# History Year 10 PPE Revision List

Paper 1 – Crime and Punishment with Whitechapel

Topic	Link	Checklist
Crime and punishment in Medieval 1000-1500		
Saxons Crimes punishments and law enforcement:  CRIMES - Crimes against individuals, property, authority. PUNISHMENTS - Capital Punishment (hangings), Corporal punishments (whippings & mutilation), Stocks & pillory, Wergild (fines).  LAW ENFORCEMENT - Tithing, Hue and cry, Court trials, Trial by ordeal Normans Crimes, punishments and law enforcement: CRIMES – Poaching, crimes against property, crimes against authority (treason).  PUNISHMENTS - Capital punishment, Corporal Punishments (whipping and mutilation), Stocks & pillory, Fines given to the king, Murdrum fine.  LAW ENFORCEMENT - Trial by combat, Trial by ordeal, Tithings, Royal Forest Laws, Hue and Cry, Court trials.  Later Middle Ages  CRIMES - Statute of Labourers, treason, heresy. PUNISHMENTS - Capital Punishment (hung drawn and quartered) Burning at the stake, Murdrum Fine ended but fines continued.  LAW ENFORCEMENT - Constables, night watchmen, Hue and Cry, trial by ordeal ends, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Justices in the Eyre, Court trials. Role of the Church in the Middle Ages Sanctuary, Benefit of the Clergy, trial by ordeal, Church courts.	Bitesize – https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhhgcmr Crime and Punishment content – https://heathenhistory.co.uk/paper-one-crime- and-punishment/ Seneca https://app.senecalearning.com/login	<u>1</u>
Crime and Punishment in Early Modern 1500-1700	<u>Bitesize</u> –	
Early Modern crimes: Heresy and Treason, Witchcraft, Poaching, Vagabondage, Smuggling, Moral Crimes Early Modern punishments Prisons (rarely used), Transportation to America, Bloody Code, Public shamings including stocks and pillories, Whippings	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhhgcmr Crime and Punishment content – https://heathenhistory.co.uk/paper-one-crime- and-punishment/ Seneca https://app.senecalearning.com/login	

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Early Modern law emorcement		
Town constable, Hue and Cry, Night Watchmen, Professional thief takers, Rewards,		
Justice of the Peace		

### Crime and Punishment in Industrial 1700-1900

#### Industrial crimes

Smuggling, Poaching, Highway robbery, Swearing an Illegal Oath (Tolpuddle Martyrs)

### **Industrial punishments**

Transportation to Australia (ends in the 1800s), Bloody Code (ends in the 1800s), Prisons (heavily used from 1800s)

#### Industrial law enforcement

Town constable and night watchmen (in the 1700s), Bow Street Runners, Metropolitan Police, Mounted patrols (for highway robbery).

# Crime and Punishment in modern c1900-Present

#### Modern crimes

Homosexuality, abortion, domestic violence, driving offences including drink driving, drugs, cybercrimes, extortion, fraud, copyright theft, terrorism, people trafficking.

# Modern punishments

Prison (most severe punishment by end of 20th century), death penalty slowly reduces and finally ends in 1960s, Youth borstals and then eventually young offender's institutes, community service, non-custodial sentences e.g. tagging, fines

## Modern law enforcement

Women in police, Police training college, Use of science and forensics (e.g. DNA, fingerprints), Specialist departments, Fraud squads, Drug units, Sniffer dogs, Modern surveillance equipment, Special branch to deal with national threats, counterterrorism, Neighbourhood watch.

### Bitesize -

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhhgcmn
Crime and Punishment content –
https://heathenhistory.co.uk/paper-one-crimeand-punishment/

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#### <u>Bitesize</u> –

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhhgcmn
Crime and Punishment content –
https://heathenhistory.co.uk/paper-one-crimeand-punishment/

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# **Year 10 PPE Revision List**

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Whitechapel c1870-1900 Crime, policing and the Inner city	<u>8 Mark Usefulness Question</u> – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fo_eXddPPBk	
Whitechapel Background and context to Whitechapel, living	<u> 4 Mark Source Question</u> –	
conditions in Whitechapel, rising tensions, policing in Whitechapel,	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lec0mijlVtQ	
obstacles to the Ripper investigations.	<u>Bitesize -</u>	
	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zrx94xs/revision/1	
	<u>Seneca</u>	
	https://app.senecalearning.com/login	
Paper 2 - Anglo Saxon and Normans c1060-1088		
	<u>Bitesize –</u>	
	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgdk4j6	
Anglo Saxons and the Norman Conquest 1060-1066	4 mark Question –	
Annala Caucan anaishu	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zcqvdmn/revision/2	
Anglo-Saxon society	16 Mark Question –	
Monarchy and government - The power of the English monarchy.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dwc89GJD9K0	
Earldoms, local government and the legal system. The economy and	Seneca -	
social system. Towns and villages. The influence of the Church.	https://app.senecalearning.com/login	
The motives and claims of William of Normandy		
Harald Hardrada and Edgar. The Witan and the coronation and reign of Harold Godwinson. Reasons for, and significance of, the outcome of the battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge. The last years of Edward the Confessor and the succession crisis.		
The house of Godwin.		
Harold Godwinson's succession as Earl of Wessex. The power of the Godwins. Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy. The rising against Tostig and his exile. The death of Edward the Confessor		

# **Year 10 PPE Revision List**

# William in power: securing the Kingdom 1066-1088 - Establishing control

The submission of the earls, 1066. Rewarding followers and establishing control on the borderlands through the use of earls. The Marcher earldoms. Reasons for the building of castles; their key features and importance.

# The causes and outcomes of Anglo Saxon resistance

1068–71 The revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068. Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North, 1069. Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely, 1070–71.

# The legacy of resistance to 1087

The reasons for and features of Harrying of the North, 1069–70. Its immediate and long-term impact, 1069–87. ] Changes in landownership from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, 1066–87. How William I maintained royal power

#### Revolt of the Earls

1075 Reasons for and features of the revolt. The defeat of the revolt and its effects

## Norman England 1066-1088

# The feudal system and the Church

The feudal hierarchy - The role and importance of tenants-in chief and knights. The nature of feudalism (landholding, homage, knight service, labour service); forfeiture. The Church in England: its role in society and relationship to government, including the roles of Stigand and

### Bitesize -

### https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgdk4j6

4 mark Question -

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zcqvdmn/revision/2

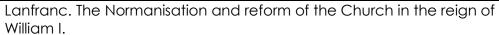
16 Mark Question -

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dwc89GJD9K0

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# **Year 10 PPE Revision List**



The extent of change to Anglo-Saxon society and economy.

#### **Norman Government**

Changes to government after the Conquest. 

Centralised power and the limited use of earls under William I. The role of regents. The office of sheriff and the demesne. Introduction and significance of the 'forest'. Domesday Book and its significance for Norman government and finance

# The Norman aristocracy

The culture and language of the Norman aristocracy. The career and significance of Bishop Odo.

### William I and his sons

Character and personality of William I and his relations with Robert. Robert and revolt in Normandy, 1077–80. William's death and the disputed succession. William Rufus and the defeat of Robert and Odo

# <u>Bitesize – </u>

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgdk4j6

4 mark Question -

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zcqvdmn/revision/2 16 Mark Question –

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dwc89GJD9K0

<u>Seneca -</u>

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