



History Knowledge Organiser

Year 5

The Victorians



Summary Statement

Victorians (1837 to 1901): a study of aspects and themes in British History that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (Industrial Revolution), to identify some changes during the Industrial Revolution from 1750 to 1900. To understand what life was like for the poor and the rich in the Victorian times. The school concepts of 'culture - technology' and 'society - role of children' are embedded.

By the end of the unit children will know:

- When the Victorian period was, and what life was like for the children.
- The Industrial Revolution was a time in British history where the country changed hugely from a mostly rural society to an industrial one.
- It is called a revolution because it was such a huge change. The birth of the Industrial Revolution is the birth of the modern world that we know today.
- What inventions were invented in the Victorian times and the names of some of the inventors.



Household objects from the Victorian era

Key Knowledge

- Pupils will know key differences between children who were poor and children who were rich. Pupils will discuss a range of jobs for poor children.
- Pupils will examine household artefacts. They will be able to explain what a hot water bottle, carpet beater, washing dolly and candle holder are and what shillings look like.
- Children will know how our locality changed during the Victorian era.
- Pupils will be able to explain the conditions in the workhouse and the names of different rooms.
- Children will learn how to use a primary source to learn about Victorian life and understand that knowledge is constructed from a range of sources. Children will make inferences about these sources.

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
trapper	The trapper was often the youngest member of the family working underground. Their job was simple: to open and close the wooden doors (trap doors) that allowed fresh air to flow through the mine.
penny farthing	The Penny Farthing was the first machine to be called a bicycle. Its name came from its large front wheel and smaller back wheel, which resembled the largest and smallest coins of the time.
The Great Exhibition of 1851.	The Great Exhibition (an international exhibition), took place in Hyde Park, London.
workhouse	The Victorian workhouse was an institution that was intended to provide work and shelter for poverty-stricken people.
Victorian era	1837-1901
gruel	A food consisting of cereal, oat, flour or rice, boiled in water or milk.