

Timeline

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

1838	Queen Victoria crowned aged 18.
1840	Queen Victoria married Prince Albert.
1842	Children under 10 can no longer work in underground mines.
1844	Children aged 8-13 can no longer work for more than 6.5 hours per day.
1856	Each county has to have its own police force.
1861	Prince Albert died of typhoid .
1864	Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps.
1870	Schools are built for children aged 5-10.
1872	The first FA Cup Final takes place.
1880	The Education Act makes schooling compulsory for all children aged 5-10.
1901	Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII becomes King.



The Victorian Era

The period of time between 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria **reigned** over Britain. During her 63 year **reign**, there was a huge contrast between how the rich and poor Victorians lived. Queen Victoria led the expansion of the British empire and saw major changes to all aspects of Britain due to exciting discoveries and **inventions**.

Key Inventions

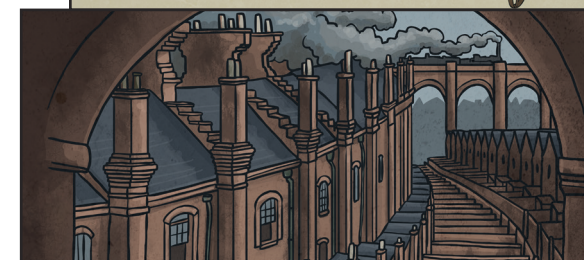
1800s- Railway Network 	1838- Photography 	1840- Penny Black Stamp 	1843- Christmas Cards 
1852- British Pillar Post Box 	1852- Public Flushing Toilet 	1863- London Underground Railway 	1872- The Penny-Farthing Bicycle 
1876- Telephone 	1879- Electric Bulb 	1885- Petrol Motor Car 	1895- X-rays 

Key Vocabulary

arithmetic	Learning about maths and numbers.
industry	A group of companies that all produce the same thing.
Industrial Revolution	A time of major change in the way products were made.
invention	A new thing that someone has made.
livestock	Farm animals.
migrate	Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions.
reign	To control a country.
rural	The countryside.
revolution	A big change in something.
typhoid	A bacterial infection that can spread throughout the body.

The Industrial Revolution

- 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.
- People would **migrate** to the towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories.
- 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.



Workhouses

Huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work.	Whole families would move in together but men, women and children were all kept separate.	Jobs for men included working the field, breaking stones and chopping wood.	Jobs for women included laundry, sewing and scrubbing the floors.
Food was very basic including bread, porridge (gruel), watered down milk and occasionally meat and potatoes.	Children had to have 3 hours of reading, writing, arithmetic and Christian religion lessons.	Girls' education was learning to sew, knit and how to be a servant.	In 1930, workhouses were closed for good. Some of the buildings were used as part of the National Health Service.