



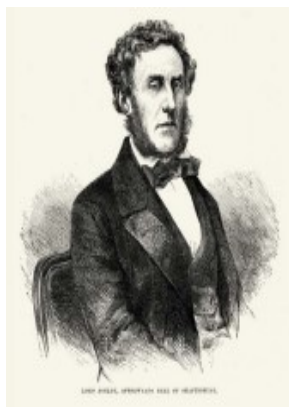
What should I already know?

- How Victorian children dressed differently from children today
- How Victorian schools compared to modern schools
- Queen Victoria was a famous female monarch who reigned from 1837-1901
- Examples of toys children in the past played with

Important Facts that I will learn

- Many children did not live to adulthood in Tudor and Victorian England.
- The development of vaccines, antibiotics and medical care has led to children recovering from illnesses.
- Lord Shaftesbury encouraged the building of schools to give working children an education.
- Tudor and Victorian children as young as seven left home to become apprentices.

Diagrams



Lord Shaftesbury



a Victorian slum

Vocabulary

apprentice	a young person who learns a trade in exchange for accommodation, clothing and food
continuity	things that stay the same
deductions	conclusions reached after looking at sources
historically significant	a person, event or place that is considered important
law	A rule that everyone in a place must follow, decided by the people in charge
Lord Shaftesbury	a champion of children’s rights in parliament
modern	from the present or recent past
poverty	having little money to pay for the essentials like food, heating and clothing
primary source	something that was written or made during the time being studied
secondary source	an object or written document created after an event or period
servant	a member of staff who kept the house clean and looked after the family
working conditions	the environment in which people work, including safety, hours and pay

Historical skills and Enquiry

- Make inferences from primary and secondary sources
- Explain why children needed to work
- Identify jobs Tudor and Victorian children had
- Explain how Lord Shaftesbury changed the lives of working children and evaluate the impact of his work
- Identify the diseases children in the past suffered from and how they were treated

Timeline

1485 AD: The Tudor period begins with Henry VII’s victory at the Battle of Bosworth.

1844: The first Factory Act comes in. Its aim is to improve conditions in factories and stop child exploitation.

1950 AD: Routine vaccination against polio begins.

1760 AD: The beginning of the Industrial Revolution in Britain. This was a time of huge technological advancements.

1837 AD: The Victorian era begins with the ascent of Queen Victoria to the throne.

1880 AD: Schooling becomes compulsory for children in England aged 5-10.