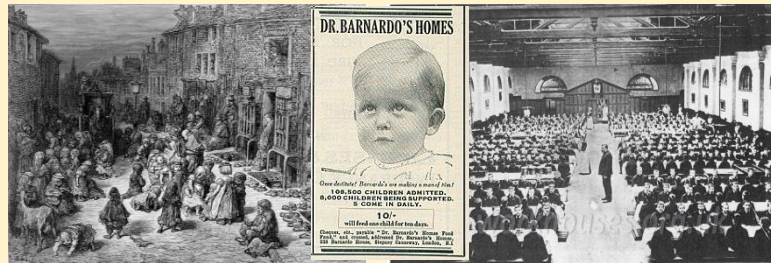


# History- The Victorians

## 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.

## Timeline of key events

1837: Victoria became queen  
1838: Photographs taken and exhibited by William Henry Fox-Talbot  
1840: First postage stamp issued  
1856: Henry Bessemer invented a way to convert iron into steel  
1863: Underground trains ran in London for the first time

1876: Telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell  
1878: Electric street lighting used in London for the first time  
1879: Electric light bulb invented  
1887: Gramophone invented  
1888: John Dunlop invented the pneumatic tyre

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 <sup>th</sup> 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.

## 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.