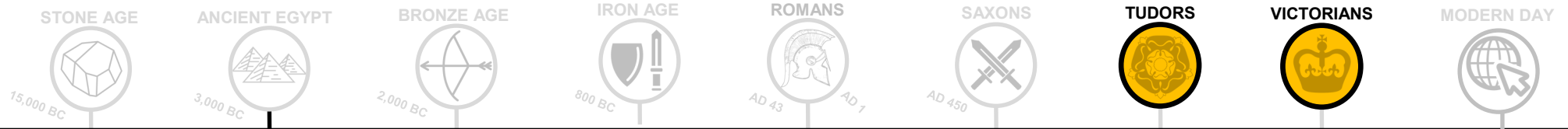


Year 3: HOW HAVE CHILDREN'S LIVES CHANGED?

HISTORICAL CONTEXT



WHAT IS CHILDHOOD?

Childhood is the time between the ages of 1 year old to around 12 years old. In modern times, childhood is a period to learn and play. However, in the past children often had to work from a young age.

LORD SHAFTESBURY

In Victorian times, Lord Shaftesbury created schools to give working children an education outside of work. He also told other important people about the poor working conditions of children. He introduced a new law called 'The Ten Hour Act'. This meant children worked less hours and were able to learn more.



HEALTH

Many children did not live to adulthood in Tudor and Victorian England. They were hungry due to poor harvests. Diseases such as smallpox, cholera and the plague spread rapidly. The development of vaccines, antibiotics and medical care has led to children recovering from illnesses.



JOBS FOR TUDOR CHILDREN

Tudor children were apprentices. They started work at the age of 7 learning the skills to become butchers, bakers, blacksmiths, weavers and jewellery makers. Most apprentices were boys but girls could become dressmakers.

The Tudor era started in 1485 when Henry VII came to the throne and ended in 1603 with the death of Elizabeth I.

JOBS FOR VICTORIAN CHILDREN

At the start of the Victorian era all children were expected to work to help earn money for their families. Their jobs included: coal mining, textile mills, bird scarers and servants. During this period, Lord Shaftesbury helped children to work less and have an education.

The Victorian era started in 1837 during the reign of Queen Victoria and ended in 1901.

KEY VOCABULARY



ERA: a period of history in time.



APPRENTICE: a person who is learning a trade or art by experience under a skilled worker.



CONTINUITY: the fact that something continues to happen or exist, with no great changes.



LEISURE TIME: the time people have free and the activities they do in it.



POVERTY: not having enough money for basic needs such as food, drinking water, shelter, or toiletries



PRIMARY SOURCE: are original records of historical periods or events made by people during an event.



SECONDARY SOURCE: a second-hand account that interprets primary sources.

HOW HAS CHILDREN'S LEISURE CHANGED?

Tudor children only had Sundays off every week. They often went to church and enjoyed local fairs to celebrate religious festivals. Victorian children also liked seasonal fairs. They enjoyed steam powered rides, carousels, helter-skelters and took part in shows.