

Year 6

History

Autumn 2



The Victorian Age

Cholera



Sir Luke Fildes, Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward, oil on canvas, 1874. Royal Holloway, University of London

Cholera outbreaks were dangerous in Victorian Britain – it took politicians and doctors a lot of time to discover the cause of the outbreaks. The living conditions at the time (unsanitary and crowded slums) were factors which increased the spread of the disease.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Balmoral	(noun) Balmoral is a place in Scotland. It is a residence of Queen Victoria.
cholera	(noun) Cholera is a bacterial infection that causes severe diarrhea and dehydration and can be fatal if untreated. They were four major outbreaks of cholera that occurred in London between 1832 and 1866.
Coronation	(noun) the ceremony of crowning a sovereign or a sovereign's consort.
Diamond Jubilee	(noun) the sixtieth anniversary of a notable event.
'Great Exhibition'	(noun) the first international exhibition of the products of industry, promoted by Prince Albert and held in the Crystal Palace in London in 1851.
Imperialism	(noun) a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force.
Industrialisation	(noun) the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale.
Parliament	(noun) the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale.
Patron	(noun) a person who gives financial or other support to a person, organization, cause, or activity.
Poor Law	(noun) a law relating to the support of the poor. Originally the responsibility of the parish, the relief and employment of the poor passed over to the workhouses in 1834.
Slum	(noun) a squalid and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.
Unemployment	(noun) The state of being unemployed – not having a job.
Urbanisation	(noun) The process of making an area more urban. In the Victorian age, many towns were growing and expanding and more people moved into them.
Workhouse	(noun) A place where people who were poor had to go.

The Poor Law (1834)



This poster shows that not everybody was in favour of the changes in the Poor Law which moved the responsibility from the parish (church) to the workhouse.

Timeline of Key Events

1834

The Poor Law is passed, reforming the poor and unemployed relief.

1837

Queen Victoria ascends to the throne.

1840

Queen Victoria marries Albert.

1851

For the first time ever, more of the country live in towns.

1851

The Great Exhibition begins.

1861

Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, dies.

1877

Queen Victoria is named Empress of India/

1901

Queen Victoria dies, ending the Victorian period.