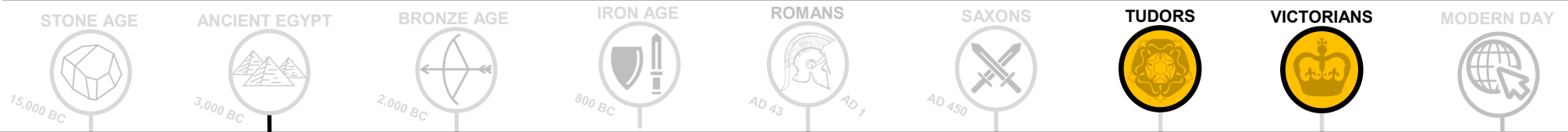


# Year 3: HOW HAVE CHILDREN'S LIVES CHANGED?

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT



## WHAT IS CHILDHOOD?

Childhood is the time between birth and adulthood. In today's laws, children become adults at 18 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.



## CHILDREN'S LEISURE

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.



## JOBS FOR TUDOR CHILDREN

*Tudors (1485–1603)*

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.

## JOBS FOR VICTORIAN CHILDREN

*Victorians (1819–1901)*

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.

## KEY VOCABULARY



**ERA:** a period of history in time.



**CHRONOLOGY:** a series of events that happen in time order.



**CONTINUITY:** something that stays the same over time.



**CHANGE:** something that becomes different.



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



**LEISURE TIME:** free time that people have to do activities they enjoy.



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

## 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.