



# The Legacy of the Victorian Era



1765	1833	1837	1842	1864	1867	1876	1880	1885	1901
Steam engine built	Factory Act – 2 hours a day compulsory education for children working in factories	Queen Victoria's reign started	The mine act stopped children under 10 working	Boys under 10 banned from work as chimney sweeps	First Barnardo home founded	Thomas Edison invents electric lightbulb	Education act compulsory education for all children aged 5-10 years	Petrol motor car invented	Queen Victoria Died (Edward V11 King)

Key Vocabulary		
Word	Image	Definition
Industry		Economic activity that processes raw materials and manufactures goods in factories
Empire		An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch
Innovation		Creating a new product, method or idea
Era		A long and distinct period of history dating from a particular event
Philanthropist		A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.
Child labour		Exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives children of their childhood.
Workhouse		Places for poor people who had no job or home. People earned their "keep" by doing jobs in the workhouse.
Deprivation		A state of extreme poverty, (very poor)
Culture		The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
Invention		The action of creating something new, typically a process or device.

## General Knowledge

**Victorian School Day**  
 When Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837, education was still mainly for the privileged; most poor children did not go to school. In 1870, a law was passed saying that children aged between 5 and 10 had to attend weekday school. The leaving age was raised to 11 in 1893. Even so, many children were kept away from school by parents and employers, who would rather have them earning money. Boys and girls generally were separated, having their own entrance and playground. Some classes were very big e.g. the British School in Hitchin has a classroom for 300 boys!

**Industrial Revolution**  
 The Industrial Revolution was a significant period of British History. It was a time of great innovation, development and change. In Britain, cities grew and became very overcrowded with many people and families living in cramped and poor conditions. Factories and manufacturing increased dramatically enabling Britain to develop its power in trading. It was also a time of great inventions such as the telephone, steam train and motor car.

**Child Labour**  
 Thousands of children worked in the mines and factories during the Victorian times. Until 1842, when new laws were introduced to stop children under 10 working in mines, children as young as four would have been working. In addition, some young boys worked as chimney sweeps in wealthy houses; they climbed up chimneys and many died from suffocation or severe burns.

## Famous Figures

<b>Queen Victoria</b> 	Born – May 1819. Died – January 1901. Reigned between June 1837 to January 1901. She married her first cousin, Albert, and had nine children. Only wore black after her husband died.
<b>Dr Barnardo</b> 	Dr. Thomas John Barnardo Born: July 1845, Ireland. Died: 19 <sup>th</sup> September 1905. London, England. An Irish philanthropist and founder of homes for poor children. The first Barnardo's home was founded in 1867 and gave homes to nearly 60,000 children.
<b>Lord Shaftesbury</b> 	Born- April 1801. Died- October 1885. Brought changes to Britain's factories and improving working conditions.
<b>Charles Dickens</b> 	Born- February 1812. Died- June 1870. Appeared on the £10 note. One of the most famous writers in his time. He published 15 novels including A Christmas Carol.

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)