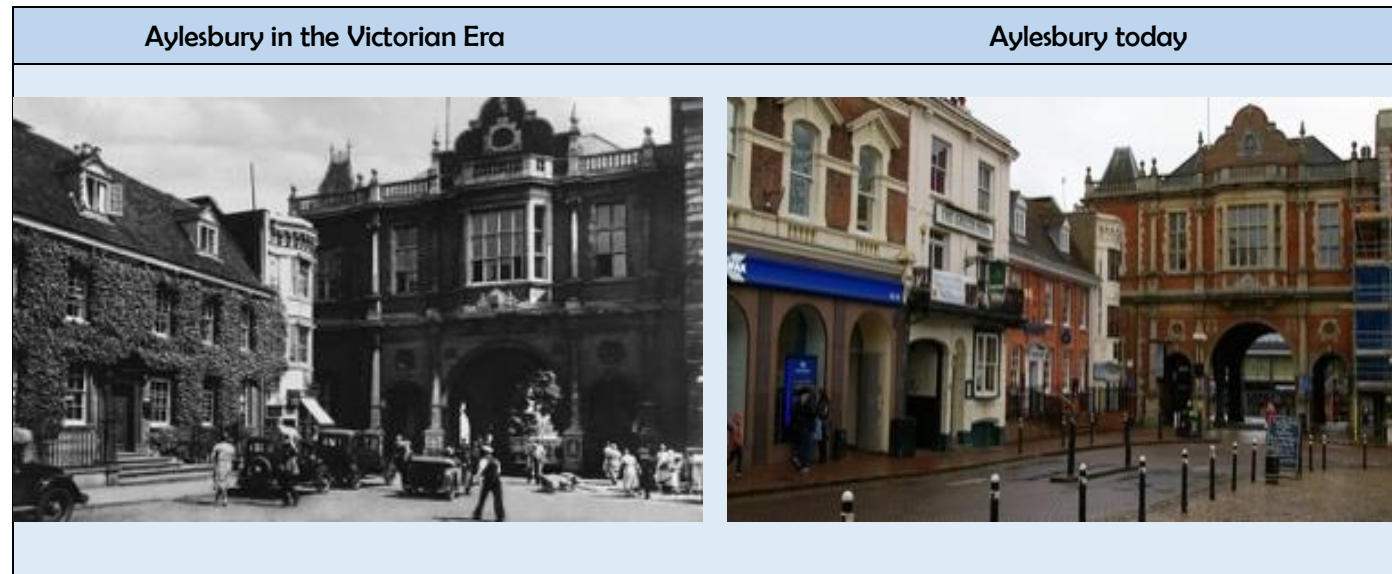




CAN ANYONE MAKE HISTORY?

The Victorian Era



Sticky Knowledge

- The Victorian Era was a period of British history that ran from 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria reigned over Britain
- There are many differences between schools today and the schools of Victorian times
- Victorian teachers were very strict and used harsh punishments. Children copied from the board onto slates.
- Children often had to work in Victorian times. They worked for very long hours and didn't get many breaks or fresh air. They often worked in factories, in very dangerous conditions.
- Life for poor and rich Victorian families was very different.
- Children have many more rights to protect them today than they did in the Victorian era. Lots of these changes happened during the Victorian era, like free education for children.

Queen Victoria (1819-1901)

Queen Victoria ruled the British Empire for a long time—64 years! Queen Victoria married a man called Albert. She really loved him. Albert died a few years later. The queen was so upset after he died that she only wore black clothes and looked very miserable in pictures and paintings. Lots of changes happened during Queen Victoria's reign (her time as queen) such as changes in law to improve people's lives (like free education for children) and inventions (like telephones, cameras and bicycles) to make life easier.



Dr Barnardo (1845-1905)

Thomas John Barnardo was born on 4th July 1845 and he died on 19th September 1905 in Dublin, Ireland. He moved to London in order to train to be a doctor. While in London, he became upset by the number of people living on the streets of London. Jim Jarvis, took Barnardo on a walk of the East End, showing him the number of poor children sleeping rough. In 1870, Thomas Barnardo opened a home for boys in Stepney Causeway, providing shelter for destitute children. A sign hang on the building which said: 'No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission'.



Victorian Timeline

Compassion

Responsibility

Protest

Reform

1837 – Victoria becomes Queen aged 18.

1840 – Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert.

1850 – Workhouses were opened, offering basic food and beds in return for work.

1854 – Florence Nightingale went to Turkey to care for injured soldiers of the Crimean War.

1861 – Prince Albert dies of typhoid.

1870 – Dr Barnardo opens first home for boys.

1880 – School compulsory for 5-10-year old's

1901 – Queen Victoria dies. Her son, Edward VII, becomes King.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Fashion		Fashion was very important in the Victorian era. Rich women wore elaborate dresses, blouses and bonnet hats; men wore high-waisted trousers, cravat tops and top hats.	How? Poor Victorians had to buy their clothes 2nd hand	Key Fact: Over the many years of Victoria's reign, fashion trends changed a great deal!
The Penny Black		The first stamp, the Penny Black, came into use at this time. It was the first adhesive stamp used in the public postal service and it cost one penny,	When? 1840	Key Fact: The stamp was a profile portrait of Queen Victoria.
Diet		Like in all areas of life, there were big differences between the diets of the rich and poor. The poor survived on little more than potato scraps and rotten vegetables.	What? Workhouses only offered basic rations.	Key Fact: The rich dined on fine foods, using expensive cutlery, with servants.
Education		School was extremely strict, and the school day was very long, sometimes lasting until 5 p.m. The children would sit in rows, in silence, and watch the teacher write on the blackboard. They'd then copy down what the teacher had written.	When? From 1890 the law changed, and all children aged 5 to 10 had to go to school.	Key Fact: The main subjects that children learned were Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.
Class		People were divided into social classes: the upper class, middle class, and working class. Life was terrible for the poorest: awful working conditions and little food.	Who? The upper classes were made up of very few people.	Key Fact: The upper class lived prosperous lives, with servants and cooks.
Child labour		As many families were so poor, lots of children instead had to work. They worked long hours for little money.	What? Children were often exploited, paid very little for long hours.	Key Fact: Only in 1880 did primary schooling become compulsory.
Health care		Medicine was nowhere near as advanced as today. There were many diseases and childbirth and poverty were very real dangers to people living in the era, especially the poor.	How? Poor public hygiene played a large part in people's poor health.	Key Fact: On average, middle class people lived to 45. Working class were lucky to live half that time.
Workhouses		Workhouses were places where a person went if they could not afford to financially support themselves and their families – they quickly became extremely crowded and unpleasant	How? People slept in dormitories, where disease was easily spread.	Key Fact: Many orphans ended up growing up in workhouses.