

Exploring Six: Is Justice always Just?

Readymoney and Carne (Spring 2020)

What should I already know?

Visit to Parliament and parliament workshop (2019 residential).

How to devise and run an environmental campaign.

Simple election process, voting and manifestos

History of migration into and out of the UK and the role of the British Empire in this.

Deep knowledge of different civilisations/ significant British events (Indus Valley and Romans, WW1 and 2, Great fire of London)

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Capital punishment	the legally authorized killing of someone as punishment for a crime.
Corporal punishment	physical punishment, such as caning or flogging.
criminalise	turn (an activity) into a criminal offence by making it illegal.
disablist	discriminating or prejudiced against people who are disabled.
discrimination	the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
Empire	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state
Homophobic	having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against homosexual people.
homosexuality	the quality or characteristic of being sexually attracted solely to people of one's own sex
justice	the quality of being fair and reasonable.
prejudice	preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience
Racist	a person who shows or feels discrimination or prejudice against people of other races, or who believes that a particular race is superior to another
reform	make changes in (something, especially an institution or practice) in order to improve it.
Sexist	characterized by or showing prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex
Stereotype	a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
suffrage	the right to vote in political elections
suffragettes	a woman seeking the right to vote through organized protest.
Transphobic	having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against transsexual or transgender people.

Timeline

450BC 'Twelve tables' written. These were basic rights for all Roman people and decided what they should and should not do.

AD 410-1066 Anglo Saxon rule. Introduction of 'Wergild' (the amount of compensation paid by a person committing an offense to the injured party or, in case of death, to his family).

1829 Sir Robert Peel introduced the first English police force in London

1832 Mary Smith presented the first women's suffrage petition to Parliament

1835 The last two men in England to be killed for being gay are hung outside Newham Jail

1837 Queen Victoria crowned Queen

1844 Matthew Weeks tried for the murder of Charlotte Dymond. He was later hung at Bodmin Jail in front of 20,000 people and buried in the coal yard.

1854 Youth prisons were introduced to deal with child offenders, called 'Reformatory Schools'

1880 The Elementary Education Act was introduced, which said all children had to go to school until they were 10 or had reached an educational standard where they could be employed.

1891 NSPCC was founded to offer some protection to child workers

1901 Queen Victoria died

1918 Representation of the People Act passed allowing men over 21 and women over 30 to vote

1919 Nancy Astor is the first female MP to sit in the House of Commons

1967 Homosexuality was decriminalised in the England and Wales

Key Experiences

Visit to Bodmin Jail, Bodmin Moor and the Courtroom Experience. Hike on Rough-Tor.

Visit to a modern courtroom e.g. Crown Court

Visit from a police officer/ PCSO

English Link with Charles Causley Poem- shared writing across both classes

Debate and open discussion with peers and with others.

Key Knowledge

Victorian History (Crime and Punishment)

In 1800, 11.6% of the World's Population were part of the British Empire. This made the British Empire the third biggest Empire/ Country in the world at that time.



Child labour was common- with children as young as 3 working as chimney sweeps and others working in mines, factories, mills and on farms.

The penalty for the most serious crimes would be death by hanging, sometimes in public. However, during the Victorian period this became a less popular form of punishment, especially for smaller crimes, and more people were transported abroad (sometimes all the way to Australia!) or sent to prison instead.

Over the Victorian period, more prisons were built and there were rules about the treatment of prisoners. Life in prison was hard and prisoners were expected to carry out difficult physical work. Other forms of punishment included fines, a public whipping, hard physical labour or being sent to join the army.

Suffrage and the Right to Vote



Suffrage describes the fight to secure voting rights for women in the UK. Although begun at the end of the Regency period, suffrage became a national movement during the Victoria era.

Emmeline, Christabel and Sylvia Pankhurst, Millicent Fawcett and Emily Davison were key figures in the Suffragette movement.

Women endured great suffering to highlight their cause including hunger strikes, force feeding and bombings. Emily Davison was trampled to death running in front of a horse at the King's Derby in 1913.

Charlotte Dymond- Local history case study

Charlotte Dymond (18) was a domestic servant working on a farm on the edge of Bodmin Moor, between Camelford and Davidstow. Penhale farm was owned by an elderly widow and her son, and along with Charlotte there were two other live-in servants, John Stevens and Matthew Weeks, both aged in their early 20s.

Charlotte was dating Matthew Weeks. The last time she was seen alive was soon after her and Weeks had left the farm together, heading towards the moor.

Later that evening Weeks returned to the farm alone. Weeks told the household that Charlotte had been offered a position in Blisland. On the Tuesday, over a week after Charlotte had last been seen, a search party found her body on the banks of the river in the shadow of Roughtor, Cornwall's second highest point.

Matthew Weeks was convicted of her murder, although he pleaded not guilty. He was hung at Bodmin Jail.



Homophobia around the world (PSHE cross curricula link- LGBT History Month in February)



Homosexuality was decriminalised in England and Wales in 1967.

Same-Sex marriage has been legally permitted in England and Wales since 2014.

In 12 countries around the world, homosexuality is still punishable by death and 73 countries criminalise being a gay man.