



**Big Ideas**  
 Equality and inequality  
 How do we know about the past?





# Year 4 - The Street Child - Knowledge Organiser

**What should I already know?**  
 How to talk about the past  
 That the past influences the present  
 About key figures from the past; H.G. Wells

## Key Vocabulary

communication	Giving or sharing of information.
decorative	Make something look more attractive or ornamental.
differences	A point or way in which people or things are dissimilar.
dilapidated	To be in a state of disrepair.
discrimination	The unfair treatment of different groups of people.
sash windows	A window that can be slid up or down vertically.
similarities	The state or fact of being nearly the same.
stereotypes	A widely held but fixed image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.

## Important Events and Life in Victorian Times

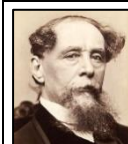
<b>The Industrial Revolution</b> 	In the Industrial Revolution, the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops to large factories. More people moved into the cities. It was a time of new technologies and a more modern way of life.	<b>When?</b> Around 1760-1850
<b>Workhouses</b> 	Workhouses were places where a person went if they could not afford to financially support themselves and their families – they quickly became extremely crowded and unpleasant.	<b>How?</b> People slept in dormitories and disease was easily spread.
<b>Food</b> 	There were vast differences between the diets of the rich and poor. The poor survived on little more than potato scraps and rotten vegetables.	<b>What?</b> Workhouses only offered basic rations.
<b>Clothes</b> 	For the rich, expensive clothes were a must. Clothes were almost always made to measure. Poor Victorians had to buy their clothes 2 <sup>nd</sup> hand.	<b>How?</b> Fashion trends changed a great deal!

## Key People



**Queen Victoria (1819-1901)**

Victoria was the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20<sup>th</sup> June 1837 until 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1901. On 1<sup>st</sup> May 1876 she was granted the additional title of 'Empress of India.' Her reign of 63 years and 7 months was the longest of any British monarch aside from Queen Elizabeth II, and was known as the Victorian era. She married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1840 – their nine children married into noble families all across Europe, earning her the nickname 'the grandmother of Europe.' When Albert died in 1861, Victoria sank into deep mourning. She died in 1901 at the age of 81.

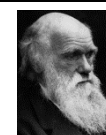


**Charles Dickens (1812-1870)**

Charles Dickens was a writer, who is widely regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. His works, including *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations* and *A Christmas Carol* were extremely popular during his lifetime, and have gained even further recognition since.

**Charles Darwin (1809-1882)**

Charles Darwin was a naturalist and biologist who is best known for his theory of evolution. Darwin established that all species share common ancestors, and that natural selection has shaped the diversity of life on earth. Darwin has been described as one of the most influential figures in history.

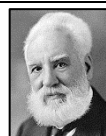


**Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836-1917)**

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was a pioneering physician and political campaigner. Despite numerous legal and social obstacles, she became the first woman to qualify in Britain as a physician and surgeon, the first woman to be elected to a school board, and the first female mayor and magistrate.

**Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922)**

Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish-born scientist and inventor who is credited with inventing the first practical telephone. Both his mother and his wife were deaf, which influenced Bell to explore hearing devices – leading to the first US patent of the telephone.



## Victorian Timeline

