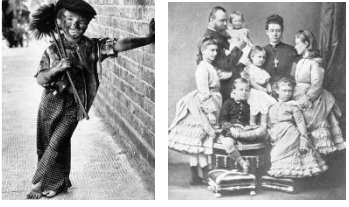






What was life like for Victorian children?

Powerful knowledge		Vocabulary	
		Tier 2	Tier 3
 <p>Life for children in the Victorian era was very different, depending on whether you were a boy or girl, rich or poor. Girls were treated poorly with fewer opportunities and rights than boys. Rich children had more privileges than poor children.</p>		<p>inequality</p> <p>progressive</p> <p>privilege</p>	<p>workhouse</p> <p>legislation</p>
Children from working class families	Children from middle and upper class families		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Had few luxuries ● Ate poor food ● Worked long hours rather than going to school. ● Lived in damp, filthy conditions ● Many children died of disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Usually well-fed, clean and well-clothed. ● Didn't need to work and many went to school/educated at home. ● Went on holidays. ● Had expensive toys. ● May have had pets. 		
 <p>If you were a child from a poor family at the beginning of the Victorian era, you worked for a living from a very young age.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children worked very long hours with little breaks and no fresh air. ● They often worked in very dangerous conditions resulting in injuries or even death. ● Very young children were expected to work ● There was no education for the poor, so it was very unlikely they could get better paid jobs when they were older. ● Children were paid very little because they were younger 			
 <p>Schools were not free until 1891. Until then, children had to pay to attend school. Queen Victoria's reign brought many improvements to the education of children, especially for poor children. The Victorians came up with the idea that all children should go to school and that people should check schools were good enough. Typical lessons at school included the three Rs - Reading, WRiting and Dictation, and ARithmetic. In addition to the three Rs which were taught most of the day, once a week the children learned geography, history and singing. The girls learned how to sew.</p>			







Change in the Victorian age: what were the most significant changes to society?

Powerful knowledge		Vocabulary	
		Tier 2	Tier 3
	<p>The Industrial Revolution was a time when manufacturing goods moved from small shops and home to large factories. This brought changes in culture as people moved from rural areas to big cities in order to work.</p>		
	<p>Many things were invented in the Victorian era that we still use today. Electricity to homes and factories, the telephone, the first photograph, the first glider flight (and development for the first powered flight), Tarmac, the sewing machine, post boxes, ice cream, the typewriter, the printing press, electric light bulb, a bike, hydro-electric power station, x-rays discovered...</p>	<p>society poverty prosperity discrimination / discriminatory</p>	<p>manufacturing feminism suffrage repeal</p>
	<p>Women did not have the right to vote or own property. Feminist ideas started to spread, discriminatory laws were repealed and women's suffrage gained momentum in the later years of the era.</p>		
	<p>Railway mania- if rail travel shrank the country, the telegraph crushed it. Reduced travel times shrank the country and widened horizons. It brought the edges of the country closer to the cities. The telegraph made almost instant communication possible in a world that was only used to sending a letter. By the 1860s, it was possible to communicate in minute with New York and Bombay. New inventions, like X-Ray, could be flashed around the globe. The age of media frenzy had arrived.</p>		



How was society changed in the twentieth century?

Powerful knowledge		Vocabulary	
		Tier 2	Tier 3
 <p>1928 - Votes for all on equal terms</p>	<p>The early suffrage movement from the late Victorian era grew in momentum until votes for all on equal terms became law in 1928. Many believe that women working during World War One gave them the chance to prove they were worthy and equal to men.</p>		
 <p>1929 - First TV broadcast by BBC</p>	<p>The growth of cinema in the early decades of the Century was followed by radio in the 1920s and then regular TV broadcasts. The BBC now broadcasts to 426 million people, bringing honest news to the world.</p>		
 <p>1948 - Welfare state came into force</p>	<p>Housing, education and the NHS. During the Second World War, the Government looked at ways of improving the lives of the British public. The new laws made benefits available to the unemployed, sick, retired and widowed. The NHS- healthcare free for all- was part of this. Workers pay a % of their wages to help cover the cost.</p>	<p>equality discrimination</p>	<p>race gender society welfare suffrage media</p>
 <p>1965 - Race Relations Act 1975 - Sex Discrimination Act</p>	<p>The Twentieth Century was a time of growing fairness and equality in society. It became illegal to discriminate against a person because of their race or gender.</p>		



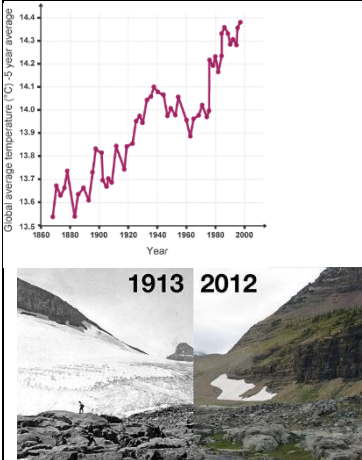
How has our planet changed since 1901?

Powerful knowledge

Vocabulary

Tier 2

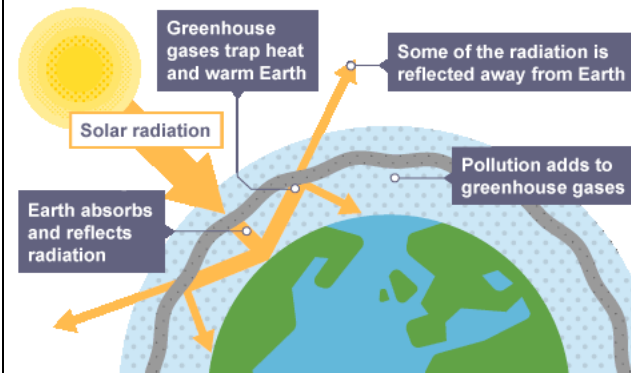
Tier 3



Scientists have seen an average combined land and ocean surface temperature increase of 0.85°C since the end of the 19th century.

impact
retreat
factor

trend
average
atmosphere
glacier



Over the past 50 to 100 years, photographic evidence has shown that the world's glaciers have been melting, which has caused them to retreat. The increase in global temperatures is causing glaciers to disappear and is increasing the melting of sea ice in the Arctic.

Between 1901 and 2010, average global sea level rose by 0.19 m.

<p>Natural factors increasing global warming</p> <p>There are natural factors which contribute to increased global warming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Orbital changes - the Earth has natural warming and cooling periods caused by Milankovitch cycles or variations in the tilt and/or orbit of the Earth around the Sun (Wobble, roll and stretch theory).• Volcanic activity - during a volcanic eruption carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere.• Solar output - there can be fluctuations in the amount of radiation from the sun. If there is high amount emitted there will be an increase in Earth's temperatures.	<p>Human factors increasing global warming</p> <p>Some human activities increase the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Burning fossil fuels, e.g. coal, gas and oil - these release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.• Deforestation - trees absorb carbon dioxide during photosynthesis. If they are cut down, there will be higher amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.• Dumping waste in landfill - when the waste decomposes it produces methane.• Agriculture - agricultural practices lead to the release of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere.		
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