

Knowledge is Power...



Ivington CofE Primary and Preschool
Reaching together... stand firm in your faith, be courageous and strong - 1 Corinthians 16:13

HISTORY The Impact of the Victorians		TERM: Summ	ner 2022	YEAR GROUPS 4/5	
What should I already know?		Historical Enquiry			
Where I can find primary and secondary sources of information.		 Understand chronology whilst securing knowledge of British, local and world history. Evaluate connections, contrasts and trends over time. Apply appropriate historical terms. Create questions about change, similarities and differences and their importance. Create informed responses that involve organisation of relevant historical information. Analyse and understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. 			
School Life Start 9 am End 5pm Lunch– 12-2pm Lessons: Drill Exercise, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Bible Study, Sewing (Girls), Woodwork/ Gardening (Boys).	School rules Pupils must wait permission to speak Pupils must use right hand Pupils must stand when adults enter Pupils must not ask questions Pupils must not raise their hands without permission Talking and fidgeting will be punished			Punishments The Cane (hands or bottom), Dunce's hat, Lines. Equipment Slate, Slate Pencils, Abacus, Globe, Ink (Older children), Blackboard. Extra Information Wooden desks– fixed to floor; High windows Up to 100 children per class Strict teachers (usually female)	
Key Inventors Elias Howe Sewing machine (1846) James Starley Penny farthing bicycle (1872) Alexiander Bell Telephone (1876) Thomas Edison Electric lightbulb (1879) Karl Benz First petrol motorcar (1885)	Miloso			Moving pictures (cinematography) (1876-1891) The Bicycle (1880s) The Gramophone (1887) The flushing toilet (1851) X-rays (1895)	



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Key Dates	Vocabulary	Government Reforms
The Victorian period is named after Queen Victoria who reigned over Britain and a world Empire from her coronation in 1837 to her death in 1902 – 64 years. Victorian England was a time of great wealth and poverty, as well as invention and scientific discover. 1837 - Queen Victoria crowned (aged 18 years. 1840 - Queen Victoria marries her cousin, Prince Albert 1851 Great Exhibition 1861 - Prince Albert dies 1863 - first underground railway opens in London 1870 - Dr Barnardo opens first boys home 1871 - First FA cup for football 1877 – Queen Victoria declared 'Empress of India' 1882 – first electric power station in London 1897 – Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee (50 years on the throne)	Census – an official count or survey of a population. Era – a long and distinct period of history. Labourer – a person doing unskilled manual work for wages. Agricultural labourer – a person who works with soil for a living. Child labour – work that deprives children of their childhood. I.e. working very long hours in a factory. Ragged School – free schools set up for poor children in the Victorian Era. Founded in 1844. Poverty – the state of being extremely poor. Workhouse – a building where very poor people used to work in the Victorian Era, in exchange for food and a roof over their head. Inventor – a person who invented a process or device. Phonograph – an early form of the gramophone (a record player). Sovereign - One possessing supreme political power Industrial Revolution – a period where machines began to be used more in factories and more goods were produced as a result.	1842 – Mines Act stopped women and children under 10 working in mines 1844 – Factory Act stopped children between 8-12 from working more than 6½ hours a day 1844 – first Ragged schools set up 1847 – Factory Act limited women and children under 18 to a 58-hour working week 1864 – Boys under 10 were banned from being chimney sweeps 1867 – all factory workers limited to 10 hours work daily 1874 – Ten Hour Factory Act meant that people could not be made to work for more than 10 hours a day and children under 14 could not be employed fulltime 1878 – Factory and Workshop Act banned the employment of children under 10 1880 – Education Act made it compulsory for children up to 12 to go to school, but most children had to pay 1891 – Education is free and compulsory for all 5-13 year olds