

WHAT DID THE VICTORIANS DO FOR US?



The British Empire

By 1901, Britain ruled over about 1/4 of the world. The empire included the entire Indian subcontinent, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and large parts of Africa.



Significant figures



Queen Victoria (1819-1901)

Victoria was the Queen of the United Kingdom from 20th June 1837 until 22nd January 1901. On 1st May 1876 she was granted the additional title of 'Empress of India.' Her reign was the longest of any British monarch aside from Queen Elizabeth II, and was known as the Victorian era.



Charles Dickens (1812-1870)

Charles Dickens was a writer, who is widely regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806-1859)

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was an engineer who created many things including bridges and tunnels.

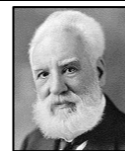


Thomas John Barnardo (1845-1905)










Dr Barnardo (as he came to be known) set up 'ragged schools' where children could get a free basic education.

Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922)

Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish-born scientist and inventor who is credited with inventing the first practical telephone.



Key vocabulary

The Industrial Revolution		The industrial revolution was a period of major changes in the way products were made.
Weaponry		Objects used to injure, defeat or destroy.
Monarch		A ruler who has single power. Queen Victoria during the Victorian period.
Typhoid fever		A disease which is caused by bacteria from food or water. Prince Albert died from typhoid fever.
Reign		The time in which a monarch spent ruling.
Class		How people were ranked in society. Upper class, middle class and working class.
Parliament		A lawmaking group made up of different political parties. Led by the prime minister.
Workhouses		Workhouses were places where a person went if they could not afford to support themselves and their families.
Sanitary		Free from dirt, infection or dangers to health.

Victorian inventions

1816 George Stephenson patented a steam engine locomotive that ran on rails.

1839 Steam powered paddle boat - Isambard Kingdom Brunel

1844 Morse Code - Samuel Morse

1849-1921 Ceramic toilet- Thomas William Twyford

1876 Telephone - Alexander G. Bell

1876 Electric light bulb - Thomas Edison