



Summer Year 5/6 Victorians

Key Dates

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1838	Queen Victoria crowned aged 18.
1840	Queen Victoria married Prince Albert.
1842	Children under 10 can no longer work in underground mines.
1844	Children aged 8-13 can no longer work for more than 6.5 hours per day.
1856	Each county has to have its own police force.
1861	Prince Albert died of typhoid .
1864	Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps.
1870	Schools are built for children aged 5-10.
1872	The first FA Cup Final takes place.
1880	The Education Act makes schooling compulsory for all children aged 5-10.
1901	Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII becomes King.

The Victorian Era

The period of time between 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria reigned over Britain. During her 63 year reign, there was a huge contrast between how the rich and poor Victorians lived. Queen Victoria led the expansion of the British empire and saw major changes to all aspects of Britain due to exciting discoveries and inventions.



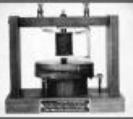
Vocabulary

industry	A group of companies that all produce the same thing.
Industrial Revolution	A time of major change in the way products were made.
migrate	Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions
typhoid	A bacterial infection that can spread throughout the body.
workhouses	Huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work
gruel	Cheap porridge
reformer	a person who makes changes to something in order to improve it.
Ragged school	charitable organisations dedicated to the free education of destitute children
Chrystal Palace	Where the Great Exhibition Exhibition, was held - an international exhibition which took place in Hyde Park, London, from 1 May to 15 October 1851.
slum	Part of the city where the poor lived in squalid conditions
cholera	bacterial disease usually spread through contaminated water.

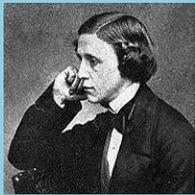
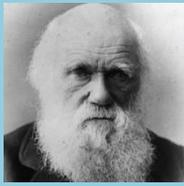
The Industrial Revolution

A period of huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900. Before the Industrial Revolution, Britain was a rural country, most people lived off the land with livestock. People began to realise that coal and steam could be used to power factories, large machines, flour and cotton mills. This reduced the time it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made and so the Industrial Revolution began. Huge factories were built and towns expanded. People would migrate to the towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories. Houses for workers were built closer to the factories. Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting people and goods quickly and cheaply all across the country.

Key Inventions

1800s- Railway Network	1838- Photography	1840- Penny Black Stamp	1843- Christmas Cards
			
1852- British Pillar Post Box	1852- Public Flushing Toilet	1863- London Underground Railway	1872- The Penny-Farthing Bicycle
			
1876- Telephone	1879- Electric Bulb	1885- Petrol Motor Car	1895- X-rays
			

Significant Figures

		
Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) Pioneering nurse who helped raise standards of hygiene and therefore save lives	Charles Dickens (1812-1870) ... Author and social critic	Robert Peel (1788 - 1850) ... Prime Minister twice and created the police force- known as 'peelers'
Dr Barnardo (1845-1905) ... Philanthropist and reformer	Ada Lovelace (1815-1852) Mathematician and writer	Lord Shaftesbury (1801-1885) Apolitician who attempted to improve children's lives during the Victorian times
		
Lewis Carroll (1832-1898) English Mathematician, writer and author of <i>Alice in Wonderland</i> .	Charles Darwin (1809-1882) ... Scientist famous for The Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection	Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806-59)... Engineer famous for his railways and bridges

Useful links and resources <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/ks2-the-victorians/z48bnrd>
<https://www.history.org.uk/primary/categories/lessons-the-victorians>
<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/victorians.html>

