

The Victorians

What will I learn by the end?

- To know the dates of the Victorian era
- To learn about Queen Victoria; her roles as Queen and her relationship with Parliament
- To understand the role of the Industrial Revolution and how this affected Britain.
- To know about daily life for socio-economic groups in Victorian England (homes, school, jobs, nutrition etc.)
- To learn about significant figures in Victorian Britain
- To learn about the untold stories of Britons who made a significant contribution
- To learn about key inventions that we still use today

Concept Links/ Prior Knowledge

- Be able to plot events on a timeline showing relevant centuries and decades
- Explain how events from the past impact on the present
- Be able to research the impact of an event or period on different groups e.g. young/old, rich / poor, male/female
- To understand the concept of Monarchy and Government and the roles they play
- To know basic facts about Queen Victoria and her family.
- To know about Victorian toys

Sticky Learning

New History Knowledge

- To know key facts about Queen Victoria, her reign and her relationship with Parliament.
- To learn about the Industrial Revolution and how it changed Britain.
- To know about Victorians who have made a significant contribution- inventors, architects, artists.
- To learn about the untold stories of Victorian black women- Fanny Eaton, Sarah Forbes Bonetta and Mary Seacole.

New History Skills

- Plan an historical enquiry by identifying the question/ theme, locating evidence and evaluating that evidence
- Be able to identify trends in changes that have occurred over time
- Be able to explain the significance of an event, a change or a person's contribution
- Present the outcomes of research in the most appropriate way based on the information and audience
- Organise information from an historical enquiry to be able to present their conclusion or point of view

Vocabulary

- Reign
- Empire
- State
- Government
- Parliament
- Democracy
- Governess
- Wealth
- Economy
- Socio-economic
- Society
- Poverty
- Workhouse
- Industrialisation
- Revolution
- Ragged
- The Class System
- Upper, middle, working

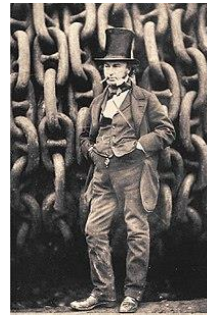
Significant Figures and Images



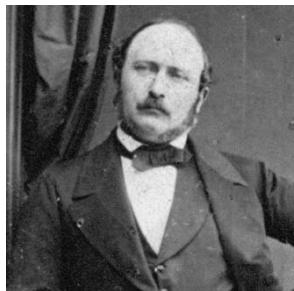
Queen Victoria



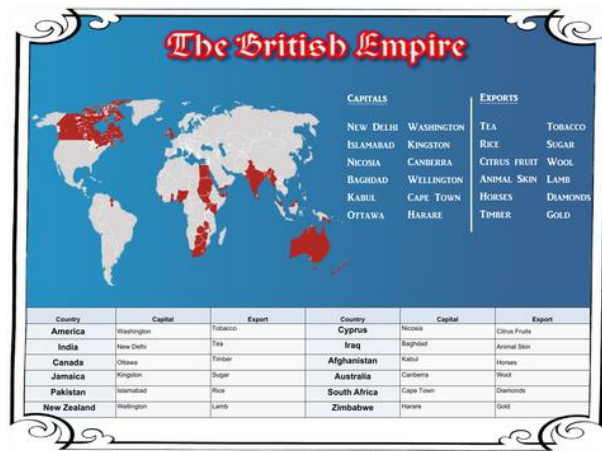
Dr Barnardo









Isambard Kingdom Brunel





Prince Albert



1837	William IV died and his niece Victoria became Queen at the age of 18	
1837	Houses of Parliament built	
1838	The first photograph taken, by Louis Daguerre in France and William Henry Fox-Talbot in Britain.	
1839 - 1842	Britain defeated China in the Opium War and made China sign the Treaty of Nanking. Britain was given Hong Kong.	
1840	February 6 - Britain claims New Zealand as a colony to head off proposed French settlements.	
1840	The first postage stamps (Penny Post) came into use	
1840	Queen Victoria married Prince Albert	
1841	The Great Western Railway from Bristol to London was completed offering a journey of only four hours.	
1842	The Mines Act stopped children under 10 from working in the mines.	
1842	Assassination attempt on Queen Victoria by John Francis	
1843	Britain claims the former Boer republic of Natal as a British colony.	
1843	Charles Dickens published A Christmas Carol. It sold out completely in 6 days.	
1844	The Factory Act stops children between 8 and 13 working more than 6.5 hours a day.	
1845 - 1849	Ireland  suffered the Great Potato Famine when entire crops of potatoes, the staple Irish food, were ruined. The famine was a consequence of the appearance of blight, the potato fungus. About 800,000 people died as a result of the famine. A large number of people migrated to Britain, the United States, Canada and Australia.	
1844-1845	8,000km of railway track built across Britain	++++

1850s	The first post boxes were built
1850	Workhouses opened to try to help the poorest people who had no money. In return for their labour, the workers were given a bed and basic food.
1851	The Great Exhibition opened at Crystal Palace by Prince Albert. Census showed just over half of Britain's population (of 20 million) lived in towns
1851	The first free public library opened in Winchester.
1851	London is now Britain's largest city, with 2.4 million
1851	Ice Cream is invented by Jacob Fussell, in the USA
1852	The first public flushing toilet opens in London
1854-1856	The Crimean War fought by Britain and France against Russia
1854	A cholera epidemic led to demands for a clean water supply and proper sewage systems in the big cities
1856	Britain defeated Russia in the Crimean War
1856	Police forces now in every town
1858	The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act, ending the rule of the East India company and bringing India under British rule . November 1 - Queen Victoria is crowned Empress of India.
1861	Death of Prince Albert from Typhoid
1863	The first underground railway is opened in London. The foundation of the Football Association 
1864	A law bans boys under 10 from working as chimney sweeps.
1868	The last public hanging
1869	The first Sainsbury's shop open in Dury Lane, London

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1870	Schools provided for 5 - 10 year olds
1871	Queen Victoria opens the Albert Hall 
1871	Bank Holiday Act introduced, allowing banks to close a few days a year
1872	First FA Cup Final
1875	Captain Matthew Webb became the first man to swim the English Channel. It took him 22 hours.
1876	Queen Victoria was crowned the Empress of India 
1876	Scotsman Alexander Bell invented the telephone Primary education was made compulsory
1877	The world's first recording of the human voice was heard when the inventor of the phonograph, Thomas Edison, recited 'Mary Had A Little Lamb' and played it back
1878	The first public electric lighting in London, replacing the old gas lamps, which had to be lit by hand every evening.
1880	The Education Act makes compulsory schooling for all children between 5 and 10.
1881	London's Natural History Museum opened
1883	January - Britain takes complete control of Egypt.
1883	First electric railway
1887	Britain establishes the colony of Nigeria in Africa.
1887	The invention of the gramophone
1891	Free education for every child aged 5-13
1896	The speed limit for horseless carriages in Britain was raised from 4 m.p.h. to 14 m.p.h.
1901	Queen Victoria died. Her son, Edward VII , became King. Population of Britain 40 million 