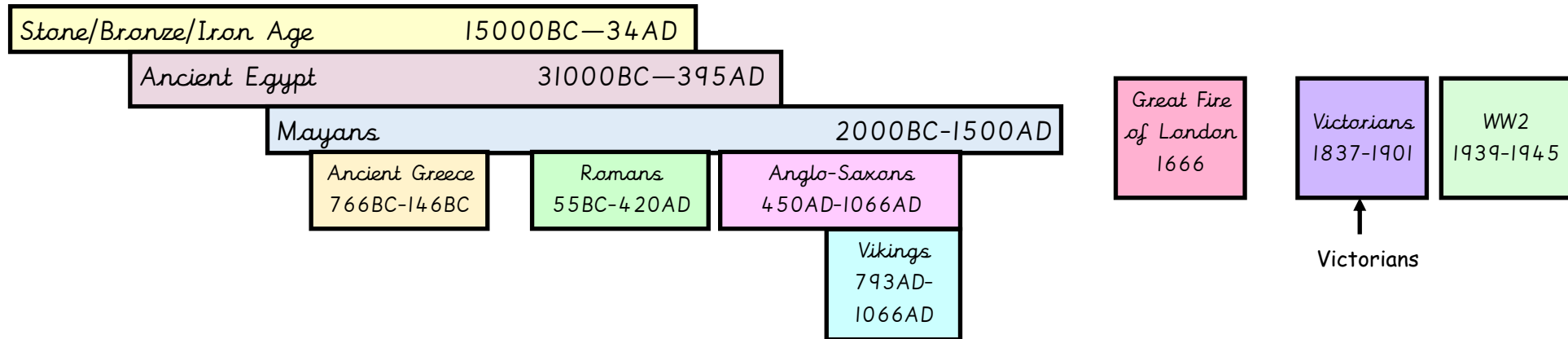


Year 5: Industrial Revolution

History

Timeline



What do we already know?

We have learnt to compare the similarities and differences between different time periods (such as Ancient Greece (Year 4), Ancient Egypt (Year 3), Romans (Year 4) and Vikings (Year 5) and how they still influence our lives in modern day.

In Year 5, we learned that:

- In 450AD (approx.), the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain for land and trade- Compare time differences (law and justice)

Famous Person

Queen Victoria



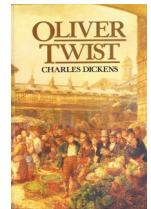
Famous Place

Beaulieu



Text Driver

Oliver Twist



History Skills

Change and continuity:

Can give simple explanations with simple examples of why change happened during particular events/periods.
Understands that there are usually a combination of reasons for change.
Understands that changes do not impact everyone in the same way or at the same time.

Cause and consequence:

Can explain consequences in terms of immediate and longer term effects and/or that people were affected differently.

Significances

Can use criteria to make judgements as to significance of events, people or developments within a particular historical narrative.

Key Facts

Queen Victoria reigned from 1837-1901

Queen Victoria married Prince Albert. They had nine children.

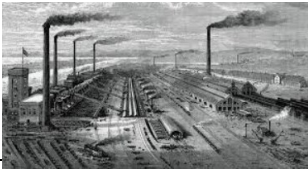

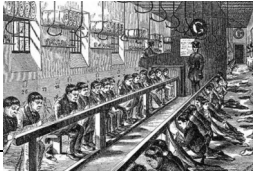


The post box and stamps were invented during Victorian times.

Child labour was a problem during Victorian times. Children as young as 5 would work on farms, in factories, as chimney sweeps and down the mines.

Punishments in Victorian school were very harsh and humiliating. A 'Dunce Cap' was worn by children as a punishment and a cane was used to hit children who had misbehaved.

Cholera (a water-borne disease) killed many people during the Victorian times.

Charles Dickens was a very popular author during Victorians times. He wrote many books including, Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol and Great Expectations.

Victorian Vocabulary		
Key Word	Image	Definition
Industrial Revolution		The Industrial Revolution was a time when the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops and homes to large factories.
Census		A census is a count of the people who live in a country. (Their backgrounds, what they own, and how they live).
Factory		Structure in which work is organised to meet the need for production on a large scale usually with power-driven machinery.
Sanitation		The process of keeping places free from dirt, infection, disease, etc., by removing waste and by cleaning streets.
Cane		The cane was used as a punishment for children who were disobedient at school. Usually a meter long and made of either rattan, bamboo or birch wood.

I will know at the end of the project...
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I will be able to talk about the development of the railways. 2. I will be able to talk about the characteristic features of the Victorian Times such as education, factories, railways and census. 3. I will understand what the Industrial Revolution was and be able to talk about the impact on people's quality of life. 4. I will be able to identify inventors and inventions (e.g. lightbulb) from the Victorian Times and how life was before and after these inventions. 5. I will be able to talk about what life was like for Victorian school children.

Victorian Key Questions
Main Question: Why was the industrial revolution so important to the progress in the UK?
What was Victorian Britain like for different classes of people before the industrial revolution?
What impact did the development of the railways have on the Victorians?
Why did the Industrial Revolution rapidly gain pace throughout the Victorian times and what impact did this have on every day Britain?
How do Victorian inventions impact our lives now?
How did Victorian School compare to schools in modern Britain?

Victorian Timeline
<p>1837- Victoria becomes Queen.</p> <p>1838- 'Oliver Twist' by Charles Dickens is published. Slavery is abolished in the Britain empire.</p> <p>1840- Queen Victoria married Prince Albert. The first postage stamp was used. The British railway network started to grow (and continued to grow throughout the 1840s) until most town and villages had a rail connection.</p> <p>1842- The Mine Act was created.</p> <p>1844- The Factory Act was created.</p> <p>1848- A second outbreak of cholera hit Britain causing thousands to die.</p> <p>1851- The Great Exhibition ran from May to October in London. The first free public library in Winchester.</p> <p>1852- The first post box was built.</p> <p>1856- Every county now has to have its own police force.</p> <p>1859- Charles Darwin's 'On the Origin of Species' was published.</p> <p>1864- Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps.</p> <p>1870- Schools are built for children aged 5-10.</p> <p>1871- Queen Victoria opens the Royal Albert Hall, in memory of her husband.</p> <p>1872- The first FA Cup final was held.</p> <p>1876- Alexander Bell invented the telephone.</p> <p>1876- Queen Victoria is declared Empress of India.</p> <p>1879- The first lightbulb was created by Thomas Edison.</p> <p>1880- The Education Act was created.</p> <p>1881- The first home with electric lighting was built.</p> <p>1896- The speed limit for horseless carriages is raised from 4mph to 14mph.</p> <p>1901- Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII becomes King.</p>