

Victorian Seaside Holidays - History

Year 6
Summer 1/2

Overview

In this topic, we learn all about what life was like in Victorian times and how society changed so much over the space of just 100 years. The Industrial Revolution meant a huge boom in factories, mining and industry which brought about more leisure time, a different landscape for towns and cities and new inventions like railways and canals.

Timeline

Tudors (1465-1603)	Stuarts (1603-1714)	Georgian (1714-1837)	Victorian (1837-1901)	Edwardian (1901-1910)
--------------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Industry	Factories and big employers.
Industrial revolution	A time period where industry boomed and became more popular.
Typhoid	A disease caused by dirty water.
Cottage industry	A small-scale job you do from home like sewing on a loom.
Agriculture	Farming
Bathing machine	Victorian carriage towed out to sea so you could bathe privately.
Invention	When something is first made.
Reign	The period a king/queen rules for.
Exploitation	Unfair treatment and conditions for workers, taking advantage.

Interesting Fact: In the late 18th and early 19th century children as young as four years old were often employed in the factories and mines!



The Industrial Revolution

- A period of huge change in Britain between 1750 and 1900.
- Before the **Industrial Revolution**, Britain was a rural country, most people lived off the land with **livestock**.
- People began to realise that coal and steam could be used to power factories, large machines, flour and cotton mills. This reduced the time it took to make something and increased the amount that could be made and so the **Industrial Revolution** began.
- Huge factories were built and towns expanded.
- People would **migrate** to the towns attracted by reliable work and pay from the factories.
- Houses for workers were built closer to the factories.
- Better transport links helped boost trade by transporting people and goods quickly and cheaply all across the country.



Jobs For Children

- Chimney sweep** - A person, often a small child, who would clean chimneys using a long brush.
- Factory workers** - Children worked long hours and had to carry out dangerous jobs working in factories. Children were made to clean machines while the machines were running, and there were many accidents.
- Pure finder** - A person who collected dog faeces from the streets of London to sell to tanners, who used it in the leather-making process.
- Street sellers** - old firewood, matches, buttons, boot-laces and flowers. They also polished shoes, ran errands and swept the streets.

Key knowledge - History

- Sequence events of the Victorian period in chronological order.
- Identify cultural, economic and social trends of the time and make links between Industrial Revolution and the rise in demand for leisure time and holidays.
- Make links between key inventions and the impact this had on social, political, economic and social aspects of the time.
- Interpret a range of sources to identify: living conditions and working conditions of those in the city; the change in landscape of towns over time and what seaside holidays were really like.
- Learn about a specific location (Fleetwood/Blackpool) and how it changed over time with the rise and fall of Victorian seaside holidays.
- Compare life-opportunities, working conditions and schooling for children between Victorian times and now.

