

Year 2 – Who has made the greatest difference? – Knowledge Organiser

Changes beyond living memory – The Victorians (1837 – 1901)

Life as a Victorian child



- Poorer children had to work in the workhouses and did not go to school.
- Teachers were strict and scary- they used the cane and dunce hat for punishment.
- Lessons were focused on the 3 R's: Reading, wRiting and aRithmetic.
- Children were *made* to write with their right hand.
- School day was 9am-5pm.
- Children wrote on slates instead of paper.
- Poor children had to make their own toys. Such as: clothes peg dolls or a lump of wood as a toy boat.
- Rich children had toys such as: wooden rocking horses, train sets, dolls houses, tea sets and jigsaw puzzles.
- Victorians made up many rules for the games we play today. Such as: badminton and football.

Key Vocabulary

Decade	10 years
Century	100 years
Monarch	A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire
Coronation	A ceremony to formally crown a monarch
Hierarchy	A system in society where people are ranked according to status, money or power
Upper class (Aristocrats)	Very wealthy people with important jobs and titles that gave them power. They would have lived a luxurious life.
Middle Class (Newly Rich)	People who earned a decent living by running or owning businesses. They would have had a good standard of living.
Working class	People who earned very little money. They would have had a poor standard of living.
Significant individual	A person worthy of attention or importance
Artefact	An object with historical interest
Invention	A new device or process that has been created
Workhouse	A place where people in poverty were provided with food and shelter in return for work
Empire	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.
Poverty	the state of being extremely poor

Significant Individuals		
Queen Victoria		The Queen of England from 1837-1901. People who lived in the Victorian era were called 'Victorians'.
Queen Elizabeth II		Our current Queen of England since 1952.
Florence Nightingale		A nurse made famous for the changes and improvements she brought into hospitals as well as for her help during the Crimean War.
Isambard Kingdom Brunel		A famous British engineer who helped design significant landmarks in the South West and the United Kingdom.

Date	Key Event
1831	Isambard Kingdom Brunel wins a competition to build a bridge across the Avon river gorge
1837	Queen Victoria becomes Queen.
1838	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queen Victoria was crowned at age 18. Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens is published. SS Great Western sails from Bristol to New York Work begins on Bristol Temple Meads stations
1840s	Britain's railway network grows
1842	The Mine Act means children under 10 can no longer work in underground coal mines
1843	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch of the SS Great Britain The Thames tunnel opens to the public
1844	The Factory Act means children between 8 and 12 can no longer work over 6 and half hour days
1853	Florence Nightingale runs her first hospital in London
1854	The Crimean war begins. Florence Nightingale goes to work in the army hospital in Turkey
1856	The Crimean war ends and Florence Nightingale meets Queen Victoria
1859	Isambard Kingdom Brunel dies
1860	The Nightingale Training School for nurses opens in London
1864	Clifton Suspension Bridge is finished Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps
1870	Schools are built for children aged 5-10
1876	Queen Victoria is declared as Empress of India
1878	Public places in London are given electric lighting for the first time
1880	The Education Act makes school compulsory for all children
1881	The first home with electric lighting is built
1901	Queen Victoria dies
1907	Florence Nightingale is given the Order of Merit
1910	Florence Nightingale dies