

Key Vocabulary and Definitions

Act: a law written by Parliament.

Charity: an organisation that provides help and money for those in need.

Child labour: forcing children to work for little money in jobs that are harmful and prevent them from attending school.

Employment: being paid to do work.

Industrialisation: machines are invented to do jobs that people used to do and big factories are built to manufacture goods.

Population: the number of people living in a certain area.

Poverty: being very poor and not having enough money to buy basic essentials.

Reform: making changes to something to improve it.

Rights: something all people have or can do that should be taken away from them.

Slums: an over-crowded and dirty area in a town where lots of poor people live.

Victorian era: the time in England when Queen Victoria reigned (1837-1901).

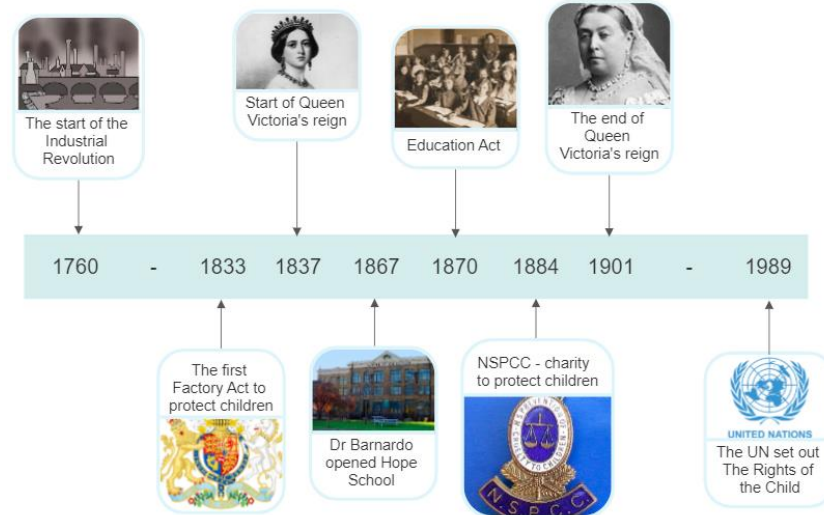
Welfare: the health and happiness of a person.

Workhouse: a place where Victorians sent very poor families to live and work in exchange for basic food and shelter.

Human Rights

How have children's rights changed throughout history?

With a lack of voice, how have children throughout the past been treated and who has fought to make a difference to the rights of children today?



Factory Acts

A series of laws passed during the 19th century to improve working conditions in factories, including the protection of child workers. The acts aimed to limit working hours, improve safety, and provide education for children.

The 1970 Education Act made it compulsory for all children aged 5-12 years old to attend school.

The Rights of the Child

In 1989, United Nations formed a list of over 40 rights that every child in the world has until they are 18.

The right to live; The right to be protected from harm; The right to live with their family; The right to an education.

The Life of a Victorian Child

At the beginning of 1800s, there were no laws to protect children - they had no rights and were treated badly.

The children of the poor did not have to go to school but were sent out to work instead.

Many families had moved from farming jobs in the country to live in dirty, over-crowded slums in the city so that they could work in the factories.

Children worked in dangerous conditions - down coal mines, in large factories and as servants in the homes of the wealthy.

Children were cheap to pay and could be forced to do the jobs no one else wanted to do. They often worked 12 hour days and were given severe punishments.

Dr Barnardo



Thomas Barnardo was born in Dublin in 1845. He moved to London to train as a doctor.

Dr Barnardo was shocked to find children living in terrible conditions with no education. He abandoned his medical training and dedicated his himself to helping children living in poverty.

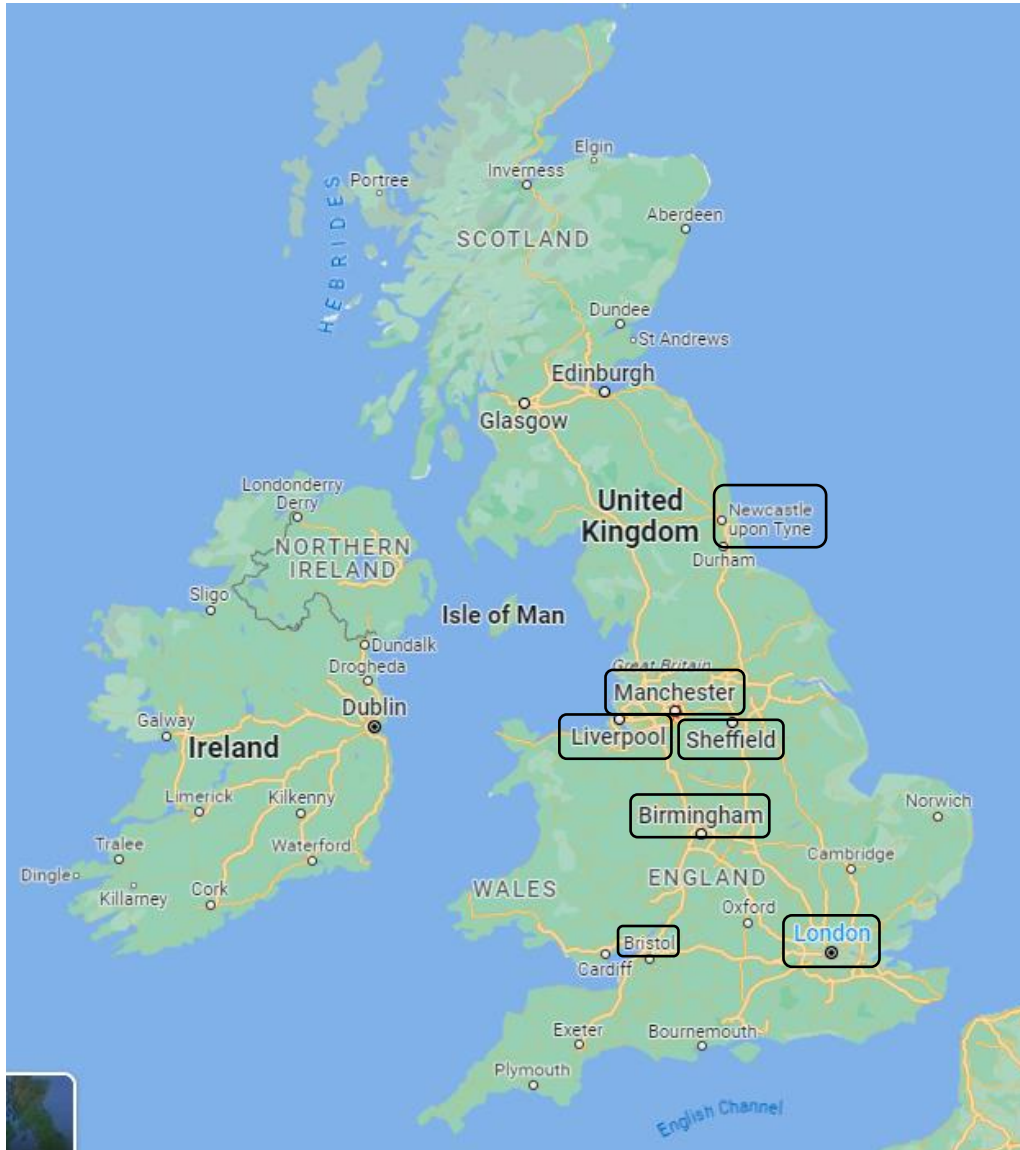
In 1867 he set up Hope Place "ragged school" where children could get a free basic education. He then opened homes for boys and girls.

By the time he died in 1905, Barnardo had opened 96 homes caring for 8500 vulnerable children.

Map Skills

During the Industrial Revolution, many families moved from the country to work in the new factories being built in the cities. These cities tended to be located by a river so that goods could be transported and traded easily. It also provided water for drinking, washing and hygiene.

Major cities in England during the Industrial Revolution



The Counties in England

