



THE VICTORIAN ERA

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Diagram – The British Empire in Victorian Times

The British Empire in 1901.

By 1901 (the year in which Queen Victoria died) Britain ruled over about 1/4 of the world. At this point, the British Empire was made up of around 400 million people (the population of England was only around 40 million). The empire included the entire Indian subcontinent, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and large parts of Africa. 'Dominion' (self-governing) status was awarded to 'white' countries (e.g. Australia), however, in some countries (e.g. in Africa) rule was more authoritarian.



Charles Dickens
(1812-1870)

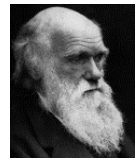
Charles Dickens was a writer, who is widely regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. His works, including *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations* and *A Christmas Carol* were extremely popular during his lifetime, and have gained even further recognition since. His novels often dealt with the harsh social conditions experienced by the poor at the time, critiquing the attitudes of those with power and wealth.



Queen Victoria
(1819-1901)

Victoria 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, and was known as the Victorian era. Although much of the ruling power at the time was already handed to the government, Victoria still held significant sway in the rule of the country and empire. She became a national icon aligned with the strict standards of personal morality that are associated with the time. She married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1840 – their nine children married into noble families all across Europe, earning her the nickname 'the grandmother of Europe.' When Albert died in 1861, Victoria sank into deep mourning. She died in 1901 at the age of 81.

Key people



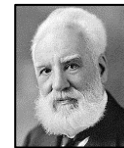
Charles Darwin
(1809-1882)

Charles Darwin was a naturalist and biologist who is best known for his theory of evolution. Darwin established that all species share common ancestors, and that natural selection has shaped the diversity of life on earth. Whilst his theories were initially rejected by many in scientific, religious, and public circles, they are now broadly considered as scientific fact. Darwin has been described as one of the most influential figures in history.



Isambard Kingdom Brunel
(1806-1859)

was an English civil engineer who is considered one of the most ingenious and prolific figures in engineering history; one of the 19th-century engineering giants; and one of the greatest figures of the Industrial Revolution, who changed the face of the English landscape with his groundbreaking designs and ingenious constructions.



Alexander Graham Bell
(1847-1922)

Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish-born scientist and inventor who is credited with inventing the first practical telephone. Both his mother and his wife were deaf, which influenced Bell to explore hearing devices – leading to the first US patent of the telephone. He was also a President of the National Geographic Society, influencing the magazine profoundly.

Key Inventions

1800s – Railway Network		1838 – Photography		1840 – Penny Black Stamp	
1852 – British Pillar Post Box		1852 – Public Flushing Toilet		1863 – London Underground Railway	
1876 – Telephone		1879 – Electric Bulb		1895 – X-rays	

Victorian Timeline

1837 – Victoria becomes Queen aged 18.	1840 – Britain claims New Zealand as a colony to head off the French.	1843 – Charles Dickens publishes 'A Christmas Carol.'	26 th July 1845 – SS Great Britain's maiden voyage	1845-1849 – Ireland suffers the Great Potato Famine, causing the deaths of about 800,000 people.	1850 – Workhouses were opened, offering basic food and beds in return for work.	1856 – Britain defeats Russia in the Crimean War.	1861 – Prince Albert dies of typhoid.	1864 – Clifton Suspension Bridge opens	1880 – School compulsory for 5-10 year olds	1901 – Queen Victoria dies. Her son, Edward VII, becomes King.
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Important Events and Life in Victorian Times

The Industrial Revolution		In the Industrial Revolution, the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops to large factories. This meant that more people moved into the cities. It was a time of new technologies and a new, more modern way of life.	When? Around 1760-1850	Key Fact: Queen Victoria took to the throne at the very end of the revolution.
The Irish Potato Famine		In the early 19 th Century, potatoes were the main source of food and income in Ireland. A fungus: 'potato blight' made the potatoes rot, to catastrophic effect: about 800,000 died, and 1 million emigrated to the UK and the US.	When? Around 1845-1849	Key Fact: Many blamed the British government's inaction for the depth of the tragedy.
Origin of the Species Published		Darwin's masterpiece resulted from over 20 years of research. It caused an immediate stir, as it directly contradicted the bible's creation story. It was initially rejected by many.	When? November 24 th 1859	Key Fact: The paper was translated into 8 different languages in Darwin's lifetime.
Prince Albert's Death		Prince Albert, Victoria's husband died from typhoid aged only 42. Victoria withdrew from public life for years. The Queen based her later decisions on what he would have done.	When? 14 th December, 1861	Key Fact: Throughout Victoria's reclusive period, a republican movement grew.
Class		Despite the revolution, there were still distinct social classes: the upper class, middle class, and working class. Life was terrible for the poorest: Awful working conditions and little food.	Who? The upper classes was made up of very few people.	Key Fact: The upper class lived prosperous lives, with servants and cooks.
Life for Children		Until the late 19 th Century, education was a reserve of the rich. As many families were so poor, lots of children instead had to work. They worked long hours for little money.	What? Children were often exploited, paid very little for long hours.	Key Fact: Only in 1880 did primary schooling become compulsory.
Health		Medicine was nowhere near as advanced as today. Many diseases were rife, and childbirth and poverty were very real dangers to people living in the era, especially the poor.	How? Poor public hygiene played a large part in people's poor health.	Key Fact: On average, middle class people lived to 45. Working class were lucky to live half that time.
Workhouses		Workhouses were places where a person went if they could not afford to financially support themselves and their families – they quickly became extremely crowded and unpleasant.	How? People slept in dormitories, where disease was easily spread.	Key Fact: Many orphans ended up growing up in workhouses.
Food		As with all aspects of life, there were vast differences between the diets of the rich and poor. The poor survived on little more than potato scraps and rotten vegetables.	What? Workhouses only offered basic rations.	Key Fact: The rich dined on fine foods, using expensive cutlery, with servants.
Clothes		For the rich, expensive clothes were a must. Clothes were almost always made to measure. Aristocratic women wore elaborate dresses, blouses and bonnet hats, whilst men wore high-waisted trousers, cravat tops and top hats.	How? Poor Victorians had to buy their clothes 2nd hand.	Key Fact: Over the many years of Victoria's reign, fashion trends changed a great deal!
The Factory Act		Parliament passed a Factories Act which was the first health and safety act in Britain. All dangerous machinery was securely fenced off, and failure to do so regarded as a criminal offence. No child or young person was to clean mill machinery while it was in motion.	When? 1833	Key Fact: Before the Act, people were required to work incredibly long hours – often through the night.

Key Vocabulary

arithmetic	Learning about maths and numbers	migrate	Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions
industry	A group of companies that all produce the same things	Reign	To control a country
invention	A new thing that someone has made	rural	The countryside
livestock	Farm animals	revolution	A big change in something
scullery	A small kitchen or room at the back of a house used for washing dishes and other dirty household work.	typhoid	A bacterial infection that can spread throughout the body