

The Victorians—Social change 1837-1901 Year 6 Autumn Term 1

1837	1842	1844	1847	1852	1861	1874	1876	1876	1879	1880	1891	1901
Victoria began her 64 year reign as Queen.	Children under 10 were no longer allowed to work in mines.	Ragged schools established to provide education for working-class children.	Factory Act- children aged 8-13 couldn't work over 6.5 hours per day.	Flushing toilet invented by George Jennings.	The death of Queen Victoria's husband Albert from typhoid.	Factory Act- illegal for children under 10 to work in a factory.	Queen Victoria became Empress of India.	Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.	Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.	Compulsory education for children under 10.	Primary education was made free for children up to the age of 10.	The end of the Victorian era due to the death of Queen Victoria.

The Victorians

Social change 1837—1901

Key Vocabulary	
Monarch	A sovereign head of state such as a king, queen or emperor.
Era	A distinct era in history.
Philanthropist	A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.
Innovative	A product or an idea which are original, advanced or feature new methods.
Industrious	Diligent and hardworking.
Invention	The act of inventing something, usually a process or a device.
Reform	Making changes in order to make improvements.
Pioneer	To develop or to be the first to apply a new method, area of knowledge or activity.
Social Class	A division of society based on social and economical status.
Child Labour	The act of exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives them of a childhood.

General Knowledge including significant people.

Queen Victoria

Born - May 1819. Died - January 1901. Reigned between June 1837 to January 1901 (64 Years).

She married her first cousin, Albert, and had nine children. Only wore black after her husband died. Whilst Victoria was Queen there was a tremendous change in the lives of the British people. Britain became the most powerful country in the world, with the largest empire that had ever existed, ruling a quarter of the world's population. The number of people living in Britain more than doubled, causing a huge demand for food, clothes and housing. Factories and machines were built to meet this demands and new towns grew, changing the landscape and they way people lived and worked.

Dr Thomas Barnardo

Thomas John Barnardo was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1845. As a young man he moved to London to train as a doctor, where he was shocked to find children living in terrible conditions, with no access to education. In 1867, he set up a 'ragged school' where children could get a free basic education. One evening a boy at the mission, Jim Jarvis, took Barnardo around the East End, showing him children sleeping on roofs and in gutters. What he saw affected him so deeply he decided to abandon his medical training and devote himself to helping children living in poverty. In 1870, Barnardo opened his first home for boys. To begin with, there was a limit to the number of boys who could stay there. But when an 11-year-old boy was found dead - of malnutrition and exposure - two days after being told the shelter was full, Barnardo vowed never to turn another child away.

Social classes

The social classes of this era included the Upper class, Middle class, and lower class. Those who were fortunate enough to be in the Upper class did not usually perform manual labour. Instead, they were landowners and hired lower class workers to work for them, or made investments to create a profit.

Lord Shaftesbury (1801 - 1855), the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury, also known as Anthony Ashley-Cooper, was a social and industrial reformer from England. He is best known for the Tenth Hour Act in 1833, which aimed to reduce the work hours of children. He was also the president of the Ragged School Union, offering education to children as a means of escaping poverty.

Primary and Secondary Sources

A **primary source** gives you direct access to the subject of your research. **Examples** include interview transcripts, statistical data, and works of art, newspaper articles, journal entries, photos.

Secondary sources provide second-hand information and commentary from other researchers. **Examples** include journal articles, reviews, and academic books.

Recommended Reads

Cogheart Series - Peter Bunzl

We recommend carrying on with the Cogheart Adventure following our Class Story last term.



Recommended Website

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcixhyc/resources/1>

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/victorians/industrialrevolution.html>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/history-victorians/zh2w47h>

Jurassic Period 200 million years ago	Stone Age – Iron Age (13,300BC – 43AD)	Ancient Egypt (3,100BC – 30BC)	Ancient Greece (3,000BC – 146BC)	Roman Britain (753 BC – 410AD)	Anglo-Saxons & Vikings (410AD – 1066AD)	Medieval Period (1066AD – 1485AD)	Tudor Britain (1485AD – 1603AD)	Victorians (1837 – 1901)	World War 2 (1939AD – 1945AD)