History Knowledge Overview Year 5: Make Poverty History **Timeline:** Christopher Invention of French End of Columbus discovers Revolution writing Roman Empire America Ancient Age Medieval Age Prehistory Modern Age Contemporary Age (3000 BC-476AD (476 AD- 1492) (1492-1789) before 3000 BC) (1789-today) Welfare Old Poor Law New Poor Lay Beginning (1834)State (1601) of (1945)enclosure and dissolution of history. monasteries Vocabulary: The state of being Poverty Old Poor Law: extremely poor. The state of being rich. Wealth Valuable possessions or money Facts or information that Evidence show whether something is true or untrue. A document that was Primary written or an object which Source **New Poor Law:** was created, in the time period being studied.

In 1834, the government introduced a new national system of workhouses. Poor people could now only get help if they were prepared to leave their homes and go into a workhouse. The conditions in workhouses were deliberately harsh to discourage people from wanting to go there.

Thomas Coram

Thomas Coram was a campaigner whose greatest achievement was the Foundling Hospital. Born in 1668, Thomas Coram lost his mother when he was just three years old. His family was not rich or well connected, and he received a basic education. He was shocked to find abandoned children on the streets of London and campaigned to create a place for them to live.

Welfare State:

In 1945, the government introduced reforms which aimed to ensure that people were cared for from birth to death. They included the National Health Service, free education for all, pensions for the elderly and better housing.

Is poverty a crime?

Believe it or not, in the past people were sometimes punished for being poor. But why are some people rich and some people poor? In this unit of work, we will consider these questions and what has been done to try to make poverty

HARLES DICK

In 1601, the government made laws which ordered each local area to support the poor people living there. Each area had to build an 'almshouse' for people unable to work and to provide work for those who could work. People who refused to work or who begged were called 'vagabonds' and punished harshly or even killed.



