

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.
reliable 🔑	Something or someone that can be trusted.
suffrage 🔑	The right to vote in political elections.

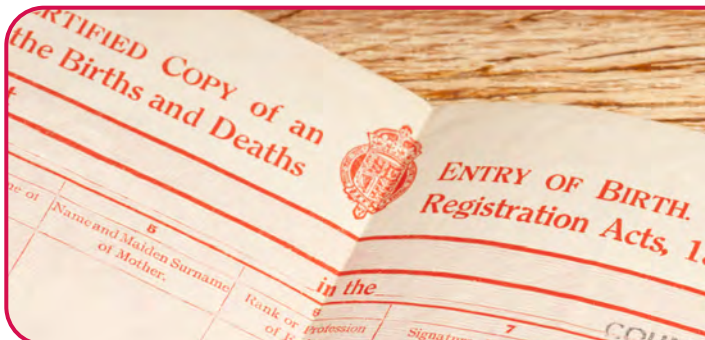
What sources can provide information about the local area?



Parish	1870	1881
St Pancras	2,716	3,111
St Mary Abchurch	3,127	3,812
St Andrew Undershaft	3,229	3,541
City of London Union	4,514	5,922
St Martin in the Fields	315	374
St George Hanover Square	481	519
St James Westminster	119	148
St Margaret St John Westminster	917	1,094
St Mary Redcliffe	1,777	2,045
St Mary Lambeth	4,115	4,778

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.

Key vocabulary



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.



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.

The history of the census timeline

