

apprentice	A young person who learns a trade or occupation in return for accommodation, clothing and food.
change	Things that have not remained the same over time.
childhood	The time between infancy and adolescence.
continuity	Things that remain the same over time.
leisure time	Free time spent relaxing, entertaining or enjoying hobbies.
oath	A solemn promise.
Parliament	Comprising of the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the Monarchy, Parliament passes laws and checks the work of the Government.
poverty	Having insufficient money to pay for accommodation, food, heating or clothing.
primary source	An original document from the period being studied that has not been changed in any way.
secondary source	A document or a record that was not written at the time of the event studied.

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.

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.

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.

During the Tudor period, fairs were held to celebrate saint's days in local towns. Children would have watched jesters walking on stilts, juggling or performing tricks; watched archery demonstrations; bought food; and enjoyed plays. By the Victorian period, there were swingboats and carousels. Today, technology has transformed fairgrounds into huge theme parks.

Connect **rior Knowledge**

Year 3 - Would you rather live in the Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?

Building on skills introduced in the unit in which children investigated continuities and changes from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. Also,

Key knowledge

- ✓ To know that the Tudor period is the name of the period from 1485-1603 as this was when the Tudor family were the ruling family in England.
- ✓ To know that the Victorian period is the period 1833-1901 and roughly coincides with the years that Queen Victoria ruled.
- ✓ To know that the actions of people can be the cause of change (eg. Lord Shaftesbury).
- ✓ To know that advancements in science and technology can be the cause of change.
- ✓ To know that 'historically significant' events are those which changed many people's lives and had an impact for many years to come.
- ✓ To know that we can make inferences and deductions using images from the past.
- ✓ To know that assumptions made by historians can change in the light of new evidence.
- ✓ To understand that society was organised in different ways in different cultures and times and consisted of different groups with different roles and lifestyles.
- ✓ To know that education existed in some cultures, times and groups.