

Year 7 - Childhood

Childhood - typically the time before a person turns 13 and becomes a teenager but can refer to the time up to the age of 18.

19 th Century Context	Key Terms	Poetic Terminology
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wealthy parents sent their children to fee-paying schools or employed a governess. Boys' schooling was considered more important, and they were taught academic and functional skills Girls rarely attended school – some wealthy girls attended boarding schools Girls were taught sewing, needlework, drawing, and music. Teaching was mainly by rote, with children learning things by simply repeating and memorizing what was said by their teachers. There was little room for creativity or developing talents; an emphasis was placed on learning to read and write The poor were initially introduced to school thanks to the 'Sunday school' based in churches 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public schools - an independent secondary school with entrance exams. Public schools in England are not run by the government. Comprehensive schools - schools for primary or secondary aged children that do not select their intake on the basis of academic achievement. Ragged schools - charitable organisations dedicated to the free education of destitute children in 19th century Britain 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Simile – comparing two items using the words <i>like</i> or <i>as</i>. Personification – when a writer gives any human quality, action, or attribute to non-human things. Symbolism – when an item, object is used to represent an idea Metaphor – comparing two items by stating one thing is another.
Important Dates	Influential figures	Structural features of poetry
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1840s - 'Ragged Schools' began to be more widely available in London 1844 - children working in factories were to be given six-half-days schools every week. 1870 - all parts of Britain required to provide schools to children aged 5 to 12. Many children still didn't go to school as they couldn't afford it. They worked and earned money for the family instead. 1880 - children between the ages of 5 and 10 must attend school 1891 – the state payed school fees up to ten shillings per week. This was to help poor children attend school. 1893 - the school leaving age was raised to 11. 1944 - school leaving age rises to 15 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Dickens – a social reformer and champion of children's education in the 19th C. John Pounds - a Portsmouth shoemaker. In 1818 Pounds began teaching poor children without charging fees. Malala Yousafzai – campaigned for girls' right to education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stanza (or verse) – a section of a poem - similar to paragraphs in writing Repetition – repeating words or phrases throughout a text Enjambement – when lines of poetry run on to the next line Caesura – pauses within lines due to punctuation