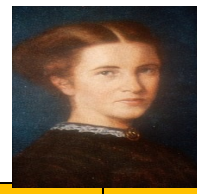
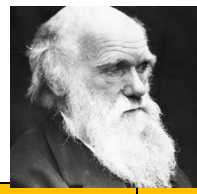


The Victorians



					Timeline					
1837	1838	1840	1842	1844	1854 – 56	1861	1862	1875	1880	1901
Victoria becomes Queen	Slavery is abolished in the British Empire	Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert	Boys under 10, girls and women are banned from working in coal mines.	Ragged Schools Union was established	The Crimean War	Prince Albert dies	The world's first underground railway is opened in London	Boys were finally banned from working as chimney sweeps	It becomes compulsory for all children to attend school (up to 10)	Queen Victoria dies

Key Vocabulary	
British Empire	The United Kingdom and other places that were under its control.
cholera	An infectious disease caused by eating food and drinking water contaminated with bacteria.
Education Act	The first laws which dealt with education in Britain
Great Exhibition	The Great Exhibition in London opened in 1851 as a showcase of culture and history.
hanging	Hanging was still used as a punishment up until 1868 when the last public hanging took place.
Industrial Revolution	The rapid development of industry in Britain in the late 18th and 19th centuries.
manufacture	Using a machine to make something
oppressive	Cruel or brutal.
pauper	A very poor person
pioneer	The first person or group to do something.
Ragged School	Free schools for poor children
reign	To rule over.
steam engine	Steam trains made travel a lot easier, and rich people started to go on holidays to the seaside.
urbanisation	Increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.
workhouse	A place where poor people could go to live and work; many died due to the harsh and unhygienic conditions.

The Victorian Era
 The 19th century was one of rapid development and change. During this period England changed from a rural, agricultural country to an urban, industrialised one.

The Industrial Revolution
 This was made up of technological, scientific and industrial innovations (e.g. mass production, steam engines, railways, sewing machines, gas and electric light) that led to an enormous expansion of production, particularly through the factory system.

Rich and Poor
 There was a big difference between the rich and the poor: rich people could afford lots of treats like holidays, fancy clothes, holidays and the latest inventions. Poor people - even children - had to work hard in factories, mines or workhouses and were paid very little.

Rugeley
 Rugeley is a historical town dating back to the 11th century and is listed in the Domesday Book. By 1834 it was considered 'the largest and hand-somest market town in the Cuttlestone hundred'. During the Victorian era, Rugeley continued to be a prosperous market town. It held regular sheep, cattle and horse fairs. The annual horse fair was known internationally. To this day there is a main road in Rugeley town centre called Horsefair honouring this.

Due to being a convenient location, coaches ran daily to London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham. Also offering canal and rail links. In 1847 Rugeley Trent Valley station was opened. By 1851 there was a police station, in Horse Fair, with an inspector and two men. There was a 'fire engine station' in the new Town Hall.

Rugeley's chief manufacture by 1817 was hat making which was still flourishing in 1851. Brereton's industrial importance grew in the 1800s with the development of the coal industry. Dr William Palmer was a famous inhabitant of Rugeley and was known as Palmer the poisoner!

Victorian (British) Empire

