

Name:

Date:

KS2 Quiz

Unit title: How have children's lives changed?

1 What does childhood mean?

- A The time between infancy and adolescence.
- B The time between infancy and old age.
- C The time between adolescence and old age.
- D The time between infancy and the age of 20.

2 What was an apprentice?

- A A person who paid to learn a trade or occupation.
- B A person who did not work and looked after a family.
- C A person learning an occupation.
- D A person who was an expert in their job.

3 Why did children need to work in the Tudor and Victorian periods?

- A There were not enough adult workers in England.
- B To help support themselves and their families.
- C Their parents wanted them to work and pay for their leisure activities.
- D The Tudor monarchs passed a law saying children had to work.

4 Tudor apprentices had to swear an oath to do what?

- A They had to be loyal to the king or queen and obey all the laws.
- B They had to send all their wages back to their families.
- C They had to agree to go to church every Sunday.
- D They had to be loyal to their master and work for them for the next seven years.

5 What kind of jobs did Victorian children have?

- A They worked in shops and museums.
- B They cleaned the streets and beaches.
- C They worked in textile mills, coal mines, as chimney sweeps and as servants.
- D There were laws banning children from working.

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6 Why is Lord Shaftesbury historically significant?

- A He wanted to improve poor working conditions and for children to have an education.
- B He stopped children from working.
- C He founded homes for children.
- D He wrote books about working children.

7 What does 'leisure' mean?

- A A type of job children did.
- B Free time spent relaxing, entertaining or enjoying themselves.
- C A specific type of sports played in the Victorian times.
- D Working very hard without rest.

8 What activities did a child find at a Victorian fair?

- A Roller coasters, water rides, ferris wheels and log rides.
- B Carousels, hook-a-duck, the big wheel, helter skelters and games.
- C Pageants, plays, dice games and food.
- D Candy floss, fish, football and cricket.

9 Why did so many children die at a young age in the Tudor and Victorian periods?

- A They developed diseases like the plague or flu for which there was no cure.
- B Living conditions were cramped so diseases spread quickly.
- C They did not have a clean water supply.
- D All of the above.

10 What medical improvements have occurred since the Victorian period? Select all that apply.

- A Antibiotics which killed infections.
- B Vaccinations prevented illnesses.
- C Nurses and doctors came to your home to see you.
- D Everyone could afford to pay to see a private doctor.