


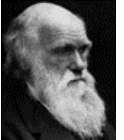




Timeline of Key Events:

- 1837 – Victoria became Queen (aged 18 years).
- 1840 – Victoria married her cousin, Prince Albert.
- 1840 – The first ragged schools were set up.
- 1841 – Thomas Cook organised his first excursion
- 1843 – A Christmas Carol was first published
- 1847 – factory act states women and children under 18 could only work 10 hours or less daily.
- 1851 – Great Exhibition opened
- 1854 – Florence Nightingale nursed soldiers during the Crimean War
- 1861 – Prince Albert died and Victoria went into mourning
- 1864 – Brunel’s Clifton Suspension bridge was opened
- 1870 – Dr Barnardo opened first home for boys.
- 1880 – Children 5-13 required to attend school (but had to pay).
- 1888 – The first football league was set up with just 12 clubs
- 1891 – education made free and compulsory for children 5-13.
- 1897 – Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee (60 years on the throne).
- 1901 – Queen Victoria died.

The Victorian period is named after Queen Victoria who reigned over Britain and a world Empire from her coronation in 1837 to her death in 1901 – 64 years. Life in Victorian England was very different to today. It was a time of great wealth and poverty, as well as invention and scientific discovery.



	Well known	Victorians	
	Charles Dickens (1812—1870) is one of the best known English novelists. He wrote many of his books as serials in newspapers and is widely acknowledged as having invented the cliffhanger. His works dealt with all aspects of society and often showed how badly the poor were treated.	Charles Darwin (1809—1882) was a naturalist and biologist. He is famous for travelling on HMS Beagle and creating his theory of evolution saying that all species shared a common ancestor. Although his ideas angered many Victorians, they are now broadly accepted as scientific fact .	
	Ada Lovelace (1815—1952) was a mathematician and writer. She is mainly known for her work on Charles Babbage’s early computer, the Analytical Engine. She recognised that the machine could be used for more than just calculation and wrote an algorithm to show this. She was one of the very first computer programmers.	Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806—1859) was a pioneering engineer. He designed and built railways, stations, bridges and ships. Many of his designs were of things that other people thought were impossible such as iron ships that could cross the Atlantic. He died quite young from a stroke possibly due to over-work.	

What can you find out?

- What was it like to be a Victorian child in Leicester?
- What buildings in Leicester are Victorian?
- Where can you find a statue of Thomas Cook?
- Who made ‘Merry Christmas’ a popular greeting?
- Where would a Victorian child living in Glen Parva have gone to school?

