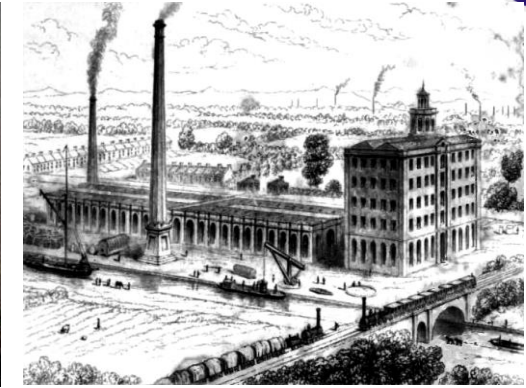


Key Vocabulary

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| Dr Barnardo | Victorian who worked to help the poor |
| Education Act | Parliament laws from 1880 creating compulsory education for children from 5-10. |
| Factory Act | 1833, children were given rights: children under 9 couldn't work, hours were limited for others. |
| Great Exhibition | A huge collection of inventions and art from Britain as well as places like America and Russia. |
| Industrial Revolution | The power of steam meant Victorian engineers developed faster machines which were used in factories. |
| Isambard Kingdom Brunel | (1806-1859) – a famous engineer who built steam ships, bridges, tunnels. |
| Poverty | Being without enough money to feed or clothe yourself. |
| Slums | Cheap, squalid housing built as a result of population growth and industrialisation. |
| The Victorian Era | The name of the period when Queen Victoria reigned |
| William Morris | Wallpaper designer who brought the countryside into city homes. |
| Workhouse | Where the homeless were given food and accommodation, which they had to work for. |
| Upper class | Wealthy people, often estate owners, who had a lot of money and servants. |



10 Facts About The Victorians

1. Queen Victoria was crowned in 1837 (aged 18 years) and reigned until 1901.
2. She was married to Prince Albert.
3. Queen Victoria visited Worsley in 1851; she travelled via the Bridgewater Canal and stayed at Worsley New Hall. She was accompanied by the Duke of Wellington.
4. Rich and poor in Victorians lived very differently. Rich people could afford holidays, fancy clothes, and even telephones; poor people – even children – had to work hard in factories, mines or workhouses. They didn't get paid very much money.
5. Victorian children had jobs such as chimney sweeps, factory sweepers, scavengers and shoe polishers.
6. Children did not have to attend school until laws changed in 1880
7. There were many new inventions, such as postage stamps, public flushing toilet, electric light bulb, moving pictures and radio.
8. Dr Barnardo founded more than 90 homes for destitute children.
9. Many people described themselves as Christians and always went to church; however, people started questioning the validity of stories and beliefs.
10. Victorian Boothstown had coal mines, mills and terraced houses which often had a tiled date brick and tall chimneys. Why Not was a butchers; the Village Hall was a school; the picture framing shop was a grocers and Reflections Dance Company was a cotton factory.

