

Carr Head Primary School - Knowledge Organiser

History

How have children's lives changed?

Year 4

Summer 2

Key Knowledge

Health	Many children did not reach adulthood in Tudor and Victorian times. They did not get enough food due to poor harvests. Diseases such as smallpox, cholera and the plague spread quickly. The introduction of vaccines, antibiotics and medical care led to more children recovering.
Lord Shaftesbury (1801-1885)	He encouraged the setting up of schools to give working children an education. He got laws put in place to reduce the number of hours children worked.
Apprentices	Tudor and Victorian children as young as 7 years old left home and became apprentices. They made a promise to remain loyal to their master and in return they received training, food and somewhere to live. Children (mainly boys) trained to be blacksmiths, cobblers, gong famers, shipmakers and many more jobs.
Leisure time	In Tudor times, frost fairs were held. These took place on the frozen River Thames. There would be different activities including football, dancing and market stalls. It was in Victorian times, that the first theme parks were opened and the first football clubs were formed. They also enjoyed visiting the music hall.

Key Vocabulary

apprentice	A young person who learns a trade or occupation in return for clothing, accommo-
continuity	Things that remain the same.
poverty	Having little money to pay for accommodation, food, heating or clothing.
servant	A member of staff who kept the house clean and looked after the family.
working conditions	The environment in which people work, including safety,
gong famer	Someone who removed human waste from cesspits and privies. Also referred to as nightmen.

