

# Year 5 Knowledge Organiser

## Timeline

- 1837 – Queen Victoria crowned (aged 18 years).
- 1840 – Queen marries her cousin, Prince Albert.
- 1840 – first ragged schools set up.
- 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.



The 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.

## Key People

Alexander Graham <b>Bell</b>	one of several men responsible for inventing the telephone
Charles <b>Babbage</b>	an English inventor best known for devising the earliest mechanical computer
Charles <b>Darwin</b>	a great Victorian scientist who first wrote about human evolution in his book Origin of Species
Charles <b>Dickens</b>	a writer who wrote about the rich and poor. One of his famous stories was Oliver Twist, about a poor urchin.
Dr <b>Barnardo</b>	a missionary who set up homes for poor, homeless children with food, shelter and training. Rescued around 60,000 children.
Florence <b>Nightingale</b>	a wealthy lady who travelled to the Crimean War to nurse dying soldiers. Responsible for the birth of nursing
Isambard Kingdom <b>Brunel</b>	a railway engineer who constructed railways, bridges and steamships
James <b>Simpson</b>	a doctor who used the first liquid anaesthetic
Joseph <b>Lister</b>	a scientist who invented antiseptics which killed germs
Lewis <b>Carroll</b>	a writer (his most famous work was Alice in Wonderland)
Lord <b>Shaftesbury</b>	a reformer and MP who worked hard to reform the laws surrounding children and work in factories
Louis <b>Pasteur</b>	a scientist who discovered that wounds became infected because of invisible germs and bacteria
Mary <b>Seacole</b>	a Jamaican lady who travelled to the Crimea war to nurse soldiers, even on the battlefield
Michael <b>Faraday</b>	a scientist who made great strides in our understanding of electricity
Mrs <b>Beeton</b>	one of the first Victorian women to write a very popular cook book
Thomas <b>Cook</b>	one of the earliest people to organise holidays and leisure activities for different classes of people
William <b>Morris</b>	a designer and artist who was very popular in Victorian times

# Key Vocabulary

board school	school set up by the Board of Education using money given by the government.
British Empire	lands that Britain controlled all over the world (for example, India).
census	a count of all the people in the country on a particular day.
compulsory	having to do something (for example, going to school).
coronation	the formal service of a making a person king or queen of a country.
crime	actions which break the law of a country. Many things were crimes in Victorian times with harsh punishments, even for children.
disease	illnesses, many of which were very dangerous (for example, cholera, smallpox and typhoid).
domestic service	to do household work such as cleaning and cooking in someone else's house.
drill	exercises which school children were often made to do in the classroom.
estate	area of land owned by one person or family.
factory acts	laws passed by government to protect people working in dangerous factories (particularly women and children).
government	people chosen by the country to pass laws and run the country.
hygiene	cleanliness needed to keep healthy.
industrialized	where heavy mechanised or factory industries, like mining and cloth making, have been widely developed.
laws	rules passed by government which people living in a country have to abide by.
leisure	holidays and other fun activities which people do when they are not working.
middle class	the middle of the Victorian class system, including lawyers earning £500 per year to a small shopkeeper earning £100 per year.
mill	factory that makes cloth.
mines	underground areas where people worked digging out coal and other minerals.
Parliament	the House of Lords and the House of Commons who meet to advise the queen.
paupers	very poor people who have no way of feeding or supporting themselves.
population	people who live in a particular place.
poverty	people living in poverty do not have enough money to feed or clothe themselves.
public health	the health of people living in a particular place, often looked after by the government.
ragged schools	a school set up to teach poor children .
reformer	a person who makes changes in order to improve things.
reign	the length of time a king or queen rules a country.
rural	living in the country.
shelter	a place which offers protection (for example, from the weather).
slum	poorest, most overcrowded and uncared for part of a town or city.
transport	ways of travelling around, including roads, railways, undergrounds, and ships. Railways expanded hugely under the Victorians.
trap	a wooden door which was opened and closed to allow fresh air into mines.
upper class	wealthy people, often estate owners, who had a lot of money and servants.
urban	living in a town or city.
wakes week	annual week's holiday given to factory workers in summer.
wealthy	having a lot of money, land and/ or possessions.
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.
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.

## Websites to explore

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/victorians/websites.htm>

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/victorian\\_britain/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/victorian_britain/)

<http://primaryfacts.com/famous-victorians/>

## Crumbs! Did you know.....

- the first public toilets were used at the Great Exhibition. They cost one penny to use hence the term 'spend a penny?'
- classes in Victorian England sometimes had over 100 children?