



# The Victorians



Victorian Empire (World)

Tudors (1465-1603)	Stuarts (1603-1714)	Georgian (1714-1837)	Victorian (1837-1901)	Edwardian (1901-1910)
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Timeline								
1837	1838	1840	1854-1856	1864	1870	1878	1888	1901
William IV dies and Victoria becomes Queen	Slavery is abolished in the British Empire	Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert	The Crimean War	It becomes illegal for children to work as chimney sweeps	The Education Act allows children to be schooled	Thomas Edison invents the lightbulb	The Football League starts	Queen Victoria dies



## 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**.

## Rich and Poor

There was a big difference between rich and poor in Victorian times. Rich people could afford lots of treats like holidays, fancy clothes, and even telephones when they were invented. Poor people – even children – had to work hard in factories, mines (until the Mine Act of 1842) or workhouses. They didn't get paid very much money. Rich people didn't have dangerous jobs like these. In fact, some didn't even have to work!

### Famous figures:

#### Charles Darwin

Wrote 'The Origin of the Species' and came up with the theory of evolution.

#### Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)

In charge of nursing during the Crimean War, she saved many lives and continued to improve hospitals afterwards. She received the Royal Red Cross in 1883.

#### Dr Barnardo

A missionary who set up homes for poor, homeless children with food, shelter and training. He rescued around 60,000 children

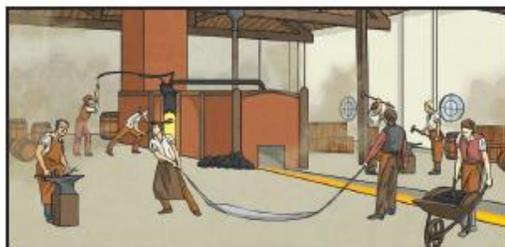
Charles Dickens A famous Victorian author who wrote Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol and Great Expectations

## Schools

After the Education Act of 1870 was passed, many schools were built with a focus on reading, writing and arithmetic. Boys and girls were separated with boys learning woodwork whilst girls were taught about housework. They wrote with chalk on slate and schools were very strict. They ensured all children wrote with their right hands and both the cane and a dunce's hat were used as punishments.

## 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
			

Key Vocabulary	
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by a single king or queen. The British Empire was the largest the world had ever seen.
Industry	A group of companies that all produce the same thing.
Revolution	A big change in something.
Industrial Revolution	A time of major change in the way products were made. Products often made by hand began to be made by machines in factories and mills.
Livestock	Farm animals
Migrate	Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions.
Disease	Illnesses, many of which were very dangerous. For example, Cholera, Small Pox and Typhoid. Due to drinking dirty water, Cholera spread and killed up to 23,000 people between 1846 and 1860.
Coronation	The formal service making a person king or queen of a country.

Upper class	Wealthy people, often estate owners who had a lot of money and servants.
Middle Class	The middle of the Victorian class system, including lawyers and small shop keepers.
Working Class	The bottom of the Victorian class system, including skilled mechanics and servants.
Poverty	People living in poverty do not have enough money to clothe or feed themselves.
Workhouse	Places set up by the government where poor people with no money could go and be given a bed, food and work. Many had very harsh rules.
Slum	Poorest, most overcrowded and uncared for part of a town or city.
Humanitarianism	To take action to prevent or ease suffering. To protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings.