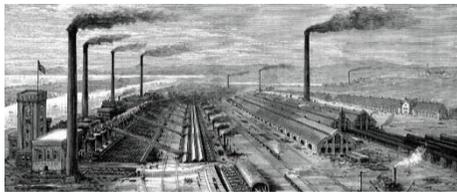


Context Knowledge Term: 3 and 4
OVERVIEW Text: Oliver Twist
 Year Group: 4 Author: Charles Dickens

Industrial Revolution 1760 - 1840	
The Industrial Revolution	A period of huge innovation and invention – change from hand made to machine production
Steam power	Machines could now be powered quickly by steam engines that could be run anywhere. This meant that mass production was cheap for the first time.
Factories	More factories could open in more parts of the country creating work.
Child labour	Poor children had to work from as young as five. They were small and so could be useful in the factories.



Family Life	
Family Structure	Families were often large, sometimes having 5 or 6 children. The royal family had 9 children.
Men	Made decisions, made money by going out to work
Women	Childcare, washing, cleaning and cooking.
Children	Expected to know their place and 'be seen and not heard'
Religion - Christianity	Very important, guided behaviour, provided charity and education. Everyone went to church on Sunday, sometimes even twice.
Inheritance	Money and possessions could be passed on to your children or relations after you had died. It was how rich people stayed rich.

The Poor Law and the Workhouse	
Poor Law 1834	Law designed to reduce the cost of looking after the poor. It stated that you could only get help from the government if you went to the workhouse.
Workhouse	A place you went if you did not have a home or job or any money or were an orphan.
Conditions	Incredibly busy, too many people, bad food, little health care, over worked.
Families	Families split up into men, women and children and punished if they tried to communicate with each other.
Women's jobs	cleaning, kitchen, laundry, sometimes sewing or weaving
Men's jobs	joiners, upholsters, looked after animals and vegetables
Children in the workhouse	Over half the work house populations were children. They worked hard and received little to no education so were unlikely to ever get out of poverty
Fear	Greatly feared by the poor and the old, many often believe if they went in, they would die in there because of the terrible conditions

Authorial Focus	
Author	Charles Dickens (1812-1870)
Oliver Twist	First published as a serial (bit by bit) in a newspaper between 1837–39
Fame	Considered to be one of the greatest Victorian novelists, often wrote about social issues.
Childhood	Had to work in a factory to provide for his family whilst his father was in debtor's prison
Inspiration	Became angry about the way the poor were treated and this inspired many of his novels

Rich and Poor		
	Poor	Rich
Clothes	Often wore thin rags and hand me downs. Often did not have shoes.	Were warmly dressed and used their clothes to show off their wealth
Food	Gruel served in workhouse: Very basic, cheap and flavourless.	More choices, more nutrition, meals featured meat and vegetables.
Jobs	Very low paid, manual labour. Probably working from a very young age. Men, women and children would get jobs if they needed.	Men had lots of choices due to education. They could be tradesmen or own their own businesses. You could study to become a lawyer or doctor. Rich women did not work.
Children	Had to work from a very young age. Unlikely to have any formal education. Often died very young due to diseases.	Rich houses had a special room called the nursery and a nanny usually looked after the children more often than their parents.
School	Most poor children did not go to school at all because it cost money. Some were sent to a Dame school, but they did not learn much. Eventually the church set up schools for some poor children.	Boys would be sent to private or boarding school to get a good education. Girls would sometimes be educated at home by a governess.

Crime and Punishment		
Peelers (the police)	First on street police in England. Introduced by Sir Robert Peel in 1829	
Minor crimes	Drunkenness, being without employment when able and pickpocketing	These were punished by hard labour or imprisonment
Capital punishments	Burglary and murder.	Punishable by death. Executions were held in Public.

Industrial Revolution	
When did the Industrial Revolution happen?	1760-1840
What type of work place became more common in the Industrial Revolution?	Factory work
What type of power led to the increase in factory jobs?	Steam power

The Poor Law and the Workhouse	
When was the Victorian Poor Law enacted?	1834
What is the workhouse?	A place you went if you did not have a home or job or any money.
Why would you go to the workhouse?	It was the only way you could get help from the government if you were poor.
Who got sent to the workhouse?	People who did not have a home, a job, money or who were orphans.
True or False: Over half the people in the workhouse were children?	True
Did you stay with your family in the workhouse?	No, you were split up and punished if you tried to communicate with them
Why were children who worked in workhouses unlikely to ever get out of poverty?	They received no formal education
Why were people afraid of the workhouse?	Many believed that if they when in they would never come out because of the terrible conditions.

Rich and Poor	
Why were poor children expected to work?	Families got no money unless they worked and most people thought work was good for children
How could you tell who was rich and who was poor?	Rich people were well fed, wore warm clothes and had shoes on their feet. Poor people often malnourished, wore rags, sometimes no shoes
Who were rich children often looked after by?	A nanny.
How would being poor affect your education?	You would probably not go to school because it cost money. If you did, you probably didn't learn enough to get a good job.

Family Life	
How were children expected to behave in the Victorian household?	Children were taught to "know their place" and "be seen and not heard".
How often did families go to church?	Once or twice every Sunday.
What was the difference between men and women's roles in Victorian times?	Men made decisions, made money by going out to work, while women took care of childcare, washing, cleaning and cooking.

Author	
Who wrote Oliver Twist?	Charles Dickens
When was Oliver Twist written?	Between 1837-1839
What experience helped Charles Dickens understand the way the poor were treated?	He was forced to work in a factor as a child while his father was in debtor's prison.
How did this experience help inspire Oliver Twist?	He became angry about the way the poor were treated.

Crime and Punishment		
Who were the Peelers?	First on street police in England. Introduced by Sir Robert Peel in 1829	
What were considered minor crimes and how were they punished?	Drunkenness, being without employment when able and pickpocketing	These were punished by hard labour or imprisonment
What were major crimes and how were they punished?	Burglary and murder.	Punishable by death. Executions were held in Public.