

Full Steam Ahead





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School



Start: 9 am

End: 5pm

Lunch- 12-2pm

Lessons: Drill Exercise, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Bible Study, Sewing (Girls), Woodwork/ Gardening (Boys).

School rules

Pupils must wait permission to speak

Pupils must use right hand

Pupils must stand when adults enter

Pupils must not ask questions

Pupils must not raise their hands without permission

Talking and fidgeting will be punished

Punishments

The Cane (hands or bottom),

Dunce's hat, Lines.

Equipment

Slate, Slate Pencils, Abacus, Globe, Ink (Older children), Blackboard.

Extra Information

Wooden desks- fixed to floor

High windows

Up to 100 children per class

Strict teachers (usually female)

Bare walls



Children's jobs

Farm work

Trade apprentice- Butcher; Baker; Funeral

Parlour etc.

Chimney Sweep

Factory worker- cleaning machinery

Trapper- Open and shut doors in mines to allow release of gases.

Drawer- Pull carts of coal by a chain around their waist out of the mines.

Street Children

Run Errands

Shoe shine

Sweep streets in front of the rich

Begging

Stealing

Selling: Flowers, Matchsticks, Boot laces, Buttons,

Firewood.

Time period: 1837- 1901

Monarch: Queen Victoria



Rich Home Life

Large houses

Servants/Maids/Nanny/Tutor

Expensive Clothes

One hour a day with parents

Flushing Toilets

Running Water

Nice food- sandwiches, meats, jams, sweets etc.

Expensive toys- Rocking horse, Doll's house, Cuddly Toys.

Sea side holidays

Strict routines

Scared of parents



Government Reforms

1842 - Mines Act stopped women and children under 10 working in mines

1844 - Factory Act stopped children between 8-12 from working more than 6 hours a day

1847 - Factory Act limited women and children under 18 to a 58-hour working week

1864 - Boys under 10 were banned from being chimney sweeps

1874 - Ten Hour Factory Act meant that people could not be made to work for more than 10 hours a day and children under 14 could not be employed fulltime

1878 - Factory and Workshop Act banned the employment of children under 10

1880 - Education Act made it compulsory for children up to 12 to go to school, but most children had to pay

1891 - Education is free and compulsory for all 5-13 year olds



Poor Home Life

Small houses- 1/2 rooms

Sometimes shared with families

Slums- dirty houses packed together

Very little food

Worn, dirty clothes

Open sewer

Water pumped from a well

Shared toilet

Invent own games





Play with what you find

Involved with housework


Closer with parents



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 <p>The Spinning Jenny was a new invention. It was used in textile mills to produce yarn more quickly.</p>	 <p>Big and powerful steam engines were developed and used to run factories.</p>
 <p>The increase in the number of steam engines meant that more coal needed to be mined. Mining was a very dangerous and difficult job.</p>	 <p>Black smoke from factory chimneys polluted the towns and cities.</p>

How did the Industrial Revolution change Britain?

<p>Inventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1840– Stamps 1843– Christmas Cards 1846– Sewing Machine 1849– Concrete 1851– Ice Cream 1852– Flushing Toilet 1854– Steel Production 1872– Penny Farthing Bicycle 1873– Typewriter 1876– Telephone 	<p>Invention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1977– Phonograph (Record Player) 1878– Electric Street Lighting 1885– First Motorcar 1888– Kodak Camera 1894– Moving Pictures (Films) 
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Key Vocabulary

Key People.

- William Morris** – Arts and Craft movement artist.
- Alexander Graham Bell** – Inventor of the telephone.
- Robert Stephenson** – Inventor of the first steam train, 'The Rocket'.
- Dr Barnardo** – Founder of children's homes.

Victorian Technology

- Mechanism** – A system of parts working together in a machine.
- Mechanisation**– To introduce machinery into a process.
- Raw materials** – materials that have not been processed into anything eg: wood is a raw material in paper.
- Spinning Jenny** – A machine used in making textiles (for clothes)
- Cotton Gin** – A machine used to separate cotton fibres from their seeds.
- Steam locomotive** – A steam train.
- Industrial Revolution** – A time of huge change when machines replaced people and animals in making products and growing crops.

Key Vocabulary

Victorian Life

- Patriotic** – devoted to your country.
- British Empire** – countries and territories under British rule.
- Slums** – Poor, cramped, overcrowded housing.
- Exploitation**– To treat someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.
- Workhouse** – A place where the poorest stayed in exchange for working.
- Urban** – Town or city place.
- Rural** – Countryside or village place.
- Agricultural** – Farming
- Orphan** – Someone without parents.

