WEBQUEST: The Victorians

The reign of Queen Victoria (1837 to 1901).

- Find the following website on the internet :
  http://primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/victorians.html
- Click on **Queen Victoria**. Answer the following questions.

Queen Victoria

1. Who was Queen Victoria?

2. When and where was Queen Victoria born?

3. What was Victoria's first language?

4. How old was she when she learnt English?

5. Did she go to school? What hobbies did Queen Victoria have?

6. How old was Victoria when she became Queen?

7. Who did she marry and when? How many children did she have?

8. How long did Queen Victoria reign? When did she die?

9. How did Britain change during the Victorian times? Name three changes

10. Who became the next king after Queen Victoria?

- Now click on **Children**

11. What was life like for children living in Victorian Britain?

Children from working class families	Children from rich families
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

Now click on **Victorian Schools.** Read and Complete the text

perfect - home - upper and middle - sew - governess – girls – Poor – read- history churches- education – religion – mandatory – free – classroom- strict

In early Victorian England, most children they were sent out to work to earn money for their families. Only the _____ class children went to school .Children from rich families were taught at home by _____a until they were 10 years old. Once a boy turned ten, he went away to Public schools like Eton or Harrow. There were very few schools available for _____, however, until near the end of the Victorian times. Wealthy girls were mostly educated at _____.

_____children went to free charity schools or 'Dame' schools (so called because they were run by women) for young children. They also went to Sunday Schools which were run by _____. There they learnt bible stories and were taught to _____ a little.

The Victorians soon realised that it was important for people to be able to read and write so_____ became more important. The Church of England became active in the field and erected 'National Schools' which taught children reading, writing, arithmetic and _____.

In 1880 that schooling became _____All children had to attend a school until they were 10 years old. In 1889, the school leaving age was raised to twelve, and in 1891 schools became _____.

There were a 70 or 80 pupils in one _____especially in cities. The teachers were very _____. Children were often taught by reading and copying things down, or chanting things till they were _____.

Typical lessons at school included the three Rs - Reading, WRiting and Dictation, and ARithmetic. In addition to the three Rs which were taught most of the day, once a week the children learned geography, _____ and singing. The girls learned how to _____.

Go to the **Industrial Revolution**.

12. In 1837, Britain was still a rural nation with ☐ 60 % ☐ 70% ☐ 80% of the population living in the countryside.

13. By the middle of the nineteenth century over ☐ 40% ☐ 50% ☐ 60% of the population lived in towns and cities.

14. The Industrial Revolution gained pace because of the power of
steam - factories - machines

15. Ships, bridges and building could now be bigger because Henry Bessemer invented a method for converting iron into s _____ quickly.

16. Many of the people lived in ☐ good ☐ poor conditions.

17. There was a p_____ of houses because of the household rubbish in the street and black smoke from the factories chimneys. There were also a lot of d_____ such as cholera, typhus, smallpox and dysentery.

18. Public Health Act of 1875 banned open sewers, thanks to Joseph Bazalgette's s_____ system and living conditions started to improve.

19. Many factory owners were more interested in profit than in the health and safety of their workers. ☐ True ☐ False

20. From 1840s during Queen Victoria reign working conditions started to change and improve by new legislations . ☐ True ☐ False

Go to **Inventions**

21. Thanks to the Industrial Revolution, many inventions were created in England during the Victorian Times.

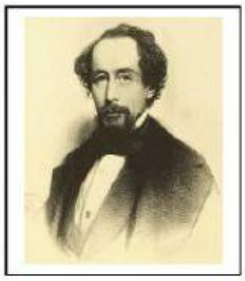
- **Match the inventor with the invention**

1829 - George Stephenson
1840 - Sir Rowland Hill
1843 - John Callcott Horsley
1870 - James Starley
1876 - Alexander Graham Bell
1885 - Thomas Twyford

- steam locomotive (the Rocket)
- telephone
- adhesive stamp
- one piece toilet
- Christmas card
- penny-farthing bicycles

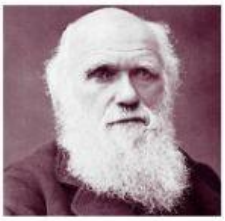
- **Look at the years and order the inventions**

Click on **Famous Victorians**.



21. Why was Lord Shaftesbury an important politician?

22. Where did he travel to study nature? Which theory did Charles Darwin discover?



24. What did Doctor Joseph Lister start to use in his surgeries?

23. Which famous story did Robert Louis Stevenson write?

24. Mention another famous written who lived in the Victorian Era

25. Who created the modern police force which was unarmed?

26. **Go to Browser on the left**. Which famous woman in medicine lived in the Victorian Era? What was she called?