

How would you have fared as a child in Victorian Britain?

Monarchy

Empire

Revolution



Rocket Words

Key Word	Meaning
poverty	When people do not have adequate wealth, food, clothing, education or housing.
industrial	To do with factories and machinery.
revolution	A major change in the ways things are.
urban	What life is like in towns and cities.
rural	What life is like in the countryside.
reform	When governments change rules and laws.
act	When governments reform laws and rules, an act of parliament is the written version.
Ragged schools	Some of the first schools for poor, working class children.

Chronology

1833-Slavery abolished in Great Britain.

1837-Queen Victoria ascends to the throne of Great Britain.

1838-Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens is published.

1840's-Britain's railway network grows.

1842-Mine Act means children under 10 can no longer work underground.

1844-Factory Act-Children 8-13 no longer have to work over 6.5 hours per day.

1864-Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps.

1880-Education Act-Makes education compulsory for all children.

1901-Queen Victoria dies.

Lesson 1

Who were the Victorians and when did they live?

Lesson 2

- What was invented during the Victorian period?

Lesson 3

- What was the 'Industrial Revolution'?

Lesson 4

What was life like for working children?

Lesson 5

What were Victorian schools like?

Lesson 6

How would you fare as a child in Victorian Britain?

Who were the Victorians?

The Victorian period coincides with the reign of Queen Victoria who was Queen from 1837 until 1901.



During this period, there were many technological advancements which were part of the 'Industrial Revolution'.

Cities grew fast and became dirty, overcrowded and disease ridden as people moved to the cities looking for work.

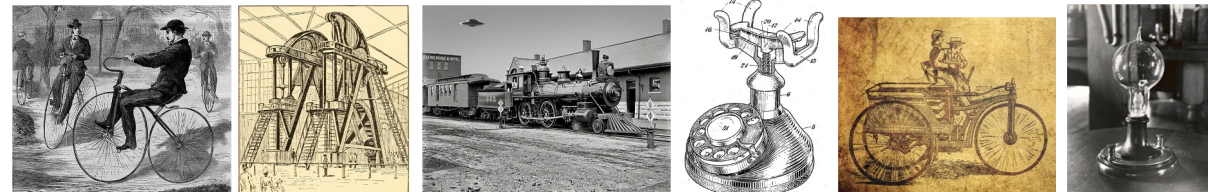
Despite this millions still lived in poverty.

Children were expected to work from a young age for much of this time.



Inventions

The Victorian period saw many important inventions. Motor cars, telephones, electrical goods, cameras, rubber tyres, radio, typewriters and toilets.



Industrial Revolution

Before 1800, most people worked on the land in agriculture.

The 'Industrial Revolution' saw a huge change in people going to towns and cities to work in factories and mills. Agricultural inventions also led to less farming jobs which pushed people to the cities.

School

At the beginning of this period school and education was only available to wealthy and rich families.

Working class children would spend most of their days working to provide for their families. 'Ragged Schools' were set up so children could get some education but still work as well.

In 1880 all children up to the age of 10 were able to go to school. They focussed on reading, writing and arithmetic.

Children's Jobs

In the early part of the Victorian period, children were expected to work to help support their families. They would become chimney sweeps, work in mills and factories or on the land, stone-picking or helping to farm. The governments of this century slowly brought in laws to stop children working until they were older.

British Empire

Britain was in control of land and territories all over the world. It gave Britain access to materials, minerals, metals and trade goods that made Britain one of the richest countries in the world.



What we know.	What we would like to know.	What we have found out.