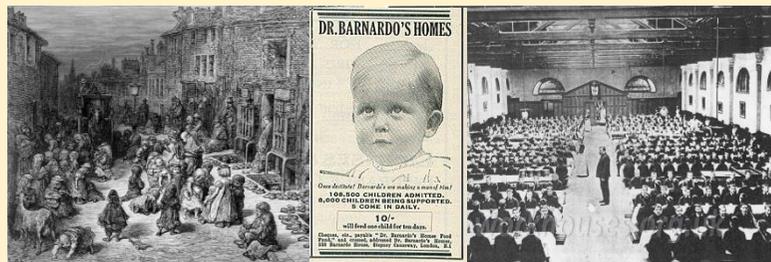


History- The Victorians

Queen Victoria



- To investigate and interpret the past.
- To build an overview of world history
- To understand chronology.
- To communicate historically.



Victorian Toys

- Some popular Victorian toys were rocking horses, dolls, hoops, marbles, spinning tops and puppets.
- They also enjoyed playing hopscotch, charades, tug-of-war and pin the tail on the donkey
- Poor families often made their own toys such as paper windmills and cloth peg dolls.

Child Labour

- Poor children had to work to support their families and were not educated.
- The jobs were poorly paid and unsafe.
- Jobs included chimney sweeps, domestic servants, factory workers, farm hands and working in coal mines.
- They worked long hours and there were no laws to protect them.
- Some poor children were sent to live and work in the Workhouse.

School

- Schools were not free until 1891.
- Usually only rich boys attended.
- There were no school lunches.
- Children studied reading, writing and arithmetic (the three Rs)

Daily Life

- Middle and upper class families had maids and servants to help them with the chores of looking after the house.
- Canned food was invented during Victorian times as well as the light bulb, telephone and radio.
- The father was seen as the head of the family
- A mother was expected to look after the home.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Workhouse	A place where poor people were sent to live and work. They were like prisons and people were treated very badly.
Industrial Revolution	The 'Industrial Revolution' began in the 18 th century and describes the transition from a society based on hand manufacturing and human or animal power, to a society based on machinery.
Urbanisation	Industrialisation caused people to move (migrate) from the countryside to towns and cities
Exploit	To make use of something in a way which is considered unfair or underhand.
Welfare	The health, happiness and fortunes of a person.
Status	Social or professional position.
Adequate	Satisfactory or acceptable in quality.

Timeline of key events

1837: Victoria became queen	1876: Telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell
1838: Photographs taken and exhibited by William Henry Fox-Talbot	1878: Electric street lighting used in London for the first time
1840: First postage stamp issued	1879: Electric light bulb invented
1856: Henry Bessemer invented a way to convert iron into steel	1887: Gramophone invented
1863: Underground trains ran in London for the first time	1888: John Dunlop invented the pneumatic tyre

Industrial Revolution

- Britain changed from a rural country with small industries to a highly industrialised and wealthy nation.
- People realised they could use coal and steam to power large machines.
- Most people lived in towns, near to the factories.
- Working in the factories was very difficult.