

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser - A Victorian Venture

Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria was born in 1819 at Kensington Palace in London. She was 18 when she inherited the throne in 1837. Victoria is described as strong, honest and stubborn. She was the first monarch to live at Buckingham Palace. She reigned for 64 years until her death in 1901, making her the second longest reigning monarch after our current Queen, Queen Elizabeth II.

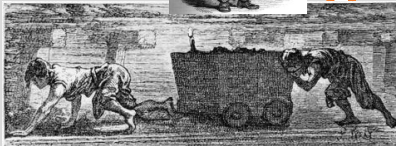


Working Children

Children did various kinds of jobs and many were unsafe, poorly paid and damaging to their health.

They included:

- chimney sweeps
- domestic servants
- mill workers
- factory workers
- farm hands
- working in coal mines



The Industrial Revolution

- * A period of 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.

Key Vocabulary

Industrial Revolution – a period of time of great technological advances during the 19th century. More things were made in factories, and canals and railways were built.

Industry— economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

Monarch— a sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.

Reign— the period of rule of a monarch.

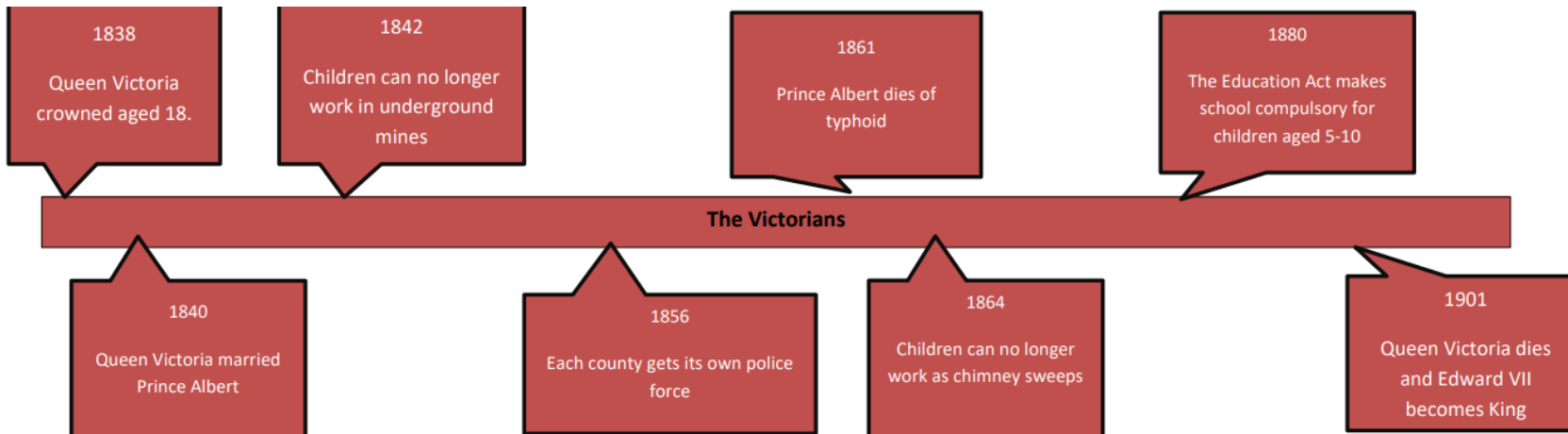
Government—People chosen to make laws and run the country.

Workhouse— Places set up by the government where poor people with no money could go and be given a bed, food and work. Many had very harsh rules.

Inequality— lack of equality. People treated differently.

Poverty— the state of being extremely poor.

Locomotive—a powered railway vehicle used for pulling trains.



George Stephenson's first steam locomotive

