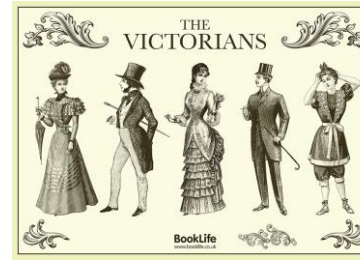


The Victorians

The Victorian age in British history is named after Queen Victoria, who was Britain's queen from 1837 until 1901. Many things changed during this time and by the end of the Victorian era there were: schools, new houses, gas, bridges, train stations, electricity, police, new laws, railways, less disease, sewers, machinery, post and steam.

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The Victorians Year 5 Autumn 2026

Queen Victoria



- Became a queen in 1837 at age of 18
- Ruled for 68 years until her death in 1901.
- The second longest reigning monarch
- Remembered as a wise queen
- She had nine children

Prince Albert



- A German Prince
- Married Queen Victoria in 1840
- Took a great interest in industrial and technological advances and staged an international exhibition, known as the Great Exhibition.



Inventions of the Victorian Times



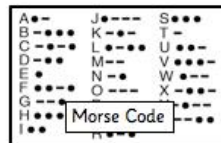
Steamboat



Bicycle



Telephone



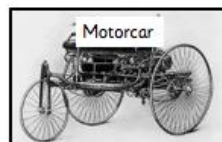
Morse Code



Rubber Tyres



Penny Post



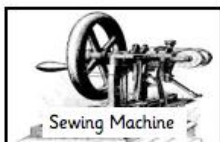
Motorcar



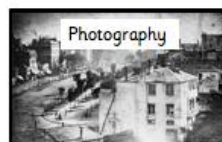
Electric Light bulb



Typewriter



Sewing Machine



Photography



Tarmac

Key Vocabulary	Definition
'Victorian Age'	The period of Queen Victoria's reign, from 20th June 1837 until her death on 22nd January 1901.
Industrial Revolution	The 'Industrial Revolution' began in the 18 th century and describes the transition from a society based on hand manufacturing and human or animal power, to a society based on machinery.
Urbanisation	Industrialisation caused people to move (migrate) from the countryside to towns and cities
Slum	An urban area where poor people lived in cramped and dirty conditions.
Cholera	An infectious disease that causes severe vomiting and diarrhoea which is caused by dirty water.
Workhouse	A place where poor people were sent to live and work. They were like prisons and people were treated very badly.
The Great Exhibition	An international exhibition that was held at 'Crystal Palace' to showcase industrial and technological advances from around the world.