

Year: 3 **Term:** Autumn 2

Historical period: Victorians – 1837 - 1901

Themes: Transport, Technology and Fashion.

Victorian Britain

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 vastly different to today. It was a time of great wealth and poverty, as well as invention and scientific discovery.

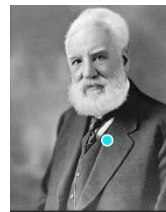
Key Vocabulary

Victorian	A person who lived during the Victorian period.
Empire	A number of nations controlled by one country.
Reign	The time period when a monarch rules the country.
Coronation	An event where a king or queen is crowned.
Revolution	Important change
Industry	A collection of companies all involved in the same type of production or business.
Industrial revolution	A period of tremendous change which lasted from around 1750 until 1900. Machines and factories were used to make work easier.
Consequence	Result or effect.
Innovation	New ways of doing something.
Inventions	The action of inventing something, typically a process or device.
Manufacturing	Building or making things.
Workhouses	A place where poor or homeless adults and children were forced to work.

Key people:



Queen Victoria



Alexander Graham Bell



Charles Dickens

The British Empire in Victorian Times



Key Knowledge

Queen Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20th June 1837 until her death. On 1st May 1876 she adopted the title of Empress of India.

Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, died of typhoid aged just 42. Victoria withdrew from the public life for many years after his death but on return based her decision on what she thought Albert would have done.

The Victorian era saw a huge contrast between rich and poor. The rich lived a life of ease and comfort whilst the poor lived in constant fear of the workhouses.

In the Industrial Revolution the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops to large factories. This meant that more people moved into cities. It was a time of new technologies and a new, more modern way of life.

Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish born scientist and inventor who was credited with inventing the first practical telephone. Both his mother and his wife were deaf, which influenced him to explore hearing devices.

Thomas Edison was an American investor and businessman who lived from 1837-1941. He had many inventions, including the long-lasting electrical lightbulb. This replaced oil and gas-powered lighting, which were often dangerous.

Until the late 19th Century education was reserved for the rich. As many families were so poor, many children instead had to work. They worked long hours for little money.

For the rich, expensive clothes were a must. Clothes were almost always made to measure. Women wore elaborate dresses, blouses and bonnet hats. While men wore high-waisted trousers, cravat tops and top hats

Timeline

1837 King William IV dies and Queen Victoria comes to the throne.	1840 Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert	1861 Prince Albert dies of typhoid aged 42.	1870 The Education Act makes schooling available for all children aged 5-12.	1876 Alexander Graham Bell invents the first telephone.	1878 Thomas Edison invents the light bulb.	1880 Education is made compulsory and free to all.	1897 Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. 60 years as Queen.	1901 Queen Victoria dies. The Victorian era comes to an end.
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