

Links to prior learning  
– civilisation in the  
Tudor times, Yr4

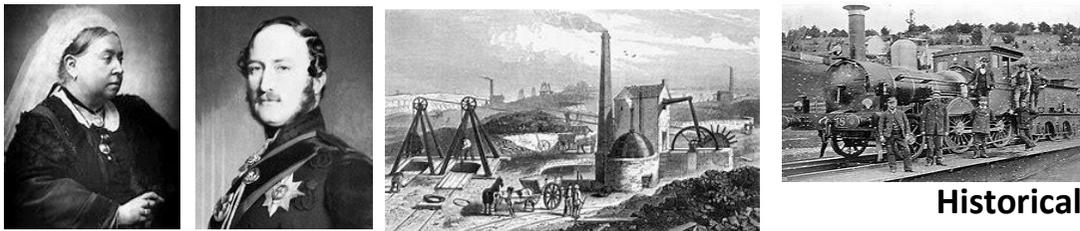
# Year 5 – The Victorians

Key concepts in history which run through all topics: parliament, civilisation, empire, peasantry

Links to other subjects  
English – Street Child,  
A Christmas Carol

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>civilisation</b>	Societies achieve an advanced stage of development and organisation
<b>empire</b>	A group of nations, states or peoples ruled over by an emperor, empress or other powerful sovereign.
<b>industrialisation</b>	Machines taking the place of people to produce materials on a large scale, e.g. cotton
<b>revolution</b>	A huge change in the way things are done resulting in a wide-reaching change in conditions or attitudes.
<b>poverty</b>	The state of being poor and not having enough income for a person's basic needs.
<b>invention</b>	A new object or idea that has been created.
<b>manufacture</b>	Making things on a large-scale using machinery
<b>reform</b>	Making changes in order to improve.
<b>suffrage</b>	The right to vote in political elections. A suffragette was a member of an activist women's organisation who, under the banner 'Votes for Women' fought for the right to vote.

Key people, facts and sticky knowledge
The Victorians lived in Britain between <b>1837 and 1901</b> when <b>Victoria</b> was the Queen. <b>Prince Albert</b> was her husband.
The <b>Industrial Revolution (1750 – late 1900s)</b> was the transition from a society based on hand manufacturing to one based on machinery using steam and water power. The development of machine tools and the factory system symbolized this era.
Children worked in mines and factories. The <b>Mines and Collieries Act 1842</b> forbade women and children of any age to work underground and introduced a minimum age of ten for boys employed in underground work.
Education became available to most as a result of reform. The <b>1891 Elementary Education Act</b> declared that education was to be free for all.
<i>By the end of this period of learning, pupils should be able to describe the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the Victorian era and beyond, describe life in the mines and factories for children, describe various reform acts which came into place and reflect on the impact the Victorian era had on civilisation thereafter.</i>



Historical Timeline

Victorians artefacts:



Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC) Stone Age (8700BC – 2000BC)	Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC) Mayans (800BC – 250AD) Ancient Greece (2900BC – 336BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC)	Roman Britain (27BC – 476AD) Celts (275BC – 43AD) Iron Age (800BC – 332BC) Mayans (800BC – 250AD) Ancient Greece (2900BC – 336BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC)	0AD	Vikings (700 -1100AD) Anglo Saxons (410 – 793AD) Roman Britain (27BC – 476AD)	Moon landing 1969 WW2 (1939 – 1945) WW1 (1914 – 1918) <b>The Victorians (1837 – 1903)</b> <b>Industrial Revolution</b> Tudors (1485 – 1603) Great Fire of London 1666
<b>3000BC</b>	<b>2000BC</b>	<b>1000BC</b>		<b>1000 AD</b>	<b>2000 AD</b>