

Questions

1. How were teachers different in Victorian times? Tick **one**.

- ☐ they were nicer
- ☐ they were really funny
- ☐ they wore black dresses
- ☐ they were stricter

2. **Classrooms were often really big.**

How many children could you sometimes get in a church school class?

3. **In 1880, the law changed.** After that, every child had to go to school.

Explain why this was a good thing?

4. Matching (drawing lines).

9:10 – 10:10 ●

12:00 – 2:00 ●

4:30 – 5:00 ●

● Reading

● Bible work

● Lunch

5. What might be the punishment if you were rude? Tick **one**.

- ☐ miss golden time
- ☐ sent home
- ☐ no stickers
- ☐ the cane

6. Number these to show the order that they appear in the text.
The first one has been done for you.

1	Life in a Victorian school was very different from today.
	Days were very long.
	The ink was in a pot called an inkwell.
	Pupils called male teachers, 'Sir'.
	In some schools, pupils were beaten with a leather strap.

7. What does 'dunce' mean?

Answers

1. How were teachers different in Victorian times? Tick **one**.

- ☐ they were nicer
- ☐ they were really funny
- ☐ they wore black dresses
- ☒ **they were stricter**

2. **Classrooms were often really big.**

How many children could you sometimes get in a church school class?

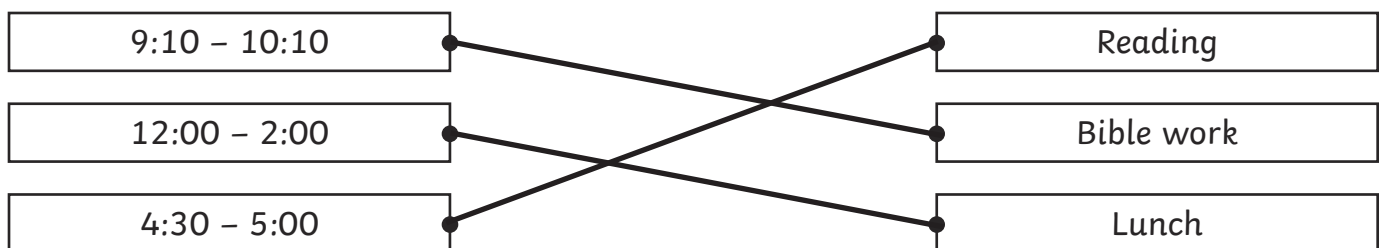
You could get 100 pupils in the class.

3. **In 1880, the law changed.** After that, every child had to go to school.

Explain why this was a good thing?

Pupils' own responses, such as: It was a good thing because everyone had the chance to go to school and learn something, not just boys or the rich children.

4. Matching (drawing lines).



5. What might be the punishment if you were rude? Tick **one**.

- ☐ miss golden time
- ☐ sent home
- ☐ no stickers
- ☒ **the cane**

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3	Days were very long.
4	The ink was in a pot called an inkwell.
2	Pupils called male teachers, 'Sir'.
5	In some schools, pupils were beaten with a leather strap.

7. What does 'dunce' mean?

'Dunce' means 'stupid'.

Questions

1. What did some charities and churches provide?

2. In 1880, a law was passed saying what? Tick **one**.

- ☐ that girls should be taught at home
- ☐ that boys had to go to school
- ☐ that all children between five and ten had to go to school
- ☐ that teachers could use the cane

3. **Instead of learning in a fun way, children often had to memorise things.**

Would you like to learn this way? Give reasons in your answer.

4. List **three** lessons a girl might do in the afternoon, according to the Victorian school day example.

5. Why were windows high up in Victorian classrooms? Tick **one**.

- ☐ to let in more light
- ☐ because it was easier for stargazing
- ☐ it looked better
- ☐ so children could concentrate

6. Number these to show the order that they appear in the text.

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	This is a stick that the teacher would hit the pupil with.
	scripture (Bible work)
	The classrooms usually had an abacus....
1only some children went to school in Victorian times.
	The ink was held in little pots in the desk called inkwells.

7. Link these actions with the correct punishment, according to the text.

skipping school	hung from the ceiling in a basket
not understanding	dunce's hat
being really naughty	the cane

8. Write down **one** good thing about life in Victorian schools and **one** bad thing. Explain why you think this.

Answers

1. What did some charities and churches provide?

Some charities and churches provided free schools for poor children.

2. In 1880, a law was passed saying what? Tick **one**.

- ☐ that girls should be taught at home
- ☐ that boys had to go to school
- ☒ **that all children between five and ten had to go to school**
- ☐ that teachers could use the cane

3. **Instead of learning in a fun way, children often had to memorise things.**

Would you like to learn this way? Give reasons in your answer.

Pupils' own response, such as: I don't think I would like to learn that way as it is hard to remember everything and chanting the times tables would be embarrassing if I got it wrong. I like learning maths by playing games or when my teacher helps me on my own.

4. List **three** lessons a girl might do in the afternoon, according to the Victorian school day example.

Three from: drill/PE, cooking, science, reading.

5. Why were windows high up in Victorian classrooms? Tick **one**.

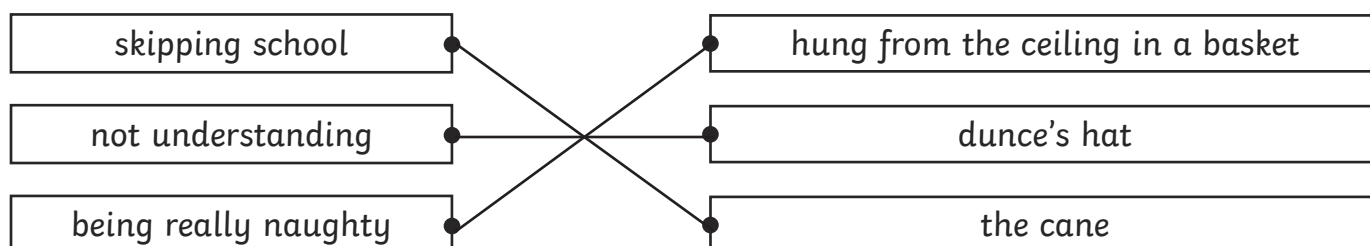
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7. Link these actions with the correct punishment, according to the text.



8. Write down **one** good thing about life in Victorian schools and **one** bad thing. Explain why you think this.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I would have hated the punishments if I was naughty. It would have been scary to face the cane for being lazy or rude. Then again, having two hours for lunch sounds pretty good as that would give me more time to have fun and play.

Questions

1. What is a **governess** and what did they do in the 1800s?

2. What happened in 1880? Explain why this was a good thing.

3. Tick the **three** Rs.

- ☐ reading
- ☐ religious studies (scripture)
- ☐ writing
- ☐ arithmetic

4. Do you think religion was important in Victorian schools? Explain your answer.

5. Why was slate useful in the Victorian classroom?

6. What might happen if a pupil was **really** naughty?

7. Why don't you think schools use dunce's hats anymore?

8. Link these actions with the correct punishment, according to the text.

inkwell

scripture

abacus

writing

Bible

arithmetic

Answers

- What is a **governess** and what did they do in the 1800s?
A governess is woman who teaches children in their home. In the 1800s a lot of them taught girls from rich families.
- What happened in 1880? Explain why this was a good thing.
In 1880, a law was passed saying that every child between the ages of five and ten had to go to school. This was good because it gave every child the chance of a school education, not just boys from rich families.
- Tick the **three** Rs.
☒ **reading**
☐ religious studies (scripture)
☒ **writing**
☒ **arithmetic**
- Do you think religion was important in Victorian schools? Explain your answer.
Pupils' own responses (with a 'yes'), such as: Yes, I think religion was very important in Victorian schools. If you look at the example of a Victorian school day, it starts off with prayers, then scripture (which is Bible work), then they have prayers again at the end of the day. This shows me religion was very important.
- Why was slate useful in the Victorian classroom?
Slate was useful because the children could write on it and then wipe the words away like a whiteboard.
- What might happen if a pupil was **really** naughty?
If a pupil was really naughty, they might be beaten with a leather strap or hung from the ceiling in a wicker basket.
- Why don't you think schools use dunce's hats anymore?
Pupils' own responses, such as: I don't think schools use dunce's hats anymore because it is cruel to the child who has to wear it. It might not be their fault that they don't understand something and to make them wear a 'stupid' hat wouldn't be fair.
- Link these actions with the correct punishment, according to the text.

