

# What can the census tell us about the local area?

## Overview

Children will be investigating the census records of different areas; children make inferences about the lives of people from the past. They explore what the census can show about Victorian jobs, the suffrage movement and the interwar period. Children identify how the census changes and consider the usefulness and limitations of census data. They will also plan and carry out their own enquiries about who lived in their local school area.

## Essential Knowledge

- Identify the type of information the census gives about people.
- Use the census to make inferences about people from the past.
- Create questions about Victorian working conditions and the thoughts and feelings of a Victorian working child.
- Identify and describe the changes between periods of time using the census.
- Use other primary and secondary sources to verify the data in a census.
- Use a range of sources, including the census, to build an understanding of a period.
- Describe the changes in the 1921 census.
- Plan a local history enquiry using the census

## Hook into a Book



What is a census?

What can we learn about the Victorians from this document?

Why did some women refuse to fill out the census in 1911?

What does the census suggest about the jobs available in the 1800s?

What changed in the 1921 Census?

Who lived in our local area in the past?

## Activate Prior Knowledge

### EY

- Beginning to recognise similarities and differences between the past and today.
- Using photographs and stories to compare the past with the present day.
- Recognise significant dates for them (birthday).

### KS1

- Look at the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.
- Compare aspects of life in different periods.

*Context: How have toys changed? How was school different in the past?*

### LKS2

- Identifying the jobs Tudor and Victorian children had
- What was it like in Victorian times?
- Study of the Romans, Bronze, Iron and Stone Age

*Context: How have children's lives changed?*

### KS3

- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.



<b>census</b>	An official survey recording information about a population.
<b>decade</b> 🔑	Ten years.
<b>Head of Household</b>	The main person responsible for earning money and making important decisions for the household.
<b>historical enquiry</b> 🔑	The process of investigating the past by asking questions, examining sources and piecing together how things happened.
<b>inference</b>	Using the clues in sources to form an idea.
<b>local history</b>	The study of the history of an area, looking at its past events, people and changes over time.
<b>occupation</b> 🔑	A person's job or profession.
<b>politics</b> 🔑	Activities or ideas involved in making decisions for a country, city or group.
<b>reliable</b> 🔑	Something or someone that can be trusted.
<b>suffrage</b> 🔑	The right to vote in political elections.

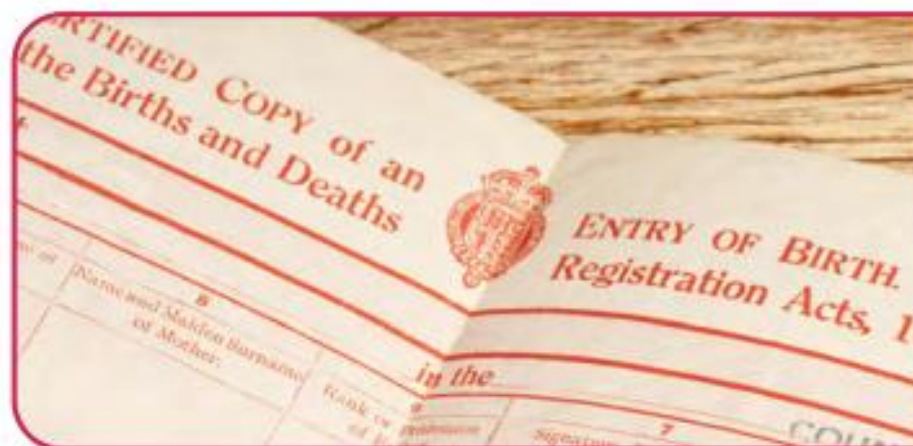
### What sources can provide information about the local area?

The image shows a historical census document with handwritten entries. The entries include names of parishes and their corresponding population figures. For example, 'St. Pancras' has a population of 2,716, and 'St. Mary, Abchurch' has a population of 3,127. The document is organized into columns, with the first column listing the parishes and the second column listing the population figures.

The census is a survey collecting information from every household in the country. It can be used to focus on specific people and places or to identify changes in a particular household over a period of time. It contains information such as the names of people living in a household, their ages, occupations, places of birth, their relationship to the head of household and the number of rooms in a dwelling.



### Key vocabulary



Birth, marriage and death records not only identify and confirm births, marriages and deaths but also give extra information such as who witnessed marriages and people's occupations.



Old maps or plans of the local area show what it was like in the past and allow people to identify how the local area has changed.





## The history of the census timeline

