



## Victorians

The Victorian era saw a huge amount of changes within the British empire. During this topic we will be exploring the British empire, which countries were part of it and what impact this had on Britain. We will also be looking at the Industrial Revolution, what they began, what initiated the change and what impact it had on Britain.

The British Empire is a term used to describe all the places around the world that were once ruled by Britain. Built over many years, it grew to include large areas of North America, Australia, New Zealand, Asia and Africa, as well as small parts of Central and South America, too. The size of the British Empire - the amount of land and number of people under British rule - changed in size over the years. At its height in 1922, it was the largest empire the world had ever seen, covering around a quarter of Earth's land surface and ruling over 458 million people.

### Key Dates

<b>1838</b> Queen Victoria is crowned at age 18.
<b>1838</b> Slavery is abolished in the British empire.
<b>1837</b> The new Houses of Parliament are built.
<b>1840</b> Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert.
<b>1840s</b> Britain's railway network grows until most town and villages have a rail connection.
<b>1844</b> The Factory Act means that children between 8 and 13 no longer have to work over 6½ hours a day.
<b>1851</b> The Great Exhibition runs from May to October in London.
<b>1861</b> Prince Albert dies from typhoid.
<b>1871</b> Queen Victoria opens the Royal Albert Hall.
<b>1876</b> Alexander Bell invents the telephone.
<b>1901</b> Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII becomes king.

### Important Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
<b>Colony</b>	a group of people from one country who build a settlement in another territory, or land. They claim the new land for the original country, and the original country keeps some control over the colony.
<b>Empress</b>	a woman who rules an empire.
<b>Empire</b>	a group of territories or peoples under one ruler
<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	a time when the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops and homes to large factories.
<b>Reign</b>	rule by a king or queen.
<b>Successor</b>	a person or thing that succeeds another.
<b>Tourism</b>	people traveling for fun.
<b>Trade</b>	is the buying and selling of goods and services.
<b>Import</b>	From other countries...
<b>Export</b>	To other countries...

## Key Inventions

1800s- Railway Network	1838- Photography	1840- Penny Black Stamp	1843- Christmas Cards
			
1852- British Pillar Post Box	1852- Public Flushing Toilet	1863- London Underground Railway	1872- The Penny-Farthing Bicycle
			
1876- Telephone	1879- Electric Bulb	1885- Petrol Motor Car	1895- X-rays
			

## The Industrial Revolution

- A period of huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900.
- Before the **Industrial Revolution**, Britain was a **rural** country, most people lived off the land with **livestock**.
- People began to realise that coal and steam could be used to power factories, large machines, flour and cotton mills. This reduced the time it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made and so the **Industrial Revolution** began.
- Huge factories were built and towns expanded.
- People would **migrate** to the towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories.
- Houses for workers were built closer to the factories.
- Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting people and goods quickly and cheaply all across the country.

