

Timeline

Tudors (1465-1603)

Stuarts (1603-1714)

Georgian (1714-1837)

Victorian (1837-1901)

Edwardian (1901-1910)



The period of time between 1837 - 1901 was 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 new discoveries and inventions.

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.



Why is this important?

The Industrial Revolution was a significant period of change in British history. It changed the way that people lived, with more people moving to live more closely together to work in factories. Towns and cities expanded and transport developed rapidly. These are changes that created the world in which we live in today. It was also a period of development for children's rights as schooling was made compulsory for the first time.

Knowledge Organiser: The Victorians

Vocabulary

Arithmetic - learning about maths and numbers

Industry - a group of companies that all produce the same thing

Industrial Revolution - a time of major change in the way products were made

Invention - a new thing someone has made

Livestock - farm animals

Migrate - move to a different area to find work or better living conditions













Reign - to control a country

Rural - the countryside

Revolution - a big change in something

Typhoid - a bacterial infection that can spread through the body

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 

Workhouses

Huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work.	Whole families would move in together but men, women and children were all kept separate.	Jobs for men included working the field, breaking stones and chopping wood.	Jobs for women included laundry, sewing and scrubbing the floors.
Food was very basic including bread, porridge (gruel), watered down milk and occasionally meat and potatoes.	Children had to have 3 hours of reading, writing, arithmetic and Christian religion lessons.	Girls' education was learning to sew, knit and how to be a servant.	In 1930, workhouses were closed for good. Some of the buildings were used as part of the National Health Service.