

The Victorian's

What you should already know:

- How our lives are different compared to others throughout history.
- Some key figures throughout history, for example, Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole.
- Different periods throughout history, such as: The Stone Age, The Bronze Age and The Iron Age and how they changed societies.

Timeline								
1837	1838	1840	1854-1856	1864	1870	1878	1888	1901
William IV dies and Victoria becomes Queen	Slavery is abolished in the British Empire	Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert	The Crimean War	It becomes illegal for children to work as chimney sweeps	The Education Act allows children to be schooled	Thomas Edison invents the lightbulb	The Football League starts	Queen Victoria dies

Key vocabulary

Victorian	The period from 1837-1901 when Queen Victoria ruled England
Workhouse	Places where poor people, including children, would live in exchange for working. The conditions were very bad.
Reign	A period of time where a monarch rules.
Poor Law	In 1834, a new Poor Law was passed by Parliament. Which meant that when you wanted help because you had no job, no money or nowhere to live; you had to go into a workhouse to get help
Invention	The creation of something that has never been made before
Terrace	A row of houses built in one block in a uniform style:



Victorian School



Victorian Houses

Rich Home Life

- Large houses
- Servants/Maids/Nanny/Tutor
- Expensive Clothes
- One hour a day with parents
- Flushing Toilets
- Running Water
- Nice food- sandwiches, meats, jams, sweets etc.
- Expensive toys- Rocking horse, Doll's house, Cud-

Poor Home Life

- Small houses- 1/2 rooms
- Sometimes shared with families
- Slums- dirty houses packed together
- Very little food
- Worn, dirty clothes
- Open sewer
- Water pumped from a well
- Shared toilet
- Invent own



The workhouse

Government Re-

1842 - Mines Act working in mines

1844 - Factory Act more than 6½ hours a

1847 - Factory Act 58-hour working week

1864 - Boys under 10 were banned from being chimney sweeps

1874 - Ten Hour Factory Act meant that people could not be made to work for more than 10 hours a day and children under 14 could not be employed fulltime

1878 - Factory and Workshop Act banned the employment of children under 10

1880 - Education Act made it compulsory for children up to 12 to go to school, but most children had to pay

1891 - Education is free

forms

stopped women and children under 10

stopped children between 8-12 from working day

limited women and children under 18 to a

Inventions

1840- Stamps

1843- Christmas Cards

1846- Sewing Machine

1849- Concrete

1851- Ice Cream

1852- Flushing Toilet

1854- Steel Production

1872- Penny Farthing Bicycle

1873- Typewriter

1876- Telephone

1877- Phonograph (Record Player)

1878- Electric Street Lighting

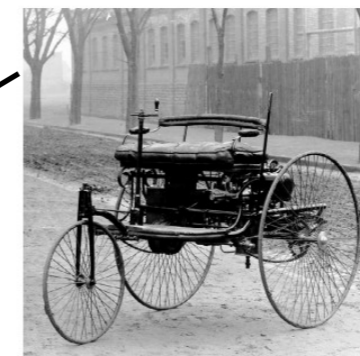
1885- First Motorcar

1888- Kodak Camera

1894- Moving Pictures (Films)

1885

Karl Benz



Invention of the petrol motor car.



Invention of the telephone.