



How Did the Victorian Empire Change Britain?

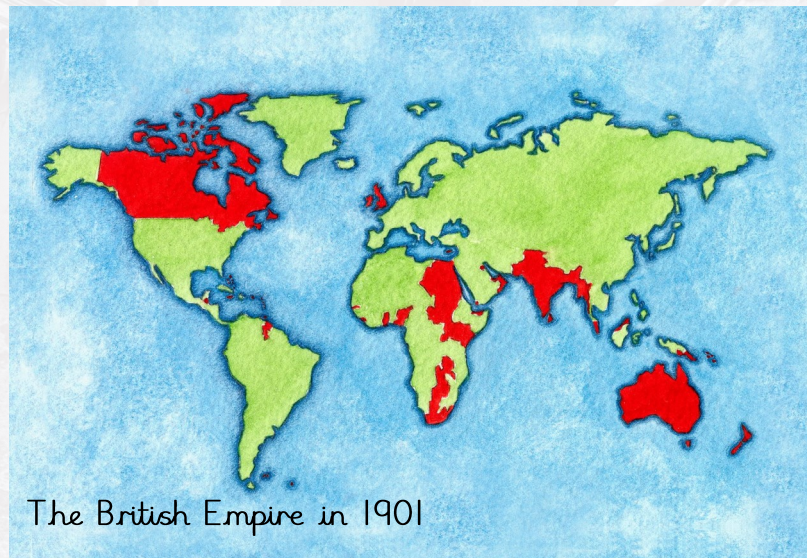
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Year 5 Autumn

History and Geography Overview

During the long reign of Queen Victoria, Britain acquired unprecedented power and wealth. The British Empire extended across the globe where it brought revolutionary developments in transport and communication. Many of the intellectual and cultural achievements of this period are still with us today.



1837–1901



The British Empire in 1901

Significant Figures

- Queen Victoria 1819 - 1901
- Isambard Kingdom Brunel 1806 - 1859
- James Allen 1830 - 1906
- Dr. Thomas Barnardo 1845 - 1905

Key Vocabulary

- Empire
- Industrial Revolution
- Industry
- Invention
- Monarchy
- Parliament
- Poverty
- Punishment
- Reign
- Slum
- Sovereign
- Workhouse

Core Knowledge

Power

The monarchy steered the expansion of the British Empire which was composed of many countries and territories, ruled over by the United Kingdom.

Trade

The Industrial Revolution was a significant turning point in how goods were made; mechanisation changed working lives from rural to urban. Many modern inventions changed people's lives for the better although factory working conditions were dangerous, particularly for children. New global trade routes opened. Trade from Shepton Mallet: wool, silk and beer.

Migration

Millions of people travelled huge distances across the world, some forced, others seeking new opportunities. Steel production for railways and shipbuilding enabled greater movement.

Legacy

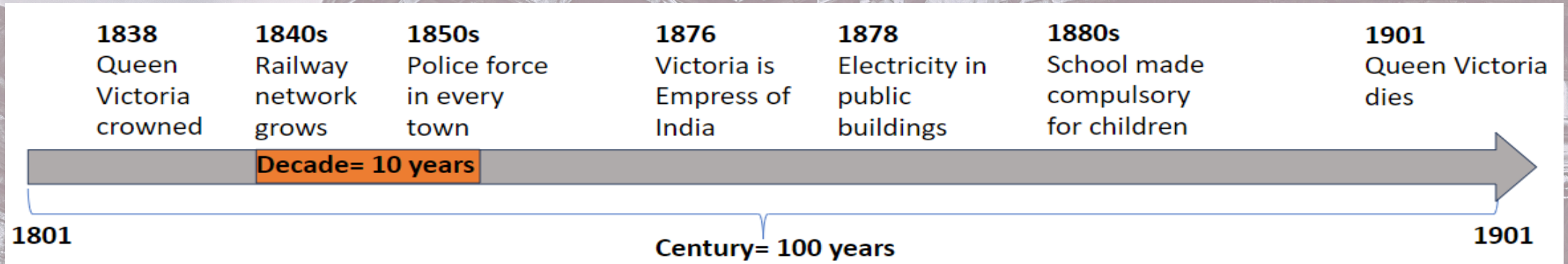
The Victorian era brought vast social change, the Industrial Revolution, scientific discovery and many inventions that still exist today. The changes and developments throughout the Victorian era were reflected in Shepton Mallet: Charlton Viaduct, Railways, Anglo Bavarian factory.



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CHRONOLOGY



St Paul's World History Timeline

