



## Key Vocabulary

Past	Events that have already happened
Victorian	A person who was alive during the reign of queen Victoria
Reign	To rule as a monarch
Servant	A person who is employed to serve others. (Usually rich people)
Mangle	An old fashioned clothes drier
Abacus	A calculating tool used to help with maths
Slate and Chalk	What Victorian children completed their school work on
Bellow	A utensil to add oxygen to fires to keep their homes warm
Corset	Victorian women wore them under their clothes as a garment

Knowledge that will help me on my journey:

### Key Facts

- The Victorians were the people who lived during the **reign** of Queen Victoria.
- More and more **factories** and **workhouses** were built for people to work in, so towns and cities grew.
- The railways grew so people could travel faster and further.
- The poor were very poor - they worked in **workhouses** and **factories**.
- Many rich people had servants.
- There was no electricity.
- Not many people could read or write but Queen Victoria made all children go to school.
- Children were made to work in dangerous places such as in coal mines or as chimney sweeps. They worked very long hours for very little money.

Knowledge that will help me on my journey:

### Key facts:

#### Queen Victoria:

Queen Victoria was born in 1819 at Kensington Palace in London. Her uncle was King William IV, who had no children of his own, so the crown passed on to Victoria when he died. She was 18 years old when she inherited the throne in 1837. Victoria is described as strong, honest and stubborn. She was the first monarch to live in Buckingham Palace, but she also spent time at Balmoral Castle in Scotland. Queen Victoria was on the throne for nearly 64 years until she died in 1901.

#### Schools:

At the start of Victoria's reign, only wealthy children went to school or had tutors, because education was not free. Girls were taught skills such as sewing or cooking, while boys were taught subjects such as reading and arithmetic (maths). Poorer children were sent out to work and never learnt how to read or write. This changed during Queen Victoria's reign.

#### Industrial Revolution:

The Victorians changed the way Britain's towns and cities looked. With more people moving to the cities in search of work, it wasn't only houses that needed to be built. The Victorians built schools, libraries, bridges, theatres, stations, shops and hospitals. Tower Bridge is a stunning example of Victorian engineering and is now a symbol of London. It was built between 1886 and 1894 close to the Tower of London. The lower platform, across which cars now drive, can be raised to allow tall boats and ships to pass below.

## What I'd like to learn...

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## The end of our journey...

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<b>Science Knowledge:</b>	<b>Date</b>
Question words include what, why, how, when, who and which.	
<b>Simple tests</b> can be carried out by following a set of instructions.	
Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations. Examples include metre sticks, measuring tapes, egg timers and hand lenses.	
Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared.	
Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, pictograms and drawings.	
The results are information that has been found out from an investigation.	
<b>Computing Knowledge:</b>	<b>Date</b>
Digital technology is used in all parts of everyday life, such as on a tablet to play a game or using a microwave to heat food. Some of this digital technology can be used to connect with others locally, such as sharing digital work in the classroom, or globally, such as using Skype on a computer to speak to a friend overseas.	
Technology is used in many ways to do different jobs, such as using an interactive whiteboard in the classroom, using a tablet to do online shopping at home or using scanners in a shop in the community.	
<b>Design Technology Knowledge:</b>	<b>Date</b>
Electricity is a form of energy; many household appliances use it. They can be switched on and off by breaking the circuit.	
<b>History Knowledge:</b>	<b>Date</b>
Sequencing words, such as <b>first, next, finally, then and after that</b> , can be used to order information chronologically.	
<b>Changes within living memory have happened over the last 100 years</b> and include technology, exploration, workplaces, houses and jobs, leisure, family and social structures.	
<b>Significant historical events</b> include those that cause great change for large numbers of people. Key features of significant historical events include <b>the date it happened, the people and places involved</b> and the consequences of the event.	
<b>Significant individuals have helped people, stood up for their beliefs, made discoveries or provided leadership.</b> Significant individuals in history include Mary Anning, Sir Francis Beaufort, Rosa Parks and Neil Armstrong.	
Identifying similarities and differences helps us to make comparisons between <b>life now and in the past.</b>	
Aspects of everyday life include <b>houses, jobs, objects, transport and entertainment.</b>	
<b>Stories, pictures and role play</b> are used to help people learn about the past, understand key events and empathise with historical figures.	
Common words and phrases, such as <b>here, now, then, yesterday, last week, last year, years ago and a long time ago</b> , can be used to describe the passing of time.	
<b>Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past.</b> The shape and material of the object can give clues about when and how it was made and used.	
<b>PSHE Knowledge:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Celebrating Difference</b> Know that people have differences and similarities. Know what bullying means- the use of force, hurtful teasing, coercion or threat to dominate or intimidate. It is usually repetitive. Know who to tell if they or someone else is being bullied or is feeling unhappy. Know skills to make friendships. Know that people are unique and that it is OK to be different.	
<b>Art Knowledge:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Ideas can be created through observation</b> (looking closely), <b>imagination</b> (creating pictures in the mind) and <b>memory</b> (remembering experiences from the past).	

Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. **Different types of line** include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.

A **human face includes features**, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.

Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by **significant artists**.

**Aspects of artwork that can be discussed** include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.

**RE Knowledge:**

**Date**

Christmas is a Christian festival that **marks the birth of Jesus Christ over 2000 years ago**.

The **'nativity'** is another name for the Christmas story.

**Christingles** are used to celebrate Jesus Christ as **'Light of the World'**. The orange represents the world, the red ribbon represents the love and blood of Christ, the sweets and dried fruit represent all of God's creations and the lit candle represents Jesus as the light of the world bringing hope to people living in darkness.

**Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh were gifts brought to baby Jesus by the Three Wise Men**. The Wise Men are also known as the Three Kings.



*Victorian Artefacts*

