

YEAR 3 VICTORIANS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Reign – the time a king or queen rules over a country

British Empire – lands that Britain controlled which were all over the world

Industrial revolution – a period of change where factories and machines were used to make things

Workhouse – A building where very poor people in Britain used to work in exchange for food and shelter

Orphan – a child with no living parents

Slates – used to write on with a slate pencil rather than pencil and paper

Abacus – a wooden frame with beads which was used to help children count

Domestic service – doing household work such as cleaning or cooking in someone else's house

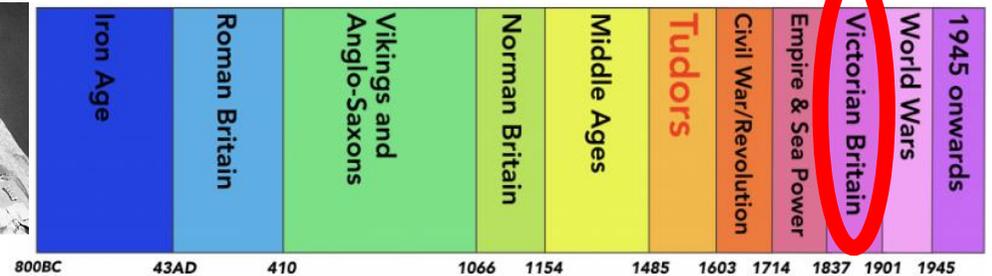
Leisure – holidays and fun activities/hobbies that people do when they are not working

Upper Class – wealthy people who had a lot of money, land and servants

Working class – the bottom of the Victorian class system.

CHRONOLOGY

Victorian Britain is named after Queen Victoria who reigned over Britain from 1837 to her death in 1901.



SOCIETY

RELIGION – Victorian England was deeply religious. Most people were Christians and they would visit the church every Sunday without fail.

FAMILY LIFE - was very different depending if you were rich or poor.

Rich families had large houses, servants and maids, expensive clothes, running water in their homes and flushing toilets, good food and toys and holidays to the sea-side.

Poor families had smaller houses which were packed closely together, little food, worn and dirty clothes, retrieved their water from wells, had no toys or played with things they found and would help with the housework around the home.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

This was when new manufacturing processes (how things are made) were introduced, with more factories to make things which once would have been created by hand.

Lots of people left their agricultural based lives in the country to move to towns where they would work in the factories for better pay.

LEGACY - The Victorian period saw many major developments that made travel, communications and trade easier. Many things were invented during this period, which we still use today or have used as the basis for new inventions.

These inventions include:

- Electric light bulb
- The first cars
- Electric telegraph
- Photography
- Bicycles
- Postage stamps
- Steam engine

