

Year 6: Has life got better for children in Britain?

Medieval Britain
1066 - 1485

Tudor Britain
1485- 1603

Stuart Britain
1603 - 1714

Georgian Britain
1714 - 1837

Victorian Britain
1837 - 1901

20th Century Britain
1901 - 2000

Work

Medieval Britain: Children helped around the home.

Tudor Britain: Children were collecting grain, feeding animals and working indoors.

Stuart Britain: Children were respected more. Poorer children helped around the house.

Georgian Britain: Children were given more play time and toys rather than work.

Victorian Britain: Thousands of children worked in mines, factories and workshops. It was very dangerous and children often died.

20th Century Britain: Children were still working in poor conditions and making hardly any money to support their family.

Family Life

Medieval Britain: Without good health, many children lost their parents and grandparents at a young age.

Tudor Britain: Much bigger families, Tudors usually had more children. Children were married young.

Stuart Britain: Families had many children in crowded houses. The eldest boy would work and bring home money for the family.

Georgian Britain: Families usually included parents, grandparents and five or more children.

Victorian Britain: Families were quite large and housing had improved. Families were important to everyone.

20th Century Britain: Families started to live longer because of good health services.

Play

Medieval Britain: Children would play with dolls, wooden toys and rattles.

Tudor Britain: Children rarely went to school. They played with toys made from wood, animal bones and clay. Pig's bladders were blown to make a football.

Stuart Britain: Many children did not have the luxury of toys, they played with dolls and toy soldiers.

Georgian Britain: Children enjoyed using puppets and dolls to create shows.

Victorian Britain: Richer families played with rocking horses, train sets, and doll's houses. Poorer children played with homemade toys.

20th Century Britain: During the war, factories made weapons instead of toys.

Vocabulary

cause and consequence	An event and the outcome it has on history.
Century	100 years, for example from 1900 to 2000.
change	Something different, not what it was before.
chronology	The study of events in history or time.
class	People are grouped based on their income, wealth, qualities or power.
continuity	Something that happens without a break.
difference	Something that is not the same.
Georgian	The era between 1714 to 1837.
leisure	Free time, or time off work.
medieval	In the Middle Ages, from 500 to 1500 AD.
pastimes	An activity that makes time pass in a fun way.
post war	Meaning the effects after the World War.
sequence and duration	Ordering the events and times of history.
similarity	Something that is the same.
technology	The use of knowledge to invent new tools or devices.
transformation	A big change in someone or something.
Tudor	A ruling family in the 16th Century. Henry VII (1485-1509), Henry VIII (1509-47), Edward VI (1547-53), Mary I (1553-58), and Elizabeth I (1558-1603).
Twentieth Century	The time between 1901 to 2000.
Victorian	The era where Queen Victoria ruled.



CRC: Article 17 - All children have the right to find out information.

