

Year 6: History Revolution Knowledge Organiser

Timeline

Tudors (1465-1603)

Stuarts (1603-1714)

Georgian (1714-1837)

Victorian (1837-1901)

Edwardian (1901-1910)

Subject Specific Vocabulary

empire	A group of countries ruled by one monarch
Industrial Revolution	The rapid development of industry that took place during the late 1700s and early 1800s, brought about by the introduction of machinery
orphan	A child whose parents have died
slum	An overcrowded area where poor people live
social reformer	A person who tries to improve the lives of people in society
work house	A place where poor people lived and worked, usually in terrible conditions
revolutionise	To change something completely
suffragette	A woman who campaigned for the rights for women to vote
Victorian	Relating to the time when Queen Victoria reigned

Queen Victoria 24 May 1819 – 22 January 1901



Victoria became queen in 1837. She married her cousin, a German prince called Albert, in 1840. They had nine children. Queen Victoria reigned for 63 years. During that time, Britain became the most powerful country in the world. Its empire spread across the world, the population more than doubled and industry expanded. Queen Victoria became well-known for her high moral standards. Prince Albert died in 1861 and Queen Victoria was so grief-stricken that she wore black mourning dress for the rest of her life.



Crime and Punishment

The main punishments for serious crimes in Victorian times were hanging or transportation to Australia. Thieves or debtors who owed people money were sent to prison. Many new prisons were built in the Victorian era to replace old prison ships, called hulks. Crime prevention also improved at this time. The first police force was formed in 1892 by Sir Robert Peel so the first police officers became known as 'Bobbies' or 'Peelers' after him.



Links to prior learning: King Henry 8th, Ancient Rome, Ancient Greece,



Rich and poor

There was a huge difference the lives if rich and poor in Victorian times. Rich Victorians lived in large, comfortable houses with servants and children were looked after by a nanny. Poor people lived in cold, damp houses in areas called slums. Poor children were sent out to work because their families needed money. Very poor people with no home and money were sent to the workhouse, where they had to live and work in terrible conditions.



Famous Victorians

There was a lot of social change, innovation and creativity during the Victorian era.



Dr Barnardo
founder of the
Barnardo's charity
for orphaned
children



Elizabeth Fry
prison reformer



**Florence
Nightingale**
nurse and social
reformer



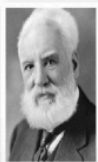
**Isambard Kingdom
Brunel**
engineer



Charles Dickens
author



Lewis Carroll
author



**Alexander
Graham Bell**
inventor of the
telephone



William Morris
designer

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.

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
			