

# LAW MAKERS AND LAW BREAKERS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## Discretionary Knowledge

To understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a timeline.

To sequence local, national and international events as well as historical periods.

To use dates (BC and AD) and terms accurately in describing events

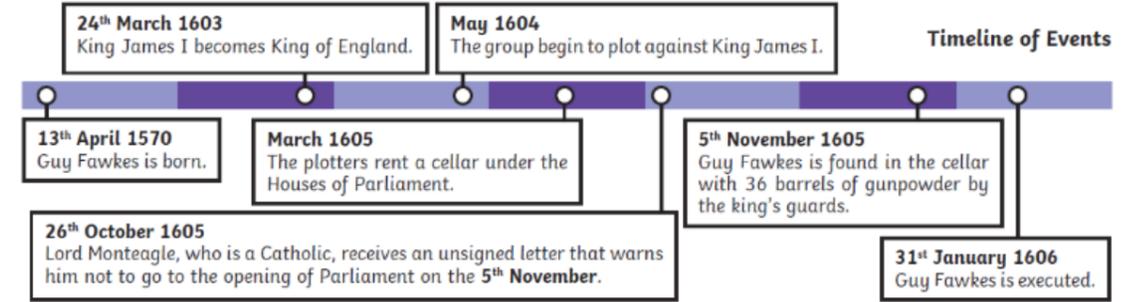
To know the types of punishments for committing crimes in.

To know the similarities and differences between modern methods of crime prevention and detection with what existed in the past

To know the Government and the Rule of Law.

To know why the suffragette movement's actions were significant to the role of Women

Key Facts	
What was the Gunpowder Plot?	The <b>Gunpowder Plot</b> was a <b>plot</b> to kill <b>King James I</b> and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament.
Why was there a plot?	The plotters were all <b>Catholic</b> . They thought that <b>King James I</b> was being unfair to <b>Catholics</b> because he was a <b>Protestant</b> . They did not want him to be the king any more.
Did the plot succeed?	The <b>plot failed</b> . <b>Guy Fawkes</b> was found with <b>gunpowder</b> in the cellar at the Houses of Parliament.



Who was Emily Davison and why is she famous?

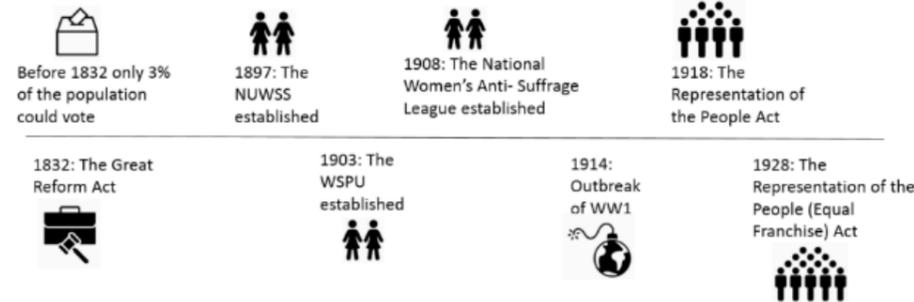
What caused Guy Fawkes and the other plotters to try to blow up the Houses of Parliament?



What is democracy and why is it important?



How have key events in history led to changes in the law?



Who was Emmeline Pankhurst and why was she important for the suffragette movement?

## Substantive concept - Monarchy

What is the role of the monarchy in creating and changing the law?

Know that King James was King of England and Scotland and was the King during the Gunpowder plot.

Know the role of religion and the church in the planned act of treason.

Know that King Henry VIII created the Church of England and why

## Substantive concept - Social history

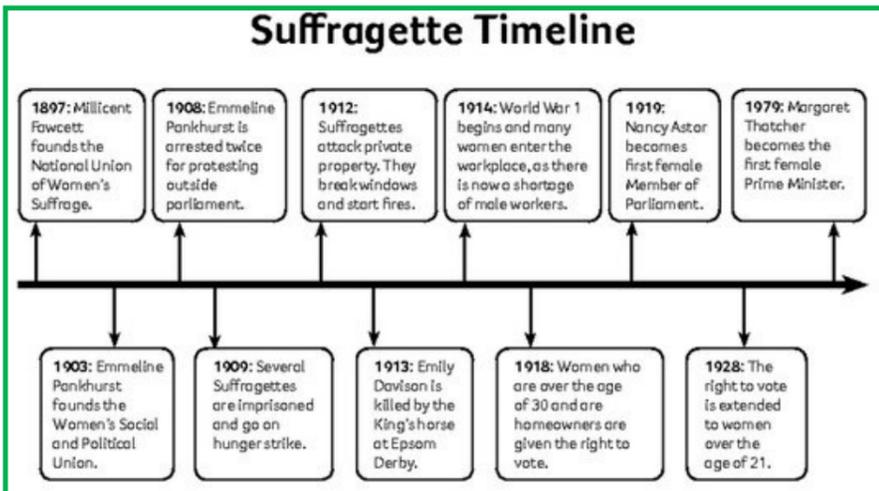
Can individual people led to changes in the law?

To know how Catholics and protestants were treated because of their faith and the impact of this (Gunpowder Plot)

## Substantive concept - Equality

To know how the actions of the suffragette movement's led to changes in the law and why this was significant to the role of Women

## Suffragette Timeline



Key People	Key information
John Stuart Mill	Argued that some women should be given the vote as part of the Great Reform Act 1867.
Millicent Fawcett	Leader of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies.
Emmeline Pankhurst	Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union.
Frederick Pethick-Lawrence	Male suffragette, who was arrested and went on hunger strike in prison.
David Lloyd George	Prime Minister when the Representation of the People Act was passed

## Key Vocabulary:

century, decade, invasion, BC/AD, primary source, secondary source, decade, propaganda, impact invasion culture beliefs settlements, political religious social timescale timeline, Confess, guilty, trial, verdict, suffragette, vote, movement