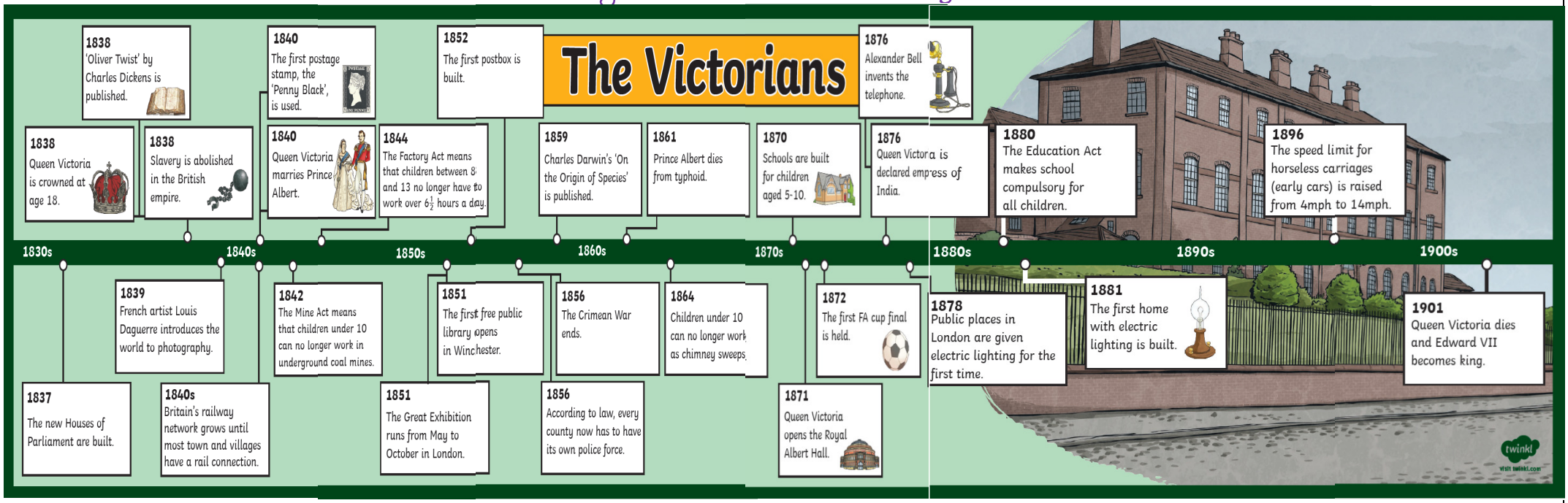
Upper Key Stage Two Forest and Elveden Academy
Knowledge Organiser: The Victorians.



- I am learning to……
- Establish a clear narrative about life as a Victorian – Victorian Chronology.
- Look at connections and trends over the Victorian Era to the modern world - Victorian inventions.
- Describe and understand key aspects of land use and settlements – in Victorian England.
- Understand the geographical impact of Victorian factory life and working.
- Appreciate artists who inspire and influence us – William Morris.

Key dates in the Victorian Age:



Key Vocabulary:

abolished	Formally ending something.	hanging	Hanging people was still used as a punishment up until 1868 when the last public hanging took place.
cholera	An often fatal disease cause by dirty drinking water, this disease spread and killed up to 23,000 people between 1846-1860.	Houses of Parliament	The buildings where the politicians work, in Central London, to create, pass and abolish laws.
Factory Act	A law which ensured the improvement of working conditions for children in factories. 1833	William Morris	A British textile designer born in 1834 and died 3 October 1896.
Great Exhibition	A huge show-case which took place in London Hyde Park in 1851 sharing all the innovative inventions to the world. 6 million people visited it.	workhouse	Workhouses were where poor people who had no job or home lived. They earned their keep by doing jobs in the workhouse.

Victorian Inventions:

The Victorian Era was a time of great innovation. A great many things which exist today were invented during the time. Some are listed below:

1840



The first postage stamps (Penny Post) came into use. The first postage stamp, the Penny Black went on sale in the UK on May 1st 1840.

1844

The first Morse code message is sent. Samuel Morse invented Morse code in 1837. The message 'What hath God wrought' was sent from Washington to Baltimore.

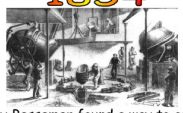


1850

Isaac Singer produced the first sewing machine that could be used at home.



1854



Henry Bessemer found a way to convert iron into steel. Since steel is lighter and stronger than iron this meant that huge structures such as bridges and ships could be built.

1863

The world's first underground railway is built in London. The Tube, as it came to be known, was run by steam power.



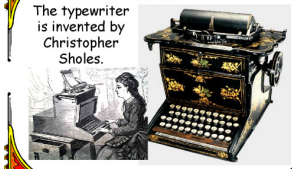
1872

James Starley invents the Penny Farthing bicycle. The front wheel could be upto 6 feet high.



1874

The typewriter is invented by Christopher Sholes.



1876

Alexander Bell invented the telephone on March 7th.



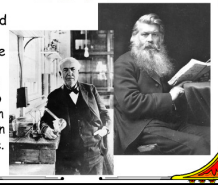
1877

The world's first recording of the human voice is heard. The inventor of the phonograph (Thomas Edison) recited 'Mary had a little lamb' and played it back.



1879

Edison and Swan invent the first electric lightbulb which can be used in the home.



William Morris: Victorian Textile Designer:

"Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful."



Morris was born in Walthamstow, East London in 1834.

Morris and his friends decided in 1861 to set up their own interiors company: Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. Everything was to be crated by hand, a principle that set the company firmly against the mainstream focus on industrialised 'progress'.

His company specialised in wall paintings and embroidered hangings – he was even asked to decorate a room at St. James' Palace.



Wreath wallpaper, designed by William Morris, manufactured by Jeffrey & Co., 1876,



Bullerswood Carpet, William Morris and John Henry Dearle, about 1889, England, Museum



Lotus wall hanging, designed by William Morris, embroidered by Margaret Beale, 1875 –



Strawberry Thief, furnishing fabric, designed by William Morris, made by Morris & Co., 1883,

Victorian Factory Villages:

Chocolate and Bournville Model Village, Birmingham



Cadbury Factory, Bournville, 1920 © Historic England

Wanting to expand their cocoa and chocolate business, the Cadbury brothers moved their factory from central Birmingham to Bournbrook Hall, a greenfield site south of the city. The Cadbury's named the area 'Bournville' and built a model village to 'alleviate the evils of modern, more cramped living conditions'. By 1900, the estate included 313 cottages and houses with large gardens and modern interiors. The designs became a blueprint for many other model village estates around Britain.

The Cadburys built sports fields, bowling greens, fishing lakes, a lido and the Rowheath Pavilion which was also used for balls and dinners.