

The Victorian Era and the Industrial Revolution

**Queen Victoria was Britain's second
longest reigning monarch.**



**Victoria and Albert (her husband)
had nine children – five girls and
four boys.**



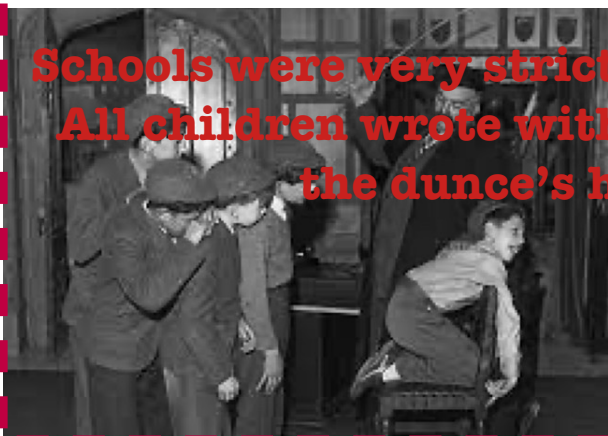
**Victorian times saw the world's first industrial
revolution. This was a period of political reform and
social change (with prison reform and the establishment
of the police force).**

**Victorian times saw a demise of rural life as cities grew
rapidly. Between 1801 and 1871, the population of the
UK doubled.**

**After the Education Act of 1870, many schools were built
and given a focus on reading, writing and arithmetic.**

**The 1880 Education Act made education compulsory for
all children to the age of 10.**

**Schools were very strict. Boys and girls were separated.
All children wrote with their right hand. The cane and
the dunce's hat were punishments.**



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Rich victorians could afford lots of treats such as holidays, fancy clothes and even telephones (when they were invented).

Poor victorians (even children) had to work hard in factories, mines or workhouses.

In 1833, the Government passed a Factory Act to improve conditions for children working in factories.

Young children were working very long hours in workplaces where conditions were terrible:

- No child workers under nine years of age**
- Employers must have an age certificate for their child workers**
- Children of 9-13 years to work no more than 9 hours a day**
- Children of 13-18 years were to work no more than 12 hours a day**
- Children are not to work at night**
- Two hours schooling each day for children**
- Four factory inspectors appointed to enforce the law**

The Mines and Collieries Act of 1842, was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The Act forbade women and girls of any age to work underground and introduced a minimum age of ten for boys employed in underground work.

The Victorian Era and the Industrial Revolution

Elizabeth Fry



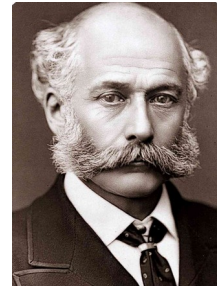
Elizabeth Fry was a prison reformer who was often called the 'Angel of the Prisons'.



Sir Robert Peel

He is regarded as the father of modern English policing, owing to his founding of the Metropolitan Police Service.

Joseph Bazalgette



His major achievement was the creation (in response to the Great Stink of 1858) of a sewerage system for central London.

Notable Victorians

Lord Shaftesbury was president of the Ragged School Union which promoted education of poor children.



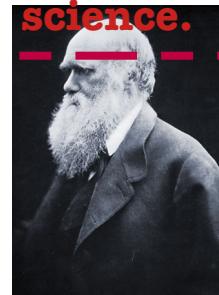
Lord Shaftesbury

Thomas John Barnardo founded more than 90 homes for destitute children. No child was turned away.

Dr Barnardo



His proposition that all species of life have descended from common ancestors is a fundamental concept in science.



Charles Darwin