

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.

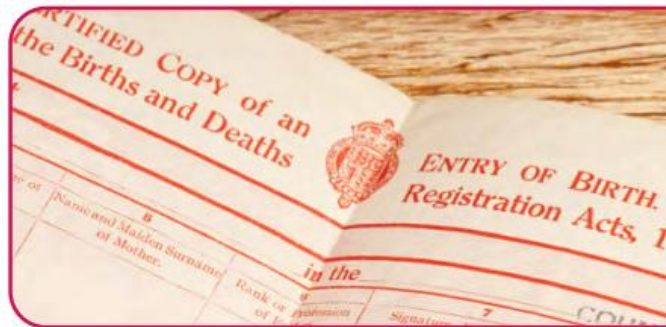
What sources can provide information about the local area?



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.



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.



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.

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

The history of the census timeline

