



Date: _____ Name: _____ Number: _____

MARK SCHEME – Diamond Band 17 – HARD TIMES Growing Up In The Victorian Age

Page 3: Look at the paragraph beginning '*Queen Victoria ruled Britain...*'. Which word in this paragraph means outstanding and impressive in appearance, extent or style? (WORDS)

grand

Look at the section titled 'Home Life'. Draw a line from the statement to either Poor Victorian Home, Wealthy Victorian Home or both. (KNOWL)

Children would often share a bed with their parents.

Furnished with strong, coloured wallpaper.

Their homes would feel cold to us.

Had only 2 rooms.

Wealthy Victorian Home

Poor Victorian Home

Their houses were called back-to-back houses.

Inside, it was very dark.

Wealthy

Poor

Both

Look at the section titled; 'Going to School'.

List 3 features that have not changed in schools since Victorian times.

Accept:

Use of books.

Use of a board at the front.

Reading, writing and maths are still taught.

Pupils are still disciplined (though not in the same way).

Also accept: Pupils face the teacher at the front.

Page 15: How did Queen Victoria impact Victorian fashion? (KNOWL)

Queen Victoria's love for Scotland set off a trend for tartan trousers and kilts.

Pages 22 – 23: Why was coal so important to the Victorians? (KNOWL)

Coal was needed to power their factories, steam ships and trains as well as for heating and cooking.

Page 24: Why was the job of a trapper so important? (KNOWL)

They opened and closed the doors in the mine shafts to allow dangerous gases to escape to reduce the chance of explosions happening.

Pages 28 – 29: Who do you think had the most dangerous job, scavengers piecers? Explain your answer below, making reference to the text. (KNOWL)

Accept answers that indicate that scavenger's jobs were more dangerous due to them crawling underneath machinery that was in operation to collect the fluff.

Page 32: Explain how 'phossy jaw' occurs. (KNOWL)

Phossy jaw is caused by breathing in dangerous phosphorus fumes over a long period of time.

Look at the section titled; 'In the Mills & Factories'.

Why do you suppose the workers in the factories and mills never complained about their work? (INF)

Accept:

- The workers were desperate for the money.
- The workers were poorly treated by masters if they disobeyed.
- Beatings were common.

Do not accept

Answers that do not link the workers' fear or need for money, e.g. *They didn't want to cause a fuss.*

Pages 42 – 43: How did the lives of poor children begin to change?(KNOWL)

Accept any of the following points:

Journalists began writing about their experiences.

Henry Mayhew began writing about the lives of poor people working in London.

Charles Booth wrote reports which shocked people.

People were shocked when reading reports on the treatment of the poor and began to campaign government for change.

Look at the sections titled; 'In the Mills – Factories' and 'On the Land'.

Which children had better conditions? Use the information in the text, as well as your own knowledge, to choose one and write 3 reasons why.

I think: (Tick one)

- ☐ Children who worked in the mills and factories had better conditions.
- ☐ Children who worked on the land had better conditions.

Explain why:

Pupils will be able to draw upon a whole host of reasons as to why they believe one is better than the other. Therefore, the answers below are given as a guide only, and your professional judgement will still be required.

Mills and factories

- Many were warm places during the winter.
- There were more places in the cities to find jobs.
- Wages were higher.
- They worked alongside adults, learning their trade.

On the land

- Fewer children died of industrial diseases as the air around them was cleaner.
- Less likely to be caught in moving machinery and killed accidentally.