

Manor Primary School Knowledge Organiser –UKS2 History

Topic: Our Local Area

Phase: Upper Key Stage 2

Strand: The Victorian Era

We are MANOR! As Historians we will ...

Manners

Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.

Aspiration

Learn about the significance of the Victorian Era including inventions and technology and how these ideas impact on our lives today. Develop our own aspiration by learning about achievements in the past.

Nurture

Recognise about mutual respect and how to acknowledge the feelings of others from the past. Learn how the Victorian society cared for others in their community and beyond.

Open-Mindedness

Learn about the world around us, the people, lifestyles, stories about the past, see the world through sources of evidence and become independent thinkers.

Resilience

Understand how to make connections with the past and challenge ourselves to be persistent and learn more through research investigations which stimulate and motivate us.

Key Information

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.



The British Empire (in red) during the Victorian Era.

During the Victorian era the British Empire became the largest and most powerful empire of all time. Steel was first invented leading the way to amazing new feats in engineering including bridges, trains and sky scrapers.

What should I already know?

- Describe events from the past using dates when things happened.
- Understand and use historical vocabulary.
- Understand and use chronology in different eras of British history.
- Suggest why certain people acted as they did in history and describe how some things from the past have affected our lives today.
- Use various sources of evidence to answer questions and ask historical questions based on evidence.
- That Sir Robert Peel is a local icon.

At the end of the unit, I will be able to:

- Use a timeline to demonstrate changes and developments in culture, technology, religion and society
- Name the date of any significant event studied from the Victorian era and place it in a timeline.
- Summarise main events of the Victorian era explaining the order in which they happen.
- Describe features of historical events and people from the past.
- Use a timeline that uses BC/BCE and AD or CE
- Use of the words era, period, century, decade to describe time .

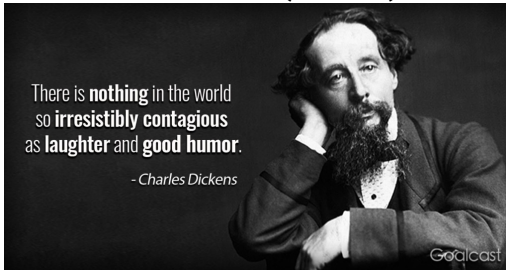
Key figures (People)

Queen Victoria (1819-1901)

Victoria was the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20th June 1837 until 22nd January 1901. On 1st May 1876 she was granted the additional title of 'Empress of India.' Her reign of 63 years and 7 months was the longest of any British monarch aside from Queen Elizabeth II, and was known as the Victorian era. Although much of the ruling power at the time was already handed to the government, Victoria still held significant sway in the rule of the country and empire. She became a national icon aligned with the strict standards of personal morality that are associated with the time. She married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1840 – their nine children married into noble families all across Europe, earning her the nickname 'the grandmother of Europe.' When Albert died in 1861, Victoria sank into deep mourning. She died in 1901 at the age of 81.



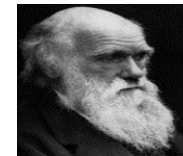
Charles Dickens (1812-1870)



Charles Dickens was a writer, who is widely regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. His works, including Oliver Twist, Great Expectations and A Christmas Carol were extremely popular during his lifetime, and have gained even further recognition since. His novels often dealt with the harsh social conditions experienced by the poor at the time, critiquing the attitudes of those with power and wealth.

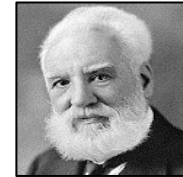
Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

Charles Darwin was a naturalist and biologist who is best known for his theory of evolution. Darwin established that all species share common ancestors, and that natural selection has shaped the diversity of life on earth. Whilst his theories were initially rejected by many in scientific, religious, and public circles, they are now broadly considered as scientific fact. Darwin has been described as one of the most influential figures in history.



Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922)

Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish-born scientist and inventor who is credited with inventing the first practical telephone. Both his mother and his wife were deaf, which influenced Bell to explore hearing devices – leading to the first US patent of the telephone. He was also a President of the National Geographic Society, influencing the magazine profoundly.



Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836-1917)

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was a pioneering physician and political campaigner. Despite numerous legal and social obstacles, she became the first woman to qualify in Britain as a physician and surgeon, the first woman to be elected to a school board, and the first female mayor and magistrate. She was also the first co-founder of a hospital staffed by women.



Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850)

Sir Robert Peel was the son of a wealthy textile-manufacturer and politician. His father was one of the richest textile manufacturers of the early Industrial Revolution and lived at in the village of Drayton Bassett at Drayton Manor. He became Prime Minister twice under the reign of Queen Victoria, he was influential in his fight against slavery and the potato famine in Ireland. He also formed the first police force in London something that we could not live without today.



Timeline

1837 – Queen Victoria takes to the throne after her uncle William IV dies.

1838– 1 August: Slavery is abolished in the British Empire. Plantation owners receive £20million in compensation, former slaves receive nothing.

1840– 10 January: The first postage stamps (Penny Post) comes into use

1842– Mines Act ends child labour

1845-49 Ireland suffers the Great Potato Famine when entire crops of potatoes, the staple Irish food, are ruined. The famine was a consequence of the appearance of blight, the potato fungus. About 800,000 people died as a result of the famine. A large number of people migrated to Britain, the United States, Canada and Australia

1854 -1856– Crimean War, this was fought between the Russians and an alliance of the British, French and Turks who feared Russian expansion.

1860– first flushing public toilet opened

1861 – 14 December: Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, dies aged 42 Albert's premature death from typhoid plunged Victoria into a long period of mourning and withdrawal from public life.

1863– 10th January - London underground opens

1863 – 26th October - the Football Association is formed.

1876– Alexander Bell invented the telephone

1876– Primary Education compulsory for all

1877– The first public electric lighting in London

1881– 17th January: Sir William Armstrong's home at Cragside in Rothbury (Northumberland) becomes the first to use electric light

1901 – Population of Britain 40 million

1901– 22 January: Victoria dies and is succeeded by Edward VII Victoria died at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight at the age of 81.

Key Vocabulary

Census	an official count or survey normally about the amount of people in a country.
Cholera	An infection caused by bacteria found in dirty water. Causes sickness and diarrhoea. Fatal if not addressed.
Empire	A large group of states or countries run by one monarch / ruler or sovereign state
Industry	The large process of turning materials into useful products
Monarch	Head of state, usually a king, queen or cultural equivalent.
Peelers – Bobbies	The name given to the early police force after Sir Robert Peel
Pier	A platform on pillars that stretches out to sea. Filled with amusements and often a fairground it was a place for Victorians to enjoy a holiday.
Reign	The time you hold royal office / the time you rule over people as monarch.
shilling	A former British coin which was equivalent to 12p which is why we learn up to the 12x table in school
Suburb	Mainly residential areas just outside of the city limits. More space for gardens, driveways and green space.
telegraph	a system for transmitting messages from a distance along a wire, especially one creating signals by making and breaking an electrical connection.
Typhoid	An infectious bacterial fever with an eruption of red spots on the chest and body and severe intestinal pain.

The Victorian Era Quiz

1) What year did primary education become legal?	
2) What does the word suburb mean	
3) Who is credited for creating the first ever telephone	
4) Using the information given what can steel be used to help build?	
5) When did the first public flushing toilet open?	
6) What was the first house to have an electric light?	
7) Name one thing Sir Robert Peel is known for/ something he did.	
8) Can you name 3 countries other than those in the UK that were part of the British Empire?	