



Topic: The Victorians

Year: 6

Strand: British history beyond 1066– the Victorian era.

What should I already know?

- **Queen Victoria's** reign was called The Victorian era.
- The Victorian era was a time of important improvements in health care brought about by individuals like **Florence Nightingale**.
- **Florence Nightingale** helped develop modern nursing standards following her time in the Crimean War field hospitals.
- The Victorian era saw the British sea-side holiday become popular. Victorians travelled to places like Blackpool and Brighton as they had increased **leisure** time.

Historical skills and Enquiry

- Using a range of sources, research what **Queen Victoria** was like in person.
- Describe some of the main events in the life of **Queen Victoria**.
- Identify the positive and negative effects of the **Industrial Revolution**.
- Research how key individuals made improvements to medical care in the Victorian era.
- Compare how Victorians spent their **leisure** time with how we spend our **leisure** time today.

Important facts that I will learn

- In 1840, **Queen Victoria** married **Prince Albert**. They had nine children.
- **Queen Victoria** had many official duties to perform as well as being a wife and mother. She had to have a weekly audience with the Prime Minister to discuss government business.
- When **Queen Victoria** came to the throne in 1837, only 20% of the population lived in towns and cities. By her death in 1901 more than 75% of the population lived in urban areas.
- There were lots of inventions during the Victorian era, including: the lightbulb, the telephone, bicycles and petrol cars.
- In 1837, one in six children died at birth and more than half of all children died before they were five years old.
- **Florence Nightingale** was instrumental in improving medical care and nursing standards until her death in 1910.

Vocabulary

Alexander Graham Bell	Scottish-born American inventor, scientist and engineer who invented the first practical telephone
antiseptic	a substance used in hospitals and medical settings to reduce the risk of infections
cholera	an infectious disease caused by eating food or drinking water which is contaminated
Florence Nightingale	a famous British nurse who helped make hospitals safer
heroine	someone admired for their courage and achievements
Industrial Revolution	the name historians have given to the period in history when there was a rapid change in how things were made
Joseph Swan	a British scientist who was famous for inventing the light bulb
leisure	the time when you are not working
manual labour	physical work done by humans
Michael Faraday	an English scientist who made important discoveries about how electricity flows in a wire
mourning	the sorrow felt after a person's death
pasteurisation	sterilisation of a product like milk or wine to make it safe to eat/drink
Penny Farthing	the first type of bicycle which has a distinctive large front wheel
Prince Albert	Queen Victoria's German husband
Queen Victoria	the queen of the United Kingdom from 1837-1901
tuberculosis	a bacterial infection spread through coughs and sneezes
typhoid	a bacterial infection which is contracted from contaminated food or water.

Diagrams



Queen Victoria



Florence Nightingale



First ever telephone

Time line

AD 1819: Victoria is born in London on 24th May.

AD 1863: The Football Association is formed.

AD 1877: The first Wimbledon tennis championship is held.

AD 1901: Queen Victoria dies on the 22nd of January, aged 81– her eldest son, Edward VII becomes king.

AD 1837: At just 18 years old, Princess Victoria takes her place as queen on 20th June.

AD 1876: Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone.

AD 1878: Joseph Swan invents the first lightbulb.