THE VICTORIANS Knowledge Organiser   Year 6

Autumn 1

Timeline of Key Events:

1837 – Queen Victoria crowned (aged 18 years).

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.

1867 – all factory workers limited to 10 hours work daily.

1880 – Children 5-13 required to attend school (but had to pay).

1891 – education made free and compulsory for children 5-13.

1897 – Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee (50 years on the throne).

1901 – Queen Victoria dies.

New Knowledge

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. Life for working children was harsh. Laws were introduced to improve their lives and working conditions and to allow them to be educated at school.

Prior knowledge

A monarch is a ruler of a country or countries and is crowned King or Queen.

The Industrial Revolution was a period that saw many things that had previously been hand-made be mass produced in factories. It resulted in the growth of towns and saw many people move from the country into the town.

Key Vocabulary

Reform/reformer—someone who makes changes to something in order to improve it.

Manufacturing—making things on a large scale using machinery

British Empire—a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch

Reign—the period of time a monarch rules a country

Urban— relating to the town

Rural - relating to the countryside

Overseer—a person who supervises others, particularly workers.

Child labour— employing children in an industry or business especially when it is illegal or it exploits them.

Campaign—a series of actions intended to achieve a specific goal