



The Victorians



Rich and poor children led *very* different lives.

Key Facts!

Victorian Britain!

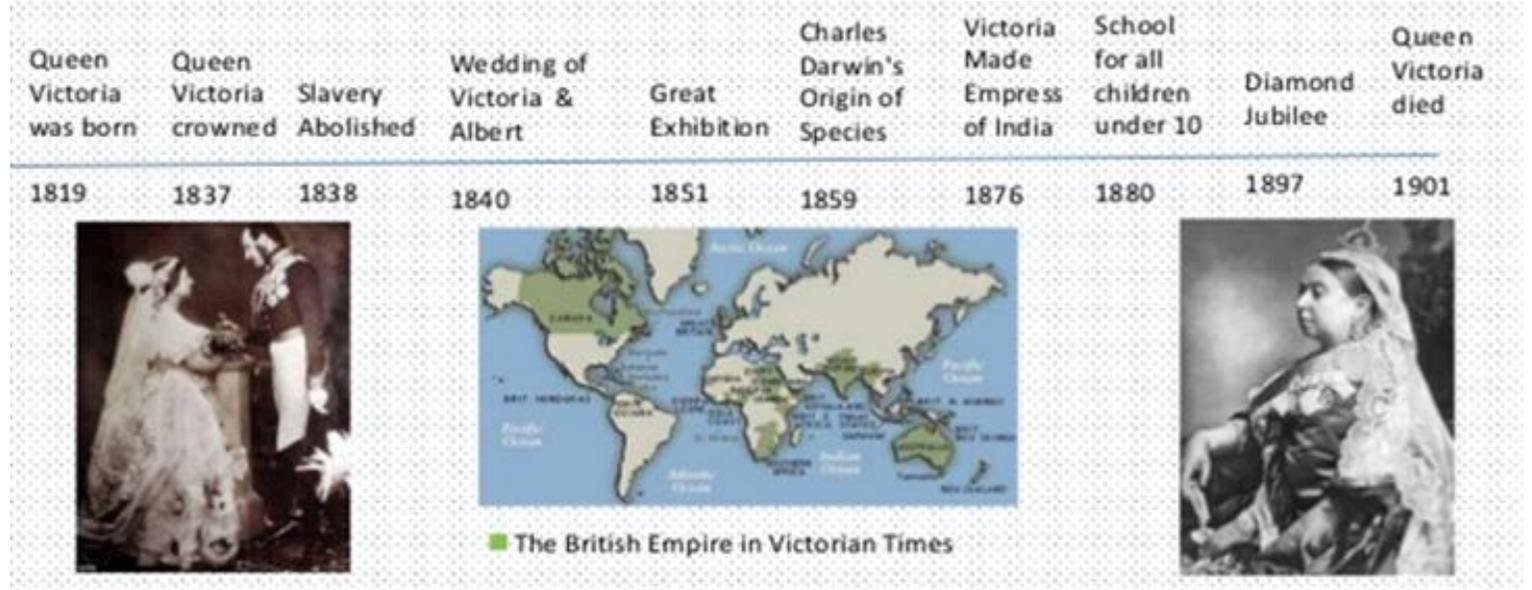
- Britain became the richest and most powerful country in the world, ruling a quarter of the world's population with the largest empire ever.
- The number of people living in Britain more than doubled from 16 million to 37 million, causing a huge demand for food,

Victorian London!

- Charles Dickens was a famous Victorian writer who supported the working classes and their struggles.
- The Great Exhibition took place at Crystal Palace in 1851 and was planned by Prince Albert. Innovators came from far and wide to showcase their inventions.
- Dr Barnardo started Ragged Schools for children who could not afford an education. It led to school for children becoming a legal right and in 1870 the bill was passed that meant all children under 10 were entitled to free education.

Queen Victoria!

- Became Queen in 1837 at the age of 18. She had 9 children! She reigned for 64 years. She was the longest reigning Queen until 9th September 2015 when Queen Elizabeth II (her great-great granddaughter) overtook her!
- Victoria had bishophobia—a fear of bishops! When she was a little girl the wigs frightened her and the fear lasted her entire life!



Keywords:

British Empire: Countries ruled by Britain; later became the Commonwealth.

Empress: The female ruler of an empire, or the wife of an emperor.

Industrial Revolution: The era of rapid and great change in industry and manufacturing with the growth of factories, beginning in the late 1700s.

Invention: The action of inventing something, typically a process or device.

Monarch: A sovereign head of state, e.g. a king, queen, or emperor.

Mourning: A state of sorrow after a death of a loved one.

Reign: The length of time a king or queen rules.

Social class: A division of a society based on social and economic status.

Victorians: The name given to people who lived during Queen Victoria's reign.

Workhouse: Place where people without means of support (usually the very poor, young and elderly) were sent to live; they received food and a bed in return for work. Most Victorian towns had a workhouse.

Famous Victorians



Dr Thomas John Barnardo

Lived: 1845-1905

Interesting Facts: Dr Barnardo's coffin was one of only two that was carried on the London Underground.

Famous for: Dr Barnardo was born in Dublin, but came to London to work. The number of homeless people in the city appalled him. He helped set up Ragged schools in the city and in 1867 he set up his first children's home.

Mary Jane Seacole

Lived: 1805-1881

Interesting Facts: Her autobiography, *Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands* (1857), is one of the earliest autobiographies of a mixed-race woman.

Famous for: Seacole was a British-Jamaican businesswoman and nurse who set up the "British Hotel" behind the lines during the Crimean War to assist battlefield wounded soldiers. She acquired knowledge of herbal medicine in the Caribbean where she was born.



Charles Dickens

Lived: 1812-1870

Interesting Facts: When he was young his father went to prison and Charles had to support himself by working in a shoe polish factory.

Famous for: Dickens is one of England's most popular authors. He wrote *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations*, *A Christmas Carol* and *David Copperfield*.



Florence Nightingale

Lived: 1820-1910

Interesting Facts: in 1907, Nightingale was the first woman to receive the British Order of Merit.

Famous for: She was born into a wealthy family but decided to become a nurse although her parents did not approve. She opened the first school for nurses when she returned to England after the Crimean war.

