

Key Figures

Charles Darwin
Darwin was a famous English naturalist (expert in studying nature), biologist (expert in studying living things), and geologist (expert in studying rocks and fossils). He is known for his theory on evolution by natural selection. This meant that if a species was not suited to their surroundings and could not adapt they would die out, so only fittest would survive.



Mrs Beeton
Isabella Beeton was one of the first Victorian women to write a very popular cookbook. She was also a journalist, writer and editor.

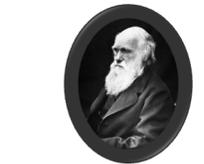
Charles Dickens
Charles Dickens was a author who wrote about the rich and the poor. His books included Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol and Great Expectations.



Mary Seacole/ Florence Nightingale
Mary and Florence were famous Victorian nurses. They both helped looked after soldiers who were fighting abroad. Florence ensured that the hospitals were clean and kept in good condition so the soldiers would stay healthy whilst they recovered from their injuries. Mary went out into the battle fields to help soldiers who were injured. Both women wrote books about their lives.



Mary Seacole



Dr. Barnardo
Barnardo set up the first free school, known as the Ragged School. In 1870 he opened a home for boys, training them in carpentry, metal work and shoe making. One night the home was full and Barnardo had to turn a child away. Two days later the child died and Barnardo vowed never to turn away another child. In 1873 a home was opened for girls.

Queen Victoria and The British Empire



Queen Victoria was the longest reigning monarch, until Queen Elizabeth II. She became queen when she was 18 years old and then married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg- Gotha. Together they had nine children. Queen Victoria famously ruled over the biggest empire in history: The British Empire.

When she became Queen Britain already governed New Zealand, Australia, Canada and parts of India, Africa and South America. From the 1870's Britain set out to gain more control of other overseas territory , particularly in Africa. By 1901 Britain had the largest Empire in the world.



Click on the first link in the resources box to find out more!

The Workhouse

What were they?
Places where poor people with no jobs or homes lived and worked. Children with no parents also ended up in the workhouse.



What were they like?
Women, men and children were put in different living places so families were often split up. Children were made to work and did not get an education. Food had no taste and was often not very much. Everyone who lived there had to work very hard, doing lots of not very nice jobs.



Key Vocabulary	
Word	Definition
British Empire	Countries ruled by Britain. This would later become the Commonwealth.
Ragged Schools	A free school for poor children.
Workhouse	A place where poor people could go to live as opposed to living on the streets.
Reign	The rule of a monarch.
The Great Exhibition	A fair set up by Prince Albert to display and celebrate modern technology and design.
Debtor's prison	A prison for people who couldn't pay their debts (money they owed to people).
The Factory Act	An act passed by the government to help factories working conditions better.

1837	Queen Victoria was crowned.
1840	Victoria and Albert got married.
1847	The factory act states women and children can only work for 10 hours or less a day.
1861	Prince Albert dies.
1867	All factory workers can only work up to 10 hours a day.
1871	The first FA cup.
1880	Children 5-13 must attend school, but had to pay.
1891	Children 5-13 must attend school, but it was free.
1901	Queen Victoria dies.

Timeline

1840	The first ragged school starts.
1844	The factory act states children could start work from age 8, but must have 2 hours of schooling a day
1851	The Great Exhibition
1863	Underground railways open in London.
1870	Dr. Barnardo opens the first home for boys.
1877	Victoria declared Empress of India.
1882	First electric power station in London.
1897	The Queen's Diamond Jubilee (50 years of ruling)

Prior knowledge:
-Have a basic understanding of chronology.
-Know a range of historical vocabulary.
-Ask and answer questions, using sources to show understanding.
-Understand some ways in which we find out about the past and how this is represented.

Key Skills:
-Develop chronological knowledge of events of British, local and world history.
-Note connections, contrasts and trends over time.
-Use appropriate historical terms.
-Question and address change, cause, similarities and differences.
-Construct informed responses using relevant historical information and sources to support understanding.

Useful links and Resources

- <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/victorian-britain/british-empire/>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcjhyc/resources/1>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkrkscw/articles/zfdkhhk>

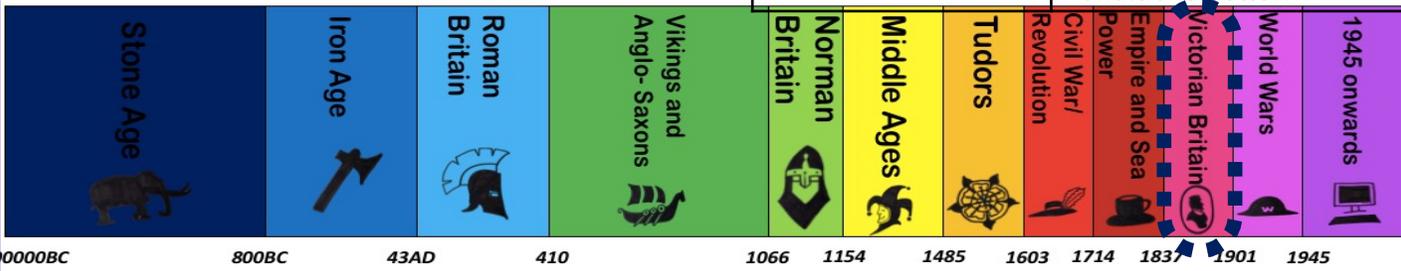
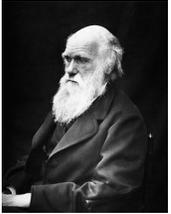


Image citations



- Pixabay



- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Victoria-queen-of-United-Kingdom>



- <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/victorian-britain/british-empire/>



- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Thomas-John-Barnardo>



- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Charles-Dickens-British-novelist>



- <https://www.discoverbritainmag.com/isabella-beeton-and-the-art-of-household-management/>



- <https://www.historyextra.com/period/victorian/the-rise-and-fall-of-the-workhouse/>



- <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/Victorian-Workhouse/>

