



# How has the Victorian period affected our lives?

## Year 5 Autumn term Knowledge organiser

**What should I already know?**

- Know how Britain changed from the Stone age through to the end of the Tudor Period.
- Know how British Society has changed within this time.

**Historical skills and enquiry:**

Place the Victorian period within a chronological framework and begin to compare these with other time periods. Some similarities and differences may have been referred to during this. Explain the causes of historical events like the factory act and why these were introduced.

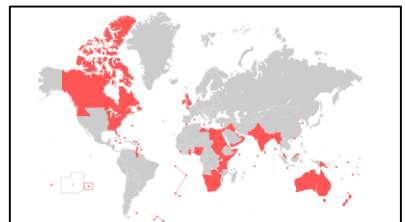
I can explain how reliable sources are regarding the Victorians.

I can ask relevant searching questions considering the Victorians and the Industrial Revolution.

Understand the lasting impact of the Victorians.

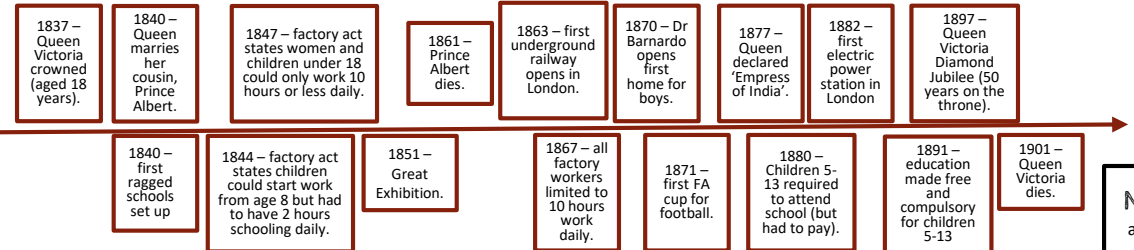
**Knowledge:**

- Queen Victoria (1819-1901) was the Queen of Britain and Ireland from 1837 to 1901.
- The time in which she ruled is known as the Victorian Era. Her reign of almost 64 years was the longest in British history until Elizabeth II broke the record!
- Victoria ruled with her husband, Prince Albert, until his death in 1861. They had nine children together.
- Eight of Victoria's nine children married royalty from all across Europe. Because of this, lots of people call her the 'Grandmother of Europe'
- Throughout her reign, Britain underwent a lot of changes. She was very popular for most of her reign.
- Victoria helped bring peace to Europe and famously wrote a letter to the German Emperor, Wilhelm I, which helped to prevent war between Germany and France.
- The British Empire was made up of Britain (the mother country) and all of the countries it rules over - its colonies.
- After she was made Empress of India, Victoria ruled over a quarter of the world's land surface.



**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).
- 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.
- Factory acts** - laws passed by government to protect people working in dangerous factories (particularly women and children).
- 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).
- Transport** - ways of travelling around, including roads, railways, undergrounds, and ships. Railways expanded hugely under the Victorians.
- Upper class** - wealthy people, often estate owners, who had a lot of money and servants. urban living in a town or city.
- 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



**National Curriculum objectives:**  
an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

When was the Victorian Era?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
1801 to 1901		
1819 to 1901		
1837 to 1901		

In what year were children (aged 5-13) made to attend school?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
1870		
1880		
1890		

This place was set up to support people without money, food and a bed but was often full of very harsh rules.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Working Class		
The Workhouse		
The House of Commons		

By which other title was Queen Victoria not known as?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Empress of India		
Overlord of Australia		
Grandmother of Europe		

Next to each class, write a number to show an order, 1 having the least wealth and 4 having the highest.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Pauper		
Upper Class		
Working Class		
Middle Class		

How many of Victoria's 9 children married European Royalty?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Write your number here >		

Describe, in your own words, what was the British Empire?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:
Give an example of a change that happened during the Victorian Era?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

Who did Dr Bernardo help and how?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:
Give an example of how the Victorians industrialised Britain?	
Start of unit:	End of unit: