

Mexborough St. John's – History Y6



Topic: The Victorians

Year: 6

Strand: Success of specific individuals.

What should I already know?

- Where some countries are located in the world.
- Place specific time periods on a timeline.

Diagrams

Where was the British Empire?



The British Empire: Britain's rule over one quarter of the countries in the world. The height of the British empire was in 1950.

Victorian Key Facts

The Victorian period is named after Queen Victoria who reigned over Britain and a world Empire from her coronation in 1837 to her death in 1901 – 64 years. Life in Victorian England was very different to today. It was a time of great wealth and poverty, as well as invention and scientific discovery. Alexander.

The Industrial Revolution: Victorian engineers designed and produced new machinery that could manufacture goods quickly leading to a huge increase in factories and making a massive change to the lives of people in Britain.

There was a vast difference in the way people of Britain lived. The poor lived in poverty and had to endure slums, overcrowding, disease, Workhouses were set up for the most poorest of people, where they would work for their food and accommodation.

Children had to work in dangerous conditions including coalmines, mills, factories and other street work.

There were no schools for the poor until ragged schools were introduced. Dr. Barnados introduced the first ragged schools. Only the rich attended schools.

The Great Exhibition was held by Prince Albert to showcase great inventions. This was the first time that public toilets were opened and used. They cost one penny to use, hence the term 'spend a penny?'



Timeline

- 1837 – Queen Victoria crowned (aged 18 years).
- 1840 – Queen marries her cousin, Prince Albert.
- 1840 – first ragged schools set up.
- 1844 – factory act states children could start work from age 8 but had to have 2 hours schooling daily.
- 1847 – factory act states women and children under 18 could only work 10 hours or less daily.
- 1851 – Great Exhibition.
- 1861 – Prince Albert dies.
- 1863 – first underground railway opens in London.
- 1867 – all factory workers limited to 10 hours work daily.
- 1870 – Dr Barnardo opens first home for boys.
- 1871 – first FA cup for football.
- 1877 – Queen declared 'Empress of India'.
- 1880 – Children 5-13 required to attend school (but had to pay).
- 1882 – first electric power station in London.
- 1891 – education made free and compulsory for children 5-13.
- 1897 – Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee (50 years)

Key Vocabulary

British Empire	lands that Britain controlled all over the world (for example, India).
coronation	the formal service of a making a person king or queen of a country
Domestic service	to do household work such as cleaning and cooking in someone else's house.
estate	area of land owned by one person or family
Factory acts	laws passed by government to protect people working in dangerous factories (particularly women and children).
government	people chosen by the country to pass laws and run the country.
hygiene	hygiene cleanliness needed to keep healthy.
industrialised	i where heavy mechanised or factory industries, like mining and cloth making, have been widely developed
laws	. laws rules passed by government which people living in a country have to abide by.
leisure	leisure holidays and other fun activities which people do when they are not working..
Middle class	the middle of the Victorian class system, including lawyers earning £500 per year to a small shopkeeper earning £100 per year.
mill	factory that makes cloth.
mines	underground areas where people worked digging out coal and other minerals.
parliament	The House of Lords and the House of Commons who meet to advise the queen.
paupers	very poor people who have no way of feeding or supporting themselves.
population	Number of people who live in a particular place.
poverty	people living in poverty do not have enough money to feed or clothe themselves.
Public health	the health of people living in a particular place, often looked after by the government.
Ragged schools	a school set up to teach poor children .
reformer	a person who makes changes in order to improve things
reign	the length of time a king or queen rules a country.
rural	living in the country. working class man could be anyone from a skilled mechanic earning £90 a year to a servant earning £10 per year
slum	poorest, most overcrowded and uncared for part of a town or city.
transport	ways of travelling around, including roads, railways, undergrounds, and ships. Railways expanded hugely under the Victorians.
trap	a wooden door which was opened and closed to allow fresh air into mines.

Historical Skills and Enquiry

Historical Overview

- Identify local continuity and change over time and the impact Victorians had on how we live now.
- Create structured accounts of what life was like in the Victorian era, including social, ethnic, political, cultural and religious aspects of historical periods.
- Investigate connections, contrasts and trends over time in Britain and the wider world during the Victorian period.
- Consider and explain different accounts and viewpoints, about life in Victorian Britain considering bias (e.g. men, women, children, different religions, countries etc).
- Make detailed comparisons between periods, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences.

Understanding Chronology

- Place events, artefact and historical figures on a timeline, using dates, with a wider understanding of where events fit on a larger scale related to the Victorian era.
- Describe the main changes in a Victorian period, using terms such as social, religious, political, industrial, technological and cultural.
- Identify periods of rapid change in Victorian Britain and contrast them with times of stability.
- Understand the concept of continuity and change over time, representing them on a timeline, along with evidence, on a time line related to the Victorian era.
- Use dates and terms accurately when describing events that happened during the Victorian era..

Investigation and preparation

- Use research and evidence to deduce and infer information about Victorian era refining lines of enquiry appropriately.
- Ask perceptive question such as: What if? What was for ____ compared to _____ and why? What was the impact of?
- Appropriately select, use, analyse and evaluate a range of sources to find out about the Victorian period, giving reasons for the selection.
- Describe different accounts of life in Victorian times, considering propaganda, bias and social context.
- Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in Victorian Britain and discuss their wider impact on life and society.

Key Vocabulary

Upper class	wealthy people, often estate owners, who had a lot of money and servants.
urban	living in a town or city.
wealthy	having a lot of money, land and/or possessions.
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.
Working class	working class the bottom of the Victorian class system. A working class man could be anyone from a skilled mechanic earning £90 a year to a servant earning £10 per year.

Key People

Alexander Graham Bell	one of several men responsible for inventing the telephone
Charles Babbage	an English inventor best known for devising the earliest mechanical computer
Charles Darwin	a great Victorian scientist who first wrote about human evolution in his book Origin of Species
Charles Dickens	a writer who wrote about the rich and poor. One of his famous stories was Oliver Twist, about a poor urchin.
Dr Barnardo	a missionary who set up homes for poor, homeless children with food, shelter and training. Rescued around 60,000 children.
Florence Nightingale	a wealthy lady who travelled to the Crimean War to nurse dying soldiers. Responsible for the birth of nursing
Isambard Kingdom Brunel	a railway engineer who constructed railways, bridges and steamships
James Simpson	a doctor who used the first liquid anaesthetic
Joseph Lister	a scientist who invented antiseptics which killed germs
Lewis Carroll	a writer (his most famous work was Alice in Wonderland)
Lord Shaftesbury	a reformer and MP who worked hard to reform the laws surrounding children and work in factories
Louis Pasteur	a scientist who discovered that wounds became infected because of invisible germs and bacteria
Mary Seacole	a Jamaican lady who travelled to the Crimea war to nurse soldiers, even on the battlefield
Michael Faraday	a scientist who made great strides in our understanding of electricity
Mrs Beeton	one of the first Victorian women to write a very popular cook book
Thomas Cook	one of the earliest people to organise holidays and leisure activities for different classes of people
William Morris	a designer and artist who was very popular in Victorian times

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Strand:

Question 1: When was the Victorian era?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
1837-1901		
1867-1900		
1967-2000		
1901-1945		

Question 2: Place these groups of people in order according to wealth:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Working class		
Upper class		
Middle class		
paupers		

Question 3: Urban is another word used to describe....	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The countryside		
A town or city		
A village		
On the coast		

Question 4: The Industrial Revolution happened because...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
People designed effective machinery		
Factories closed		
There were too many people in the countryside		

Question 5: Workhouses housed....	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Men only?		
Women only?		
Children only?		
Men, women and children?		

Question 6: The British Empire meant that	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Britain was a small country?		
Britain was a large country?		
Britain owned many countries?		
Britain was at war?		

Question 7: Dr Barnado ...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Invented the telephone?		
Founded the theory of evolution?		
Set up homes for the poor and homeless?		

Question 8: Children were employed in which of these jobs? Tick all that you think are correct.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
coalminer		
Mill worker		
Factory worker		
Chimney sweep		

Question 9: Which of these were invented in the Victorian era? Tick all that you think are correct.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The telephone?		
Railways?		
Steam power?		
Antiseptic?		

Question 10: The Great Exhibition...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Was a theatre to show plays and operas?		
Was opened to show great inventions of that time?		
Was a grand party held for Queen Victoria?		
Was a ceremony for famous people to receive awards?		