

Timeline

Tudors (1465-1603)	Stuarts (1603-1714)	Georgian (1714-1837)	Victorian (1837-1901)	Edwardian (1901-1910)
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Key Events:

1838- Queen Victoria crowned.

1840- Queen Victoria married Prince Albert.

1842- The Mine Act- children under 10 can no longer work in underground mines.

1844 - Factory Act- children could start work from age 8, but had to have 2 hours schooling daily.

1847 - Factory Act- women and children under 18 could only work 10 hours or less daily.

1851- The Great Exhibition.

1856- Each county has to have its own police force.

1861- Prince Albert dies of typhoid.

1880- The Education Act- schooling compulsory for all children aged 5-10.

1901- Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII becomes King.

Key Inventions

1800s- Railway Network 	1838- Photography 	1840- Penny Black Stamp 	1843- Christmas Cards 
1852- British Pillar Post Box 	1852- Public Flushing Toilet 	1863- London Underground Railway 	1872- The Penny-Farthing Bicycle 
1876- Telephone 	1879- Electric Bulb 	1885- Petrol Motor Car 	1895- X-rays 



Victorians

Schools:

At the start of Victoria's reign, only wealthy children went to school or had tutors, because education was not free. Girls were taught skills such as sewing or cooking, while boys were taught subjects such as reading and arithmetic (maths). Poorer children were sent out to work and never learnt how to read or write. This changed during Queen Victoria's reign.

The Industrial Revolution:

The Industrial Revolution was a period of huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900. Before the Industrial Revolution, Britain was a rural country, most people lived off the land with livestock. People began to realise that coal and steam could be used to power factories, large machines, flour and cotton mills. This reduced the time it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made and so the Industrial Revolution began. Huge factories were built and towns expanded. Houses for workers were built closer to the factories. Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting people and goods quickly and cheaply all across the country.

Queen Victoria:

The Victorian period of history is named after Queen Victoria, who was the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20th June 1837 until 22nd January 1901. On 1st May 1876 she was granted the additional title of 'Empress of India'. Her reign of 63 years and 7 months was the longest of any British monarch aside from Queen Elizabeth II.



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 Vocabulary:

British Empire	Lands that Britain controlled which were all over the world e.g. India.
Coronation	The formal service of making a person king or queen of a country.
Industrialisation	A process where jobs that had previously been done by hand, were increasingly done by machines.
Industry	A group of companies that all produce the same thing.
Invention	A new thing that someone has made.
Mining	Process of taking things from the ground e.g. coal.
Poverty	Being extremely poor. People living in poverty do not have enough money to feed or clothe themselves.
Ragged school	A school set up to teach poor children.
Slums	An area of extremely poor housing with very few facilities such as adequate water or sewerage.
Typhoid	A bacterial infection that can spread throughout the body.
Workhouse	A building set up by the government where very poor people in Britain used to work in exchange for food and shelter. Many had very harsh rules.