

# The Victorians

## Timeline of events

1837	1837	1838	1840	1841	1842	1864	1891	1901
William IV dies, marking the end of the Georgian period. His niece - Victorian - is crowned Queen.	Victoria crowned Queen at the age of 18. The Victorian era begins.	Slavery abolished across the British empire - over 700,000 slaves freed.	Queen Victoria marries her cousin - Prince Albert (a German prince)	The Great Western Railway - from Bristol to London - is completed.	A new law 'The Mines Act' is put into force, preventing children from being employed.	It becomes illegal for children under 10 to sweep chimneys.	Free education for every child.	Queen Victoria dies. Her son, Edward the VII becomes King. We enter into the Edwardian period.

### Key Knowledge

You will learn:

- That the Victorian **era** is named after Queen Victoria who **reigned** over the **British empire** from her **Coronation** at the age of 18 until she died in 1901 aged 81.
- That the Victorian **era** is very different to the one we know today. It was a time of great **wealth** and **poverty** as well as a **period** of invention and scientific discovery.
- That Britain was a powerful country during this era due to the **British Empire**. It was the richest country in the world in 1850.
- Only **wealthy** children went to school. Poorer children had to work and never learned to read or write.



### Key Vocabulary

Monarch - a head of state (king or queen)	Class system - a grouping of people into social categories.
Reign - the period in which a monarch rules.	Ethics - moral principles of what is right and wrong.
British Empire - a group of nations or peoples under the British government.	Workers' rights - a legal entitlement that the employer must follow.
Industrial Revolution - time of invention and change to industries.	Agriculture - the science and work of raising crops and farm animals.
Workhouse - a place for poor people to work in exchange for accommodation.	Hygiene - principles of keeping yourself and your environment clean.
Orphan - a child whose parents have died.	Compulsory - required by a rule or the law.
Chronology - the arrangement of events in the order they occur.	Wealthy - having a great deal of money or assets.
Sources - a place from which something comes.	Paupers - a very poor person.
Period/era - a period of time in history.	Poverty - lacking the resources to meet your basic needs.
Working conditions - the environment in which people are working.	Coronation - the ceremony of crowning a king or queen.
Mass produced - manufactured in large quantities.	Telegram - a message sent by telegraph.

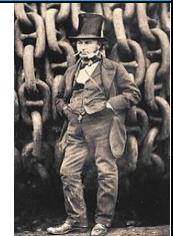
### Key People

Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806-1859) An English engineer who was considered to be one of the most important figures of the **Industrial Revolution**.

Charles Dickens (1812-1870) A famous British author who wrote Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol and many more.

Florence Nightingale (1820 - 1910) The founder of modern nursing who improved nursing conditions and training.

Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) Scottish inventor of the telephone.



### Achievements and Legacy

The use of steam and steel made it easier to turn inventions into actual products which were mass produced.

Travel became much quicker after the invention of steam trains and iron ships.

People could use telegrams or telephones to get in touch instead of posting letters.

New laws were made to protect workers.