

The Victorians

Knowledge Organiser	Year: 1 Term: Summer	Theme and Concept: Community and culture/society
<u>What was life like for a Victorian child?</u>		

Prior Knowledge: During EYFS, the children will have made a visit to the Black Country Museum and will know that things change from the past to now. The children will know that Queen Victoria was Queen then, and Queen Elizabeth II is queen now. *In the theme of conflict and disaster, the children will have been taught about Florence Nightingale, and what life was like, with regards to health, during the Victorian Period. They will have seen photographs of people from the Victorian Period. In the theme of Community and Culture/Society, children will have explored different toys and what they looked like during the Victorian Period.*

1. Who was Florence Nightingale?	A nurse who lived in the Victorian Period.
2. What does chronology mean?	In order of time.
3. How do we know some pictures are from the past?	They are in black and white. They wear old style clothes.
4. Name one type of historical source we have used to help us enquire about the past.	A letter.

Second Order (disciplinary) Concepts	Key Historical Knowledge	Key Historical Skill
Chronology	What was the chronology of the Victorians? Place when certain inventions such as the telephone, bicycle and camera were made. Place when education became compulsory during the Victorian Period and when Queen Victoria was born, crowned and died on a timeline.	✓ I can place events and some artefacts on a timeline. <i>*See timeline</i>
Historical significance	Who was Queen Victoria? Queen Victoria was a very popular monarch. She was credited with re-establishing Britain as a global power through industrialisation and economic advancement. The British Empire was at its peak during Queen Victoria's reign, which earned her the respect and admiration of people - not only in Britain but around the world. She held the title for the longest reigning monarch, until 2015, when Queen Elizabeth II became the longest reigning monarch. She was born in 1837 and died in 1901.	✓ I can describe and begin to talk about key events of a significant person/time. <i>Create a small presentation on who Queen Victoria was. Stick a picture of Queen Victoria in the books and write simple sentences about her around it. Watch Videos about Queen Victoria and create a short documentary about who she is. Read a non-fiction text about Queen Victoria.</i>
Cause and consequence	Why were so many inventions created during the Victorian Period? During the Victorian Era, many inventions were produced which made transport, communication and trade easier for	✓ I can recognise that there are reasons why people in the past

	<p>many people. Due to people moving away from farming, and moving into the cities to find jobs, industry became the new social norm. This meant that many explorations happened with regards to modern technology and science. Some things that were invented were photographs, telephones, bicycles and stamps.</p>	<p>acted as they did and what the consequences of these actions were.</p> <p><i>Explore pictures of different inventions and compare them to their modern version. Create a sentence that answers the question.</i></p>
Evidence and Interpretation	<p>What was it like for a poor child in the Victorian Period compared to a rich child? Poor children worked in horrible conditions. They were made to work in dangerous workhouses and textile mills. Some children were even made to sweep the chimneys, which resulted in them getting stuck. Poor children went to schools called ragged schools, which were specifically for the poor. Rich children were usually tutored privately, had lots of toys and inherited money from their parents. The rich thought the poor were poor by choice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I can observe or handle some evidence to ask questions about the past. ✓ I can show an understanding of concepts such as civilisation. <p><i>Look at pictures of rich and poor children. What do these sources show you? What do they suggest? What does it tell us about life in life in the Victorian Period? Look at Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens.</i></p>
Similarity and difference	<p>How do Victorian schools compare to modern day? Schools in the Victorian period were extremely different to now. The classrooms were bare and cold. Children first began to learn to write by writing on slate boards and then moving to ink and copy books. They would learn by chanting, copying and memorising facts. If children were naughty in the Victorian period, the teachers would use a cane or leather strap to punish the child. Some children would have to wear a cone hat with a D printed on it, called the Dunces hat as a punishment for not knowing the answer to questions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I can use pictures, stories and film footage to find out about the past. <p><i>Compare Victorian Schools to schools today. What are the similarities? What are the differences? What do you think it would be like to be a child in a Victorian school.</i></p>
Change and continuity	<p>What impact did the Victorians have on Modern Britain? The Victorians brought about industrialisation, education and growth of cities in modern Britain today. They laid the road for new inventions to be made, for science to keep striding forward in its discoveries and for areas of the UK to become connected through rail roads and canals. The canals in the Black Country were the heart of industrial travel, and enabled products to be shipped around the UK. Different areas in the Black Country were renowned for making different things. Queen Victoria was the person that coined the term “Black Country,” after looking out of her carriage window and seeing the smog that had settled around the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I can describe changes and historical events. <p>Look at the Canal routes around Wolverhampton and the rest of the West Midlands. Find out what different towns were famous for making and whether they still make those products to this day (E.g. Walsall was famous for leather). Are Victorian houses still around today?</p>

Key Vocabulary	Significant People	
canal: An artificial water way.	 	<p>Queen Victoria: Queen Victoria was the monarch of Britain during the industrial revolution. She is the person that coined the term “Black Country,” after looking out of her carriage window and seeing the smog that had settled around the area. She became Queen when she was 18 in 1837 and reigned until she died in 1901. Her death ended the Victorian Era, but not the industrialisation of Britain.</p> <p>Charles Dickens: Charles Dickens was a famous English writer. He wrote many books, including Oliver Twist and Scrooge. When Dickens was a child, his family were very poor. When he became famous, only rich people could afford to buy books. Dickens published his stories in sections in (cheaper) magazines so poorer people could read them.</p>
barge: A long boat that travels on a canal.		
invention: Something new and modern to help make life easier.		
mine: A place where coal is cut from the ground, deep in the earth.		
blackboard: A board that teachers would write on with chalk.		
abacus: A tool to help children learn to count, add and subtract.		
cane: A stick used to hit children with if they did anything wrong in the eyes of strict Victorian teachers.		
Empress: A woman who is a sovereign ruler of an empire.		
steam engine: A locomotive that travels through the power of steam.		
poor: Somebody who doesn't have any money.		
rich: Somebody who has lots of money.		
workhouse: A place adults and children were sent to work for food and a small wage.	<h2>Resources</h2>	
chimney: An outlet for smoke built into most old houses. Children were told to climb up the chimneys and sweep them clean.	<p>Who was Queen Victoria? - BBC Bitesize Who was Charles Dickens? - BBC Bitesize BBC - Hands on History, The Victorians BBC Schools landmarks The Victorian School - Bing video < Brilliant for showing exactly what Victorian Schools were like. Long video, so choose elements of it that suit your class.</p>	



Timeline

1837
Queen Victoria crowned at the age of 18.

1839
First photographic camera was invented.

1840
First postal stamp was issued.
Ragged schools set up for poor children.

1876
First telephone invented.

1863
First underground railway opens in London.

1844
The Factory Act states that children should start work at the age of 8, but have 2 hours of schooling daily

1877
Queen declared Empress of India.

1891
Education made free and compulsory for children aged 5-13.

1901
Queen Victoria dies.