

## Knowledge about the Victorians

- ❑ The House of **Hanoverians** follows the **Tudors** and the **Stuarts**.
- ❑ Queen Victoria was the last monarch to rule under the House of Hanoverians.
- ❑ Queen Victoria was the **longest reigning monarch** in British history, ruling from 1837 to 1901. before Elizabeth II.
- ❑ Queen Victoria **ascended** to the throne on the 20<sup>th</sup> June 1837. She was 18 years old.
- ❑ Queen Victoria's **coronation** took place at Westminster Abbey on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1838.
- ❑ Queen Victoria's reign had a great impact on the **culture and life** of the nineteenth century.
- ❑ Queen Victoria made a series of sensible decisions which saw rapid advances in England in terms of politics, technology, education and the economy.
- ❑ Queen Victoria opened the **Great Exhibition** in 1851 which included almost every marvel of the Victorian age, including pottery, porcelain, ironwork and furniture.
- ❑ The Victorian period saw many new **inventions** such as electric lighting, the telephone, sewing machine and photography.
- ❑ **The Industrial Revolution** gave birth to a whole range of new inventions, such as the steam engine.
- ❑ The development of the **railway** contributed towards the economic growth of the country and is still in place today.

## Subject-Specific Vocabulary

Word	Definition
<b>Tier 1</b>	
❑ Cane	A long flexible stick for giving beatings, especially school children.
❑ Coronation	The ceremony or act of crowning a monarch.
❑ Monarch	A ruler who has total power.
❑ Reign	The period of time during which somebody, especially a king or queen, rules a nation.
❑ Industry	A group of businesses that make or sell similar products or perform similar services.
❑ Invention	An original device or process.
<b>Tier 2</b>	
❑ Empire	A group of nations or peoples ruled over by an emperor, empress, or other powerful sovereign.
❑ Industrial Revolution	The rapid development of industry that occurred in Britain in the late 18th and 19th centuries.
❑ Census	An official count or survey, especially of a population
❑ Workhouse	A publicly run establishment in which people living in poverty were given food and accommodation in return for unpaid work.
❑ Economic growth	A country becoming wealthier because of an increase in goods or services.
<b>Tier 3</b>	
❑ Deportment	The way person stands and walks particularly as an element of etiquette.
❑ Kinetograph	An apparatus for taking a series of photographs of moving objects.
❑ Phonograph	An instrument that reproduces sound recorded on a grooved disk.

## Memorable Moments

A Victorian Classroom experience day.

## Y5 The Victorians



## Knowledge about the Victorians

- ❑ Life for **Victorian children** varied between the classes from working children to school children. Many resorted to workhouses, which provided basic poor relief like food, medical care and shelter in exchange for labour
- ❑ In school, children were expected to be seen and not heard. They would learn through repetition and typical lessons followed the three R's of Reading, Writing and Dictation and Arithmetic.
- ❑ Victorian teachers were mostly unmarried women who were very strict. Most Victorian teachers were females because of the low pay.
- ❑ In 1883, 17 year-old **Elizabeth Buckley** was tried at the Shire Hall for stealing rings from a jeweller's shop in Stafford. She was the daughter of a poor collier. (Local History)

## Links

Y2 - Kings and Queens  
Y2 - Transport  
Y4 – Tudors and Monarchy

## Victorians



## Reading Texts

Cogheart by Peter Bunzl

## History Themes

