

The Victorians – 19th Century (1837 – 1901)



24th May 1819	1937	June 1838.	February 1840	January 1901, aged 81
Victoria was born on in Kensington Palace in London, England.	Victorian became queen	Her coronation took place at Westminster Abbey.	She married Prince Albert – he was her first cousin.	Death. She was buried beside her husband Albert in Windsor.

Timeline of learning Year 4	
Ancient Egypt	600BC
Maya civilisation	1800BC- 250AD
Ancient Rome	AD43-AD410
Great Fire of London	1666
Victorian Era	1837-1901

Key Figures

George Stephenson	George Stephenson was an English civil engineer and mechanical engineer. He is known as the "Father of Railways".
Lord Shaftesbury	Helped to reform working conditions in workhouses and factories.
Charles Dickens	Novelist and someone who opposed the growth of the railway system.
George Cadbury	In 1895, George began the Bournville Building Estate.
Dr Barnardo	Believed children should attend schools – started teaching the poor.
Thomas Savery	Invented and made one of the first ever steam engines in 1698.
James Watt	James Watt invented the steam engine, the first railway engine was constructed. It was originally used for pulling coal for short distances.

Railways

Diesel: These locomotives burn diesel as fuel and were far more powerful than previous steam locomotives.

Electric: Powered from electricity which they collect from overhead cables.

Freight: Incredibly long trains (sometimes miles), often with more than one locomotive used to transport goods.

High-speed: Initially produced in Japan but now international, the French TGV held the world record for travelling 357mph! Industrial Revolution Factories start up and minerals are mined with people flocking to cities for work.

Locomotive: Engines which provide the power to pull a whole train made up of carriages or wagons.

Steam: Powered by burning coal. Steam was fed into cylinders to move long rods (pistons) and make the wheels turn.

Positive impact of the Railway:

- Seaside resorts developed
- Delivery of post became faster
- **Factory** owners could get products to market faster
- **National** newspapers were developed
- More jobs were created
- Children were able to travel into cities to attend schools



Workhouses and Children

Workhouses were where poor people who had no job or home lived. They earned their keep by doing **jobs** in the workhouse. Children had jobs because they needed to support their families as they had so little money. Some children had to work because they were **orphans** and had to work to stay alive.



Cadbury, Bournville.

George (1839–1922) and Richard (1835–99) Cadbury, were English cocoa manufacturers and **social reformers**. They were concerned with improving their employees' working and living conditions, and established a new factory and housing estate at Bournville.

Negative impact of the Railway:

- **Pollution** increased
- Some companies could not compete with locomotives and many lost **profits**.