

The Victorians

Year Six Knowledge



Queen Victoria was born in 1819 at Kensington Palace in London. She was 18 years old when she succeeded the throne. She was the monarch of Great Britain from 1837 until 1901.



At the start of Victoria's reign, only wealthy children went to school or had tutors because education was not free.



In the early 1800s poor children were sent out to work and never learnt how to read and write - this changed during Queen Victoria's reign.



Victorians changed the way Britain's towns and cities looked. People moved from the countryside to the cities in search of work.



Victorians built schools, libraries, bridges, theatres, stations, shops and hospitals. Tower bridge is a stunning example of Victorian engineering.



Ragged Schools were set up in 1844 for children who were in extreme poverty. These schools offered them free lessons and a meal every day.



The Great Exhibition took place in Hyde Park in London in 1851. It was a big show where people could see art, inventions and much more. A huge glass and iron building called the Crystal Palace was built especially for the Exhibition. It took nine months to build.



By the time Queen Victoria passed away in 1901, the British Empire was the biggest empire the world had ever seen - Queen Victoria was in charge of nearly 1/4 of the world's population.

WW2 in London

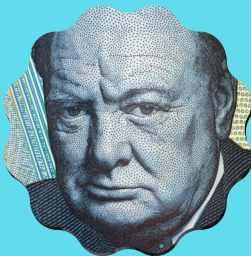
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WW2 was a battle between two groups of countries- The Allied Powers and the Axis Powers. The major allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the USA. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.



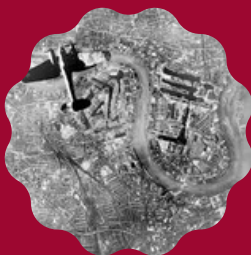
Together with the Nazi party, Hitler wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on the 1st Sep 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declare war on Germany-WWII had begun.



Neville Chamberlain was the Prime Minister of Britain who declared war on Germany on September 3rd 1939. Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of Britain in May 1940 and led Britain for the rest of the war.



The bombing of London, known as the blitz lasted for 57 consecutive nights. Hitler wanted to quash the British spirits so they would surrender



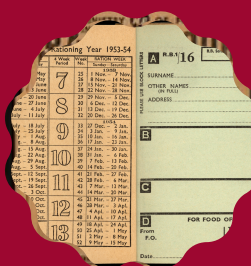
The battle of Britain was the first military campaign fought solely in the air.



women across the country were central to the war effort. Seven million women went to work at the peak of the war, jobs included Special Operations Executives, Woman's Land Army, metal and chemical workers and munitions workers.



Children who lived in cities were evacuated to the countryside to live with other families therefore not seeing their own for a long time.



Rationing was introduced in Britain in January 1940. Certain foods such as butter, bacon, and sugar, were restricted - people could only buy a limited amount to ensure there was enough to go around.

Windrush

Year Six Knowledge



World War II ended in 1945. Effects of the war continued to be felt for years afterwards. Workers arrived on Empire Windrush in June 1948. There were 1027 people on board (men, women and children). Windrush day is celebrated on 22nd June.



Empire Windrush was a ship that arrived in Britain carrying Caribbean workers to help rebuild Britain, working in the NHS and transport. MV Empire Windrush brought over 1000 people they arrived at Tilbury Docks in Essex.



Some passengers from MV Empire Windrush spent their first night in the Clapham South Deep Shelter. Many took jobs and settled near Lambeth, Brixton, Wandsworth, Notting Hill and Greenwich in London.



Clement Attlee - Labour Prime Minister who won the general election after the war started to rebuild and nationalise Britain.



Major cities around Britain had been destroyed by German bombings and needed to be rebuilt. Workers from Caribbean countries like Jamaica arrived in Britain to help with the rebuild.



In 1942, a civil servant named William Beveridge produced a report, the Beveridge Report, which identified five evil giants - want, disease, ignorance, squalor and idleness. In identifying disease as a barrier to progress, he proposed a free national health service. The NHS was created in July 1948.



Caribbean migrants were often met with hostility and racism. It was often hard to get jobs, rent rooms and even buy things from shops. Protests took place demanding change.



1959 - an undeterred Caribbean community set up Notting Hill carnival to celebrate a 'black British culture'.

Year Six

Skills



When I talk and write about the past, I can give overviews as well as detailed accounts noting connections, contrasts and trends over time.



I can point out trends as well as links between events, situations and changes within and between different periods and societies over long arcs of time.



I can explain similarities and differences in experiences and ideas, beliefs and attitudes of men, women and children in past societies.



I can analyse and explain reasons for and results of historical events, situations and changes.



I can explain the significance of different causes and consequences.



I can discuss how and why different arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.



I take account of a range of information when evaluating its accuracy and usefulness.



I can select, organise and use relevant information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms.

