St Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

Walk On Water

With God all things are possible

Significant Times and People | Year 2 | Subject: History



1837 – **Queen Victoria** becomes Queen of England.



1840 – First schools are set up.



1851 – **Great Exhibition.**

1861 – Prince Albert dies.

1882—First electric power station in London.



1891 – Education made free and compulsory for children age 5-13.

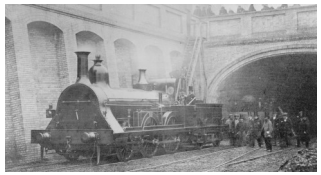
1901—**Queen Victoria** dies.

Victorians 1873-1901

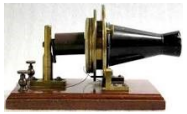


1840 – Queen marries her cousin, Prince Albert.

1844 – **Factory Act** states that children could start work from age 8 but had to have 2 hours schooling daily.



1863 – First underground railway opens in London.



1897 – **Diamond Jubilee**



1764 James Hargreaves invents the **spinning jenny**.

1825 The first passenger railway is built.

1833 The first **Factory Act** is passed.

1844 The Ragged Schools Union is set up to help the poorest children.

February 1876 Alexander Graham Bell patents the telephone

1878 Joseph Wilson Swan invents the electric lamp.

Industrial Revolution 1760-1840



1765 James Watt invents the steam engine



1825 George Stephenson invents the first passenger steam **locomotive**.

1844 Samuel Morse invents the telegraph.



1846 Elias Howe invents the sewing machine



1885 Karl Benz invents the **automobile**.

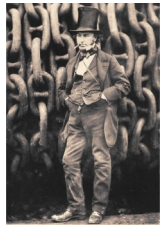
Victorians

Key Vocabulary

Great Exhibition	A public display of technology and machinery that showed Great Britain as an industrial leader.
Monarch	The King or Queen.
Act	Parliamentary Act that makes a new law.
British Empire	Countries that were rules by Britain.
Engineer	A person who uses science and maths to solve problems and build machines.
Workhouse	A place where people unable to support themselves went to live and work.
Compulsory	Required by law.
Diamond Jubilee	A 60th anniversary of a significant event.



Significant People

Queen Victoria 	The second longest serving monarch after Elizabeth II. The first monarch to live at Buckingham Palace. She was queen between 1837 and 1901 (63 years). She was just 18 years old when she became queen.
Isambard Kingdom Brunel 	An engineer who built tunnels, railways and steam ships. A tunnel was dug through Box Hill, the two sides meeting in the middle perfectly because of his calculations. We still use some of the bridges and railway stations built by Brunel.
Dr Thomas Barnardo 	A man who founded homes for children living on the streets of London. They were given care and an education. He set up a free school for children called 'The Ragged School' in 1867. By the time he died in 1905, the charity had 96 homes caring for more than 8,500 vulnerable children.
Lord Shaftesbury 	He was also one of the key individuals responsible for bringing about reform of Britain's factories, improving working conditions and limiting the length of the workday.

Industrial Revolution

Key Vocabulary

Industrial Revolution	Machines take the place of people and animals.
Mass production	Rapid (fast) production of identical objects.
Urbanisation	The growth of cities due to movement of people from rural areas to cities
Telegraph	A device that used electrical signals to send messages.
Spinning jenny	Made spinning thread much quicker and more efficient.
Locomotive	A railway engine.
Factory Act	Laws that improved the conditions for children working in factories.
Automobile	A passenger-carrying road vehicle.

