



History Knowledge Organiser KS2 The Victorians Y5

Key questions

What are the key events?
 What did the people say and why?
 How does it change our future?



Key Dates

1837	Queen Victoria crowned (aged 18 years).
1840	Queen marries her cousin, Prince Albert.
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.
1851	Great Exhibition.
1861	Prince Albert dies.
1863	First underground railway opens in London.
1867	All factory workers limited to 10 hours work daily.
1870	Dr Barnado opens first home for boys.
1871	First FA cup for football.
1877	Queen declared 'Empress of India'.
1880	Children 5-13 years old required to attend school (but had to pay).
1891	Education made free and compulsory for children 5-13 years old.
1897	Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee (50 years on the throne).
1901	Queen Victoria dies.

Key Vocabulary



British Empire	Lands that Britain controlled all over the world
Compulsory	Having to do something (for example, going to school).
Coronation	The formal service of making a person King or Queen of a country.
Disease	Illnesses, many of which were very dangerous (for example, cholera, smallpox and typhoid).
Factory Acts	Laws passed by government to protect people working in dangerous factories (particularly women and children).
Hygiene	Cleanliness needed to keep healthy.
Middle Class	The middle of the Victorian class system
Mines	Underground areas where people worked digging out coal and other minerals.
Paupers	Very poor people who have no way of feeding or supporting themselves.
Poverty	People living in poverty do not have enough money to feed or cloth themselves.
Ragged School	A school set up to teach poor children.
Upper Class	Wealthy people, often estate owners, who had a lot of money and servants.
Workhouse	Places set up by the government where poor people with no money could go and be given a bed, food and work.
Working Class	The bottom of the Victorian Class system.

Key Historical Figures

There was plenty of social change, innovation and creativity during the Victorian era.



Elizabeth Fry - Prison reformer



Charles Dickens - author



Dr Barnardo – founder of the Barnado’s charity for orphaned children.



Nurse and social reformer

Knowledge to Remember

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. She is the second longest serving monarch, after our current Queen – 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. During this time, Britain was a powerful nation – due to the British Empire. In 1850, Britain was the richest country in the world.

Victorian legacy

1840– Stamps	1872– Penny Farthing Bicycle
1843– Christmas Cards	1873– Typewriter
1846– Sewing Machine	1876– Telephone
1849– Concrete	1878– Electric Street Lighting
1851– Ice Cream	1885– First Motorcar
1852– Flushing Toilet	1888– Kodak Camera
1854– Steel Production	1894– Moving Pictures (Films)



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