

## Knowledge Organiser: The Victorian Age (Year 6 Spring Term)

### Key Words

1. industrial	Anything related to the making of products/things to sell (especially when they are made many-at-a-time using machines)
2. revolution	A period of time, or a moment, of massive change
3. empire	A collection of countries or land owned and ruled by another country (often these countries will have been <i>taken over</i> )
4. Commonwealth	A collection of countries which form a group to help each other
5. manufacture	Making things - usually by a business making products to sell (often when made by machines)
6. urban	Related to life in cities and large towns
7. rural	Related to life in the countryside (including villages and small towns surrounded by countryside)
8. factory	Large building(s) designed to produce products (usually many-at-a-time using machinery)
9. labour	A group of people who are employed to work for someone else (e.g. on farms, in factories)
10. workhouse	A building where people in poverty are given food and shelter in return for work (usually hard, unpleasant work)
11. society	A group of people all linked by something in common (e.g. they live in the same place, they live at the same time in history)
12. poverty	Not having enough money to buy food, clothes and shelter for yourself and your family

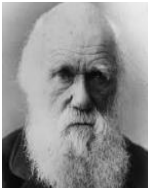
### Important dates & people



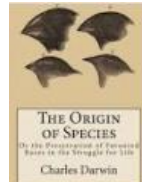
**Queen Victoria** reigned from **1837** until her death in **1901**. She married Prince Albert in 1840.



**Charles Dickens (1812 – 1870)** – Author of classic Victorian stories *Oliver Twist*, *A Christmas Carol* and *Great Expectations*, amongst others.



**Charles Darwin & Alfred Wallace** – Developed the Theory of Evolution, which tried to explain how living things change over time to be able to survive in their environment.



**“The Origin of Species”** by **Charles Darwin** was published in **1856**. It explained Darwin’s ideas but not everyone agreed with him.

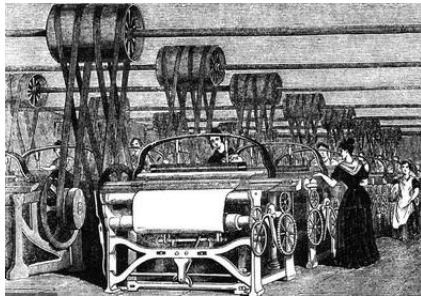


**Octavia Hill (1838 – 1912)** – Famous campaigner and philanthropist. Created good housing for poor people in Southwark and founded the National Trust.



**Mary Seacole (1805-1881)** – a successful business woman who set up a hospital to help injured British soldiers in the Crimean War.

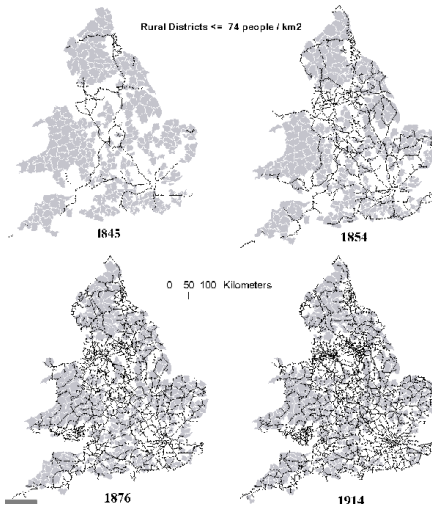
## Key developments



The creation of **steam-powered machines** meant that large factories could produce goods to sell more quickly and cheaply. Factories were mainly in towns and cities. They employed many people, including women and children.

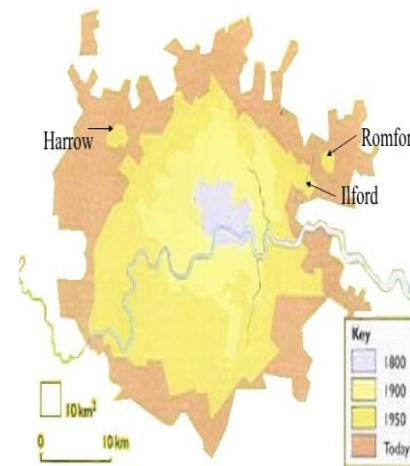


**Universal education (1870)** – the government decided that all children between 5 and 12 should have a free education so they could learn to read, write and do basic arithmetic. This gave poorer people the chance to improve themselves.



There was a huge rise in the building of **railway** lines. This meant people could move around more easily to get better jobs, to go on holiday and to visit family. It also created many jobs.

The black lines on the maps show how many more railway lines there were in 1845, 1854, 1876 and 1947



**Cities grew** as people moved away from the countryside for work in factories.

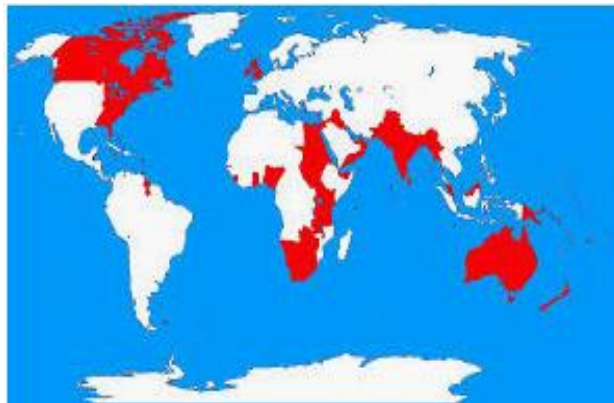
This map shows the growth of London.

The white patch is London in 1800.

The yellow patch is London in 1900.

During the Victorian period, Britain expanded its empire. The **British Empire** controlled nearly a quarter of the world's population. It made Britain an extremely wealthy country.

The countries in red were part of the British Empire.



**The Theory of Evolution** was an attempt to explain how life (plants and animals) developed on earth using science, rather than religion.

The theory says that plants and animals evolve (change over time) to adapt to (suit) their environment.

