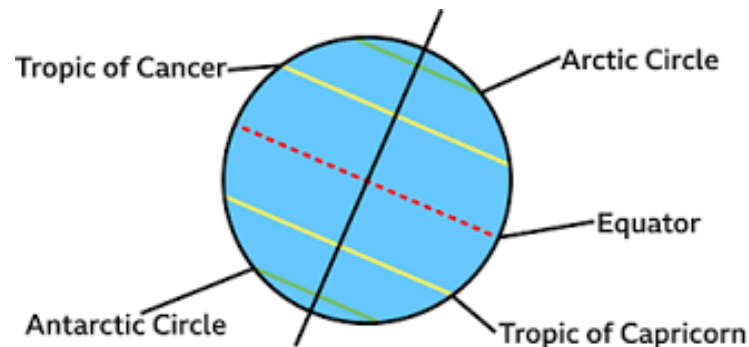


Golden Gate Bridge

Year 4 - USA

Key Vocabulary	
USA	United States of America.
Statue of Liberty	The Statue of Liberty is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbour in New York City.
Niagara falls	A group of 3 large waterfalls bordering Canada and the USA.
American states	There are 50 states. States are smaller parts of a country which has its own government.

Before the Europeans arrived, the indigenous and native Americans lived in the continent. Today, only about 2% of US Americans consider themselves as descendants from native Americans.



Niagara Falls is the name given to three waterfalls in North America. Niagara Falls are the fastest flowing waterfalls in the world. Niagara Falls are in North America. Horseshoe Falls is the tallest of the three waterfalls. Horseshoe Falls sits on the border between USA and Canada. Every year, millions of tourists visit from all over the world.



New York is the most populated city in the United States. It is made up of 5 boroughs. New York is famous for embracing every type of food imaginable. Famous landmarks include: The Statue of liberty, The Empire State building and Central Park.



Year 4 - Romans

Colosseum

An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.



Long, straight roads were built across the empire. They helped move armies quickly and let trade travel across long distances.



Hadrian's wall was built, 122AD, as the northern border of the empire. Now a famous British attraction.



When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.

Key Vocabulary

centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
emperor	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
aqueduct	A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.
gladiator	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.
Roman baths	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.
Celts	The people of southern Britain who were living in round houses and small settlements near to their farms when the Romans invaded.
legion	A large group in the Roman army usually made of 5000 soldiers.
rebellion	An act of rebellion is when people refuse to follow someone who is in charge, in a rebellion people may try and overthrow the ruler

55 BC - Julius Caesar wanted to extend the Roman Empire and attempted to invade Britain but the Celts fought back.

54 BC - Julius Caesar tried again with some success as some British tribes were forced to pay tributes to keep living there.

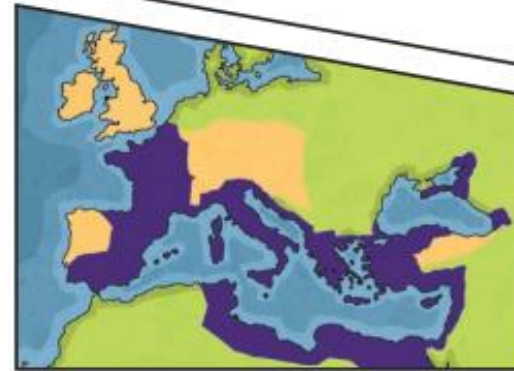
AD 43 - The new emperor, Claudius, started a successful invasion. Some Celts still fought against the Roman army and they never gained full control of Britain.

AD 60 - Queen Boudicca refused to pay taxes in a rebellion. She formed an army to fight the Romans, but the Romans eventually won.

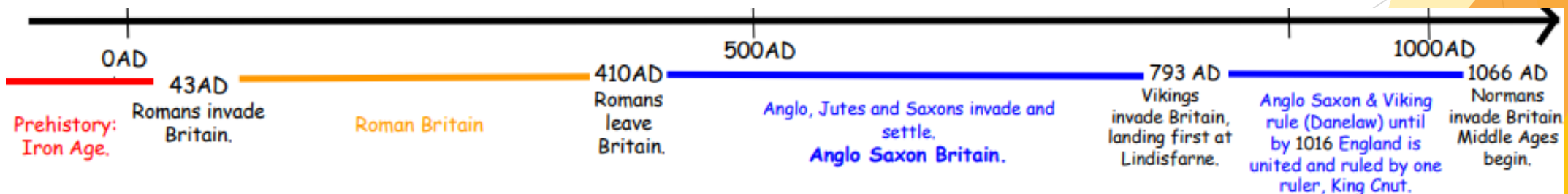
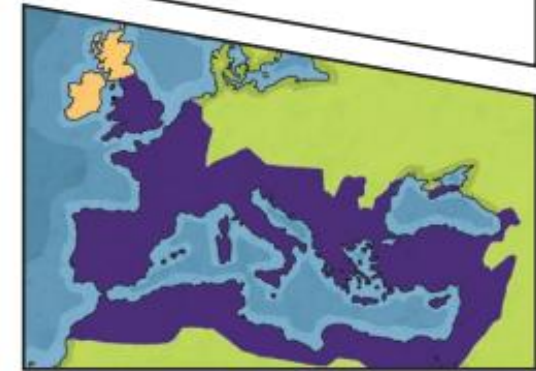
AD 122 - Hadrian's wall was built to separate the Caledonian tribe and the Roman's land.

AD 410 - Roman rule ends in Britain.

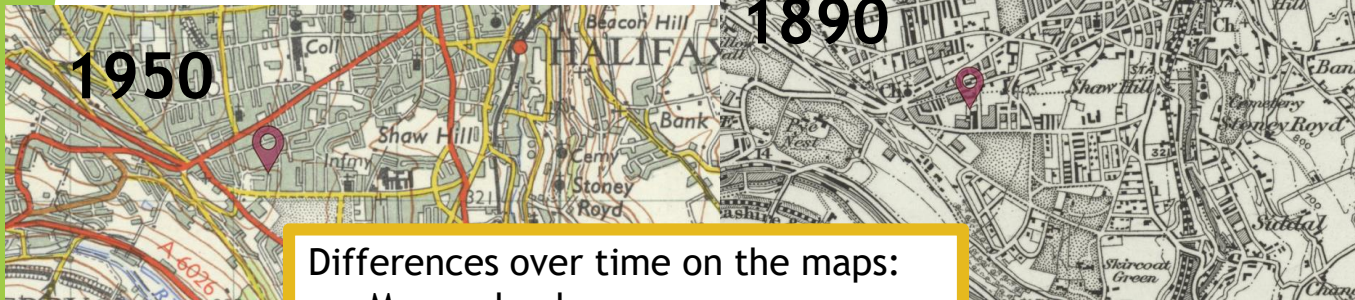
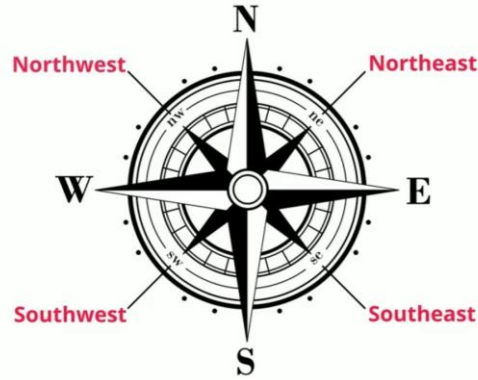
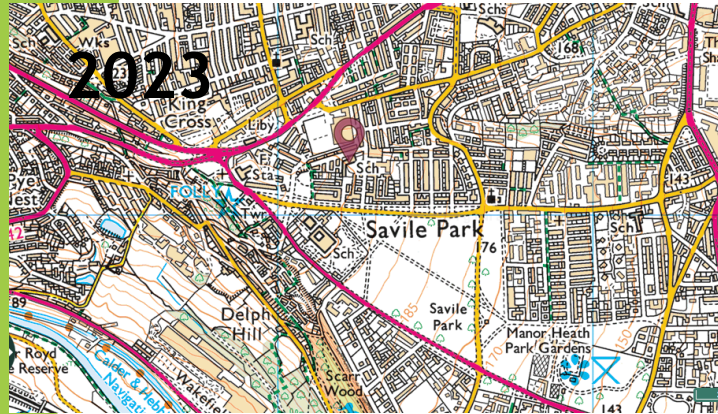
Map showing the **Roman Empire** in 44 BC



Map showing the **Roman Empire** in AD 305



Year 4 - Toffee Town



Differences over time on the maps:

- More schools
- Less fields and park land
- More residential houses
- More detailed labels and pictures

Mackintosh's Toffees boasted being the biggest manufacturer of toffees in the world at one time and this rich and colourful history is unique to Halifax.



3. Greystones



St Jude's Church 1890
Where John and Violet were married.

4. Mackintosh Homes

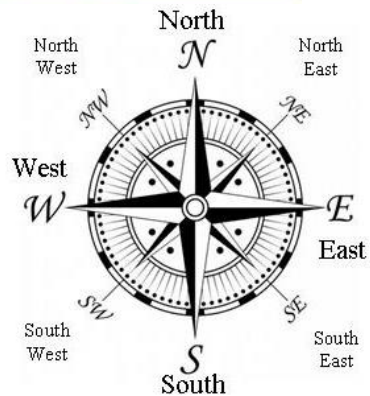
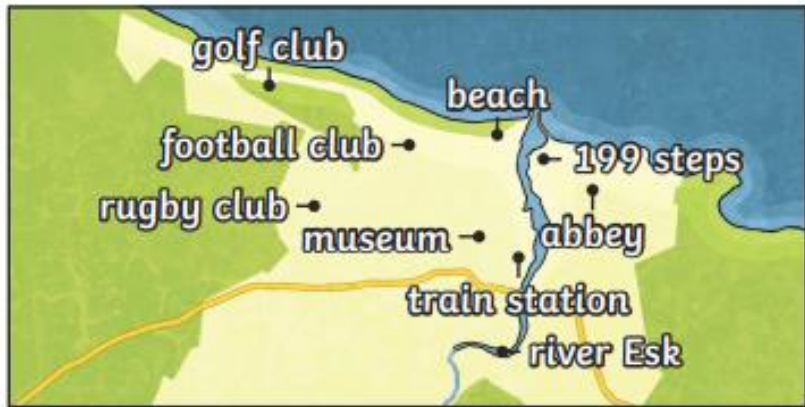


Mackintosh's was the second major employer in Halifax boasting cricket leagues, its own fire service and offering an active social life for its workers. There were many families from different cultural backgrounds who found employment at "Macks" and many older people still call it that when talking about Nestles.

Key Vocabulary

Human Features	Geography features created by humans such as bridges and buildings.
Physical Features	Geography features created by nature such as mountains and seas.
Factory	A building where workers use machines to make things for sale.
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services.
Industry	A group of businesses that make or sell similar products or perform similar services.
Town	A larger settlement than a village. Usually containing a Town Hall.
Co-ordinates	A point on a grid has two numbers or letters to identify its position.
Compass points	The 8 directions on a compass; North, Northeast, East, Southeast, South, Southwest, West, Northwest.

Year 4 - Whitby



Black mineral jet - A precious stone used in jewellery.



Whitby **Abbey** - There are 199 steps leading up to it.



Gothic style Abbey. This is the setting for part of the Dracula story.



Whalebone Arch - This 20ft whale's jaw bone was erected in 1853.



Famous for its connections to Bram Stoker's Dracula, Whitby has always embraced its association with Gothic culture.

Whitby has a maritime, mineral and tourist heritage.

Key Vocabulary

coastal	Something on the shore or seaside.
county	A piece of land larger within a country.
abbey	A church where monks or nuns used to live.
harbour	An area of water where boats are kept that is protected from waves and currents
tourists	People who travel to a different place other than their home.
human features	Geography features created by humans such as bridges and buildings.
physical features	Geography features created by nature such as mountains and seas.

Where is Whitby?

Whitby is a coastal town in North Yorkshire. It is close to the North Yorkshire Moors National Park. The town is built on two sides of the river Esk and is very popular with tourists. Around 13 000 people live in Whitby.

The coastline around Whitby is often called the Dinosaur/Fossil or Jurassic coastline, because of its many fossils that can be found both in Whitby.