

## Maple Tree Primary School

### Year 4- How have children's lives changed?

#### Vocabulary

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.

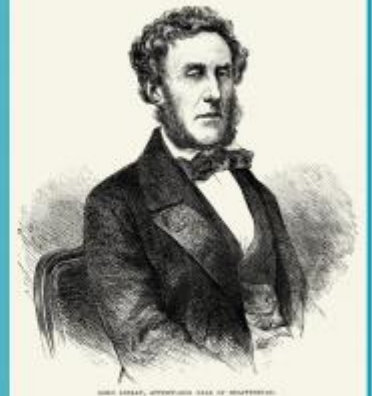
#### Apprentices

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.

