

# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser Revolutions - Victorians

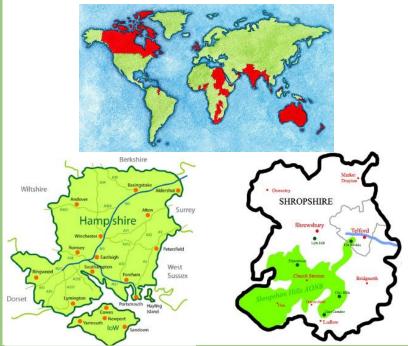
### What I should already know.

- The **chronology** of Britain up until 1066.
- The **location** of main countries in Europe.
- Other civilisations in British History.
- **Human** and **physical geographical** features of a region in Europe.

BC (Before Christ)				AD (Anno Domini)																		
	0				9	200 AD				000	2					IS00 AD					7000 AD	
Century	lst	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Hth	12th	13th	14th	15th	I 6ch	l 7th	18th	19th	20th	21 st	
Periods in British History	Romans in Britain 55BC – 410AD					Saxon and Viking Britain 410AD – 1066AD						Medieval Britain 1066AD – 1485AD			in	Tudor Britain 1485AD - 1603AD	Start Britain 1603AD – 714AD Georgian Britain 1714AD – 1837AD			Living history		

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

#### Diagrams.



## Key Knowledge

- In the industrial Revolution, the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops to large factories. This meant that more people moved into the cities. It was a time of new techniques and a new, more modern way of life. Ironbridge is widely known as the birthplace of the industrial revolution.
- Workhouses were places where a person went if they could not afford to financially support themselves and their families – they quickly became extremely crowded and unpleasant. Many orphans ended up growing up in workhouses.
- Charles Dickens was a writer, who is widely regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era, grew up in Portsmouth. Many of his novels reflect what life was like as a Victorian child.
- Understand how the Industrial Revolution changed two different counties (Hampshire & Shropshire).

### Famous People

Queen Victorian was the monarch of Great Britain from 1837 until 1901.

Charles Dickens was a writer during the Victorian era. His novels dealt with the harsh social conditions experienced by the poor at the time, critiquing the attitudes of power and

Charles Darwin was a naturalist and biologist who is best known for his theory of revolution.

Abraham Darby III (24 April 1750 – 1789) was an English ironmaster and Quaker. He was the third man of that name in several generations of an English Quaker family that played a pivotal role in the Industrial Revolution.

Sarah Forbes Bonetta – born in West Africa and captured as a child. She was gifted to Queen Victoria and became a member of Victorian high society.

# Key Skills

- Plan a historical enquiry and use a variety of sources to investigate changes to a local area.
- Discover the industrial past of a local village.
- Recognise what is historically significant and make our own mean
- Investigate the life of working children using primary and second sources as evidence.
- Produce a creative and imaginative final outcome using our histor knowledge.

	drill	Exercises which school children were often made to do in the classroom.							
	estate	Area of land owned by one person or family.							
	factory acts	Laws passed by government to protect people working in dangerous factories (particularly women and children).							
	government	People chosen by the country to pass laws and run the country.							
	hygiene	Cleanliness needed to keep healthy.							
	industrialized	Where heavy mechanised or factory industries, like mining and cloth making, have been widely develope							
	laws	Rules passed by government which people living in a country have to abide by.							
	middle class	The middle of the Victorian class system, including lawyers earning £500 per year to a small shopkeeper earning £100 per year.							

even for children.

British Empire

coronation

census

crime

disease



	8	country.							
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	laws	Rules passed by government which people living in a country have to abide by.							
	middle class	The middle of the Victorian class system, including lawyers earning £500 per year to a small shopkeeper earning £100 per year.							
	mill	Factory that makes cloth.							
	mines	Underground areas where people worked digging out coal and other minerals.							
	Parliament	The House of Lords and the House of Commons who meet to advise the queen.							
	paupers	Very poor people who have no way of feeding or supporting themselves.							
	population	People who live in a particular place.							
	poverty	People living in poverty do not have enough money to feed or clothe themselves.							
	ragged schools	A school set up to teach poor children.							
	reformer	A person who makes changes in order to improve things. Reign the length of time a king or queen rules a country.							
	slum	Poorest, most overcrowded and uncared for part of a town or city.							
te	Railways	Expanded hugely under the Victorians. Trap a wooden door which was opened and closed to allow fresh air into mines.							
ning lary orica	upper class	Wealthy people, often estate owners, who had a lot of money and servants							
	wealthy •	Having a lot of money, land and/or possessions.							
	workhouse 	Places set up by the government where poor people with no money could go and be given a bed, food and work. Many had very harsh rules.							
	working class	The bottom of the Victorian class system. A working class man could be anyone from a skilled mechanic earning £90 a year to a servant earning £10 per year.							

Lands that Britain controlled all over the world (for

A count of all the people in the country on a particular

The formal service of a making a person king or queen

Actions which break the law of a country. Many things

were crimes in Victorian times with harsh punishments,

Illnesses, many of which were very dangerous (for

example, cholera, smallpox and typhoid).