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| Vocabulary | | | | | Linked Geography | |
| British Empire | Lands that Britain controlled all over the world (for example, India). | Reformer | A person who makes changes in order to improve things. | | History of the British Empire - ArcGIS StoryMapsExamine the British Empire and what benefits it had to trade. Consider the impact of different climates on food growth.  Record on maps how the Empire changed over time. | |
| Coronation | The formal service of a making a person king or queen of a country. | Slum | Poorest, most overcrowded and uncared for part of a town or city. | |
| Factory Acts | Laws passed by government to protect people working in dangerous factories (particularly women and children). | Upper class | Wealthy people, often estate owners, who had a lot of money and servants. | |
| Industrialized | Where heavy mechanised or factory industries, like mining and cloth making, have been widely developed. | Workhouse | Places set up by the government where poor people with no money could go and be given a bed, food and work. Many had very harsh rules | |
| Paupers | Very poor people who have no way of feeding or supporting themselves. | Working class | The bottom of the Victorian class system. A working class man could be anyone from a skilled mechanic earning £90 a year to a servant earning £10 per year. | |
| Influential Person | | | Timeline | | | Interesting facts |
| Queen Victoria - WikipediaThe Victorian period is named after Queen Victoria who reigned over Britain and a world Empire from her coronation in 1837 to her death in 1901 – 64 years. Life in Victorian England was very different to today. It was a time of great wealth and poverty, as well as invention and scientific discovery. | | | **1837** – Queen Victoria crowned (aged 18 years). 1840 – Queen marries her cousin, Prince Albert.  **1844** – Factory act states children could start work from age 8 but had to have 2 hours schooling daily.  **1847** – Factory act states women and children under 18 could only work 10 hours or less daily.  **1851** – Great Exhibition. 1861 – Prince Albert dies.  **1863** – First underground railway opens in London.  **1867** – All factory workers limited to 10 hours work daily.  **1870** – Dr Barnardo opens first home for boys.  **1871** – First FA cup for football.  **1877** – Queen declared ‘Empress of India’.  **1880** – Children 5-13 required to attend school (but had to pay).  **1882** – First electric power station in London.  **1891** – Education made free and compulsory for children 5-13.  **1897** – Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee (50 years on the throne).  **1901** – Queen Victoria dies. | | | https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn%3AANd9GcTpZR4yk_y7sZ3jcMt9LzEEFyGEoeuDpHKaTgzLNMQVl8gsgOwPXtjiTYd2RfAjCAeeyhRcsik&usqp=CAc The first public toilets were used at the Great Exhibition. They cost one penny to use hence the term ‘spend a penny? |
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| Art  https://www.janeclayton.co.uk/Product_Images/large/MorrisAndCo-ArchiveWallpapersII-StrawberryThief-212564-01.jpg I know that William Morris was an influential designer during the Victorian period.  I can create repeating patterns in a variety of media.  I can use paint to create a cameo. | | | | DT  I know how suspension bridges work and can create a replica. | | |