Year 6: What does the census tell us about our local area?

History Timeline:













Horsell:









KEY VOCABULARY



Census: An official survey of the population which is carried out every



Enumerator: A person employed to collect census forms and enter the data into an enumeration book.



Head of Household: The person who earns money to support a household and makes important family deci-



Governess: A person employed to teach a child in their home.



Suffragette: A woman who campaigned for the right to vote.



Occupation: A person's job or profession.



Scholar: A term used on the Census to mean someone attending school or a child.



Primary Source: Gives the words of the witnesses or the first recorders of an event. It is direct access to the subject of research.



Secondary Source: information that was created later by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events.

Primary Sources:



Records

Birth, marriage and death

Extra information such as

who witnesses marriages

and people's occupations.



Census





Maps/plans

Local area

It can be used to focus on specific people and places or to identify places in a particular household over a period of time.

Household survey

They show what the area was like in the past and allow you to identify how your local area has changed.

Secondary Sources:







documentaries

Articles

The History of the Census timeline

The first Census to be completed: simple head count. Enumerators delivered forms for each household to fill in.

The census asked for extra details like marital status and relationship to head of household.

An additional question about the number of rooms in household was added to census.

The census was destroyed by fire.

Census showed the population of Britain was over 50 million for the first time.

Census was filled online for the first time.

This census could be the last one completed this way.

















