

Key Objective and rationale

- I will use a range of sources to find out about a particular aspect of the past.
- I will evaluate the usefulness of historical sources.
- I will consider a range of factors when discussing the reliability of sources.
- I will make increasingly complex interpretations using more than one source of evidence.
- I will begin to interpret simple statistical sources.

This builds on our learning of the impact of World War II on the people of Britain and the change in women's roles. We will learn that members of society standing up for their rights can be the cause of change.

Important things I will know

- The census is carried out every ten years and is used to help plan the services that a community might need.
- Information included in a census: a person's name, age, occupation, birthplace and relationship to the head of household.
- Other sources that can be used to find out about a local area: records of births, marriages and deaths; maps; factory and other work records.
- The census collected information from one night and some information could be missing as not everyone completed it.

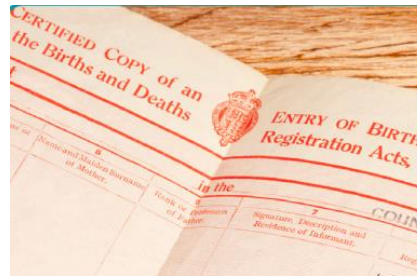
Important sources that help to find out about my local area

Parish	Population 1871	Population 1881	Population 1891	Population 1901
St. Margaret, Salisbury	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
St. Pancras	2,176	2,176	2,176	2,176
St. Mary, Salisbury	3,176	3,176	3,176	3,176
St. Andrew, Salisbury	4,176	4,176	4,176	4,176
St. Martin, Salisbury	5,176	5,176	5,176	5,176
St. George, Salisbury	6,176	6,176	6,176	6,176
St. James, Salisbury	7,176	7,176	7,176	7,176
St. Michael, Salisbury	8,176	8,176	8,176	8,176
St. Peter, Salisbury	9,176	9,176	9,176	9,176
St. Mary, Salisbury	10,176	10,176	10,176	10,176
St. John, Salisbury	11,176	11,176	11,176	11,176
St. David, Salisbury	12,176	12,176	12,176	12,176
St. Nicholas, Salisbury	13,176	13,176	13,176	13,176
St. Edmund, Salisbury	14,176	14,176	14,176	14,176
St. Giles, Salisbury	15,176	15,176	15,176	15,176
St. Andrew, Salisbury	16,176	16,176	16,176	16,176
St. Mary, Salisbury	17,176	17,176	17,176	17,176
St. John, Salisbury	18,176	18,176	18,176	18,176
St. David, Salisbury	19,176	19,176	19,176	19,176
St. Nicholas, Salisbury	20,176	20,176	20,176	20,176
St. Edmund, Salisbury	21,176	21,176	21,176	21,176
St. Giles, Salisbury	22,176	22,176	22,176	22,176
St. Andrew, Salisbury	23,176	23,176	23,176	23,176
St. Mary, Salisbury	24,176	24,176	24,176	24,176
St. John, Salisbury	25,176	25,176	25,176	25,176
St. David, Salisbury	26,176	26,176	26,176	26,176
St. Nicholas, Salisbury	27,176	27,176	27,176	27,176
St. Edmund, Salisbury	28,176	28,176	28,176	28,176
St. Giles, Salisbury	29,176	29,176	29,176	29,176
St. Andrew, Salisbury	30,176	30,176	30,176	30,176

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 about people such as names, ages, occupations, places of birth, their relationship to the head of household and the number of rooms in a dwelling.



Local newspapers are a valuable source of information on the local area. They reflect the period in which they were written and provide details about local people and significant events.



Birth, marriage and death records 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 you to identify how your local area has changed.



Disciplinary concepts

- Change and continuity
- Cause and consequence
- Similarities and differences
- Sources of evidence
- Historical interpretation










Historical enquiry

- Posing historical questions
- Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence
- Evaluating and drawing conclusions
- Communicating findings

Substantive concepts

- Civilisation (social and cultural)

Important vocabulary I will learn and use

census	An official survey of the population, which is carried out every ten years.	
enumerator	A person employed to collect census forms and enter the data into an enumeration book.	
Head of household	The person who earns money to support a household and makes important family decisions.	
governess	A person employed to teach a child in their home.	
inference	A conclusion reached by using evidence.	
observation	A statement based on something seen or heard.	
occupation	A person's job or profession.	
scholar	A term used on the census to mean someone attending school or a child.	
suffragette	A woman who campaigned for the right to vote.	

The History of the Census timeline

