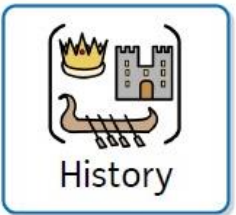




How have children's lives changed?



Prior learning: How was school different in the past?

What we are learning

Lesson 1: To identify how children's lives have changed using a range of sources.	Lesson 2: To understand why children worked in Tudor times and what working conditions were like.	Lesson 3: To understand the types of jobs Victorian children had and their working conditions.	Lesson 4: To understand how Lord Shaftesbury changed children's lives.	Lesson 5: To understand how and why children's leisure times have changed.	Lesson 6: To understand which diseases children taught and how they were treated.
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Key vocabulary		
occupation	A job or profession	
politicians	A person who is involved in the government of a country	
Parliament	The group of people who make or change the laws of a country.	
poverty	Having insufficient money to pay for accommodation, food, heating or clothing.	
continuity	Things that remain the same over time.	
oath	A solemn promise.	
reform	To make changes to something in order to improve it.	
Bill	A formal statement of a proposed new law that is discussed and then voted on in Parliament	
apprentice	A young person who learns a trade or occupation in return for accommodation, food and clothing.	

Lord Shaftesbury 1801-1885

Lord Shaftesbury was president of the Ragged School Union, which encouraged the establishment of schools to give working children an education outside working houses. He also publicised the poor working conditions of children and introduced the Ten Hour Act, reducing the number of hours children worked.



Apprentices

Children as young as seven left home in the Tudor and Victorian times to become apprentices. They swore an oath to remain loyal to their master. In return, they received training, board and lodging. Children - mostly boys - trained to become blacksmiths, cobblers, gong farmers, shipmakers, publishers and more.



Health

Many children did not live to adulthood in Tudor and Victorian England. They were malnourished 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.

