

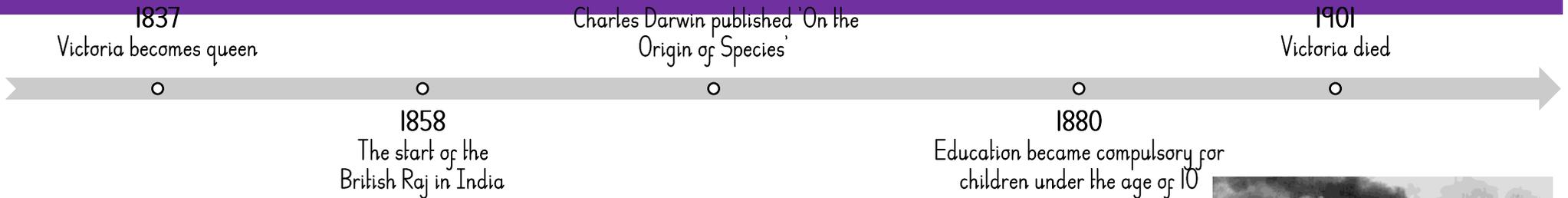


History – Survival of the Fittest



Year 6
Autumn Term

Timeline



Key Vocabulary

Poverty	Being extremely poor
Industrial Revolution	The transition to new manufacturing processes in Great Britain
Consequence	A result or effect, typically that is unwelcome or unpleasant
Law	A set of rules that are created and enforced by social or governmental institutions
Conditions	How good or bad something is
Innovations	New ways of doing things
Workhouses	Huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work
Economy	An area of the production, distribution, trade and consumption of goods
Representation	The action of speaking or acting on behalf of someone
Achievements	A result gained by effort
Empire	A number of nations controlled by one nation
Child Labour	The exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives them of their childhood
Reign	To control a country
Parliament	A group of individuals who make decisions for the country. Their main roles are the debate and pass laws.



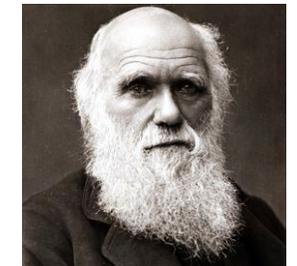
Queen Victoria



Industrial Revolution



The Workhouse



Charles Darwin



Telephone invention



A young Queen Victoria with her family

When? Key Events and Dates

1837	<p><u>Victoria Becomes Queen</u></p> <p>The beginning of Queen Victoria's 63-year reign, making her the longest reigning monarch at the time.</p>	<p>At 18 years of age, Victoria became Queen. Her coronation took place at Westminster Abbey on the 28th of June, 1837. At the start of Queen Victoria's reign, many children had to work. By the time the queen died, more children were able to go to school. Many inventions came to life during the Victoria era, including the telephone and electric bulb, railway network and even the Christmas card! The Queen's reign is known as the Victorian age.</p>
1858	<p><u>The start of the British Raj in India</u></p> <p>India joined the British Empire, joining many countries including Canada, Australia and New Zealand.</p>	<p>The British Empire began in the late 1500s under Queen Elizabeth I. By 1913 the empire had grown to rule over 400 million people, making it the largest empire in history. British government and society benefitted economically from the empire. The people colonised by the British had British laws and customs imposed upon them. By 1877, Benjamin Disraeli, the Prime Minister, had Queen Victoria proclaimed as Empress of India.</p>
1859	<p><u>Charles Darwin published 'On the Origin of Species'</u></p> <p>A work of scientific literature by Charles Darwin considered to be the foundation of evolutionary biology.</p>	<p>Evolution explains how better adapted organisms have an advantage and are more likely to have offspring with this same adaptation. Over many years this leads to the formation of new species. Evolutionary trees show how different species have evolved over time from common ancestors.</p>
1880	<p><u>Elementary Education Act</u></p> <p>Education became compulsory for children under the age of 10</p>	<p>The Victorian Workhouse was an institution that was intended to provide work and shelter for poverty-stricken people who had no means to support themselves. Children, especially orphans, were forced to work in gruesome and dangerous conditions. However, in 1880, the Elementary Education Act required school boards to enforce compulsory attendance from 5 to 10 years and permitted them to set a standard which children were required to reach before they could be employed.</p>
1901	<p>The date that Queen Victoria died, ending the Victorian era.</p>	