

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

Vocabular

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

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| 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  |