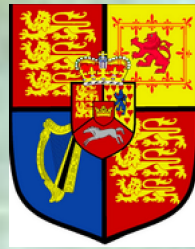


# Victorian age

Queen Victoria  
The Industrial Revolution  
Child Labour  
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Sources



# Queen Victoria



## The house of Hanover Queen Victoria



Victoria aged four



Queen Victoria at her coronation



Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in a photo taken in 1854

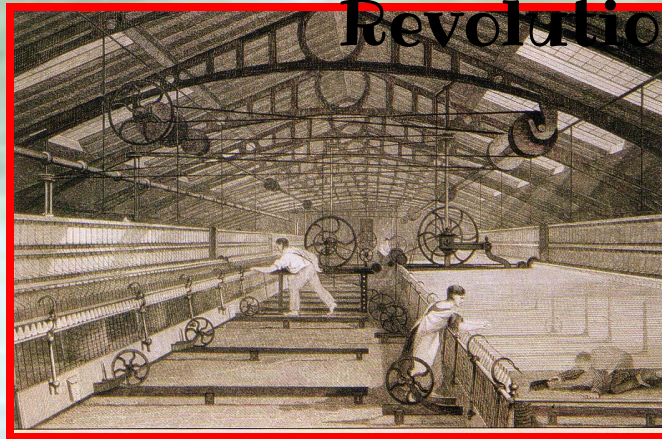
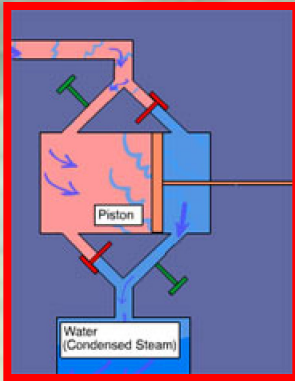
Victoria (1819-1901) Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and of dependencies overseas (187-1901) and (from 1876) Empress of India. The last of the House of Hanover, she was the only child of George III's fourth son, Edward, Duke of Kent. She came to the throne in 1837 on the death of her uncle, William IV. She was guided in the performance of her duties as a monarch by the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne. Her marriage to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1840 was to prove a happy one ; his early death in 1861 was a blow from which she never fully recovered and her withdrawal from public life during the early years of the withdrawal did not enhance her popularity. Benjamin Disraeli persuaded her to take her place once more in the life of the nation, but it was largely at her own instigation that she was declared Empress of India by the Royal Titles Act of 1876. By the 1880s she had won the respect and admiration of her subjects at large. The Golden and Diamond Jubilees were great imperial occasions. Her death in 1901 marked the end of an era to which she had given her name, the Victorian Age, during which Britain had become the world's leading industrial power at the centre of the British Empire.



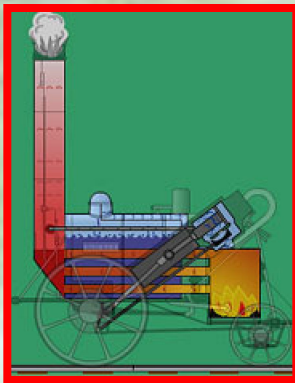
Queen Victoria in 1887

# The Industrial Revolution

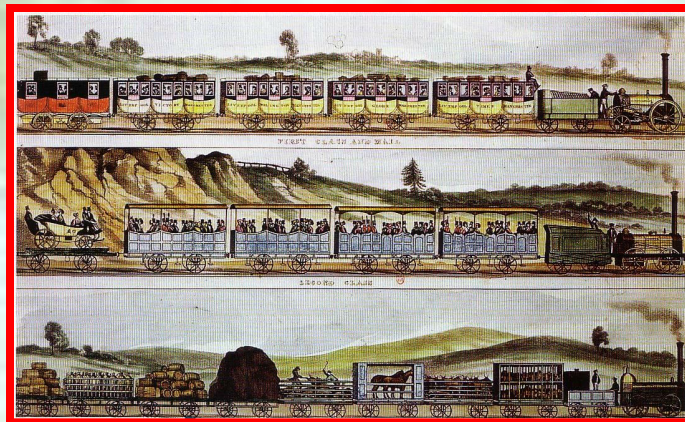
The Spinning Mill



In the 18th century, English merchants were leaders in world commerce. It created a demand for more goods and a cheaper system of production. Besides, there were new ideas in England : an interest in scientific investigation and invention, and the doctrine of “laissez-faire” : letting business be regulated by supply and demand rather than by laws. Most important of all, new machines and techniques were developed by British inventors (for example : James Hargreaves, James Watt, John Blenkinsop...)



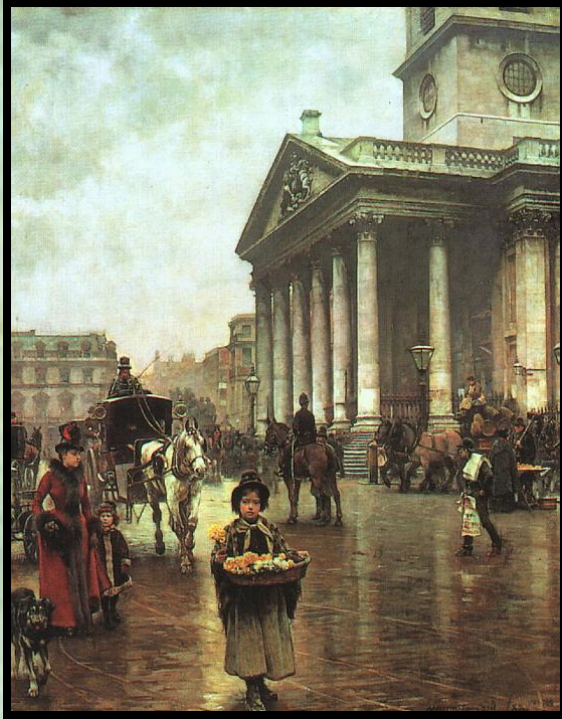
Stephenson's Rocket



Consequences on society

# The Industrial

Huge cities like Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool grew rapidly out of obscure village, and Lancashire, London, Clyde, and the black country” engulfed old rural beauty. Village life crumbled, and the population massively migrated to new centres of manufacture.



With the progress of medicine, the population increased and more people needed to be fed. Fields were fertilised and closed with thick stone walls to be easier to cultivate.

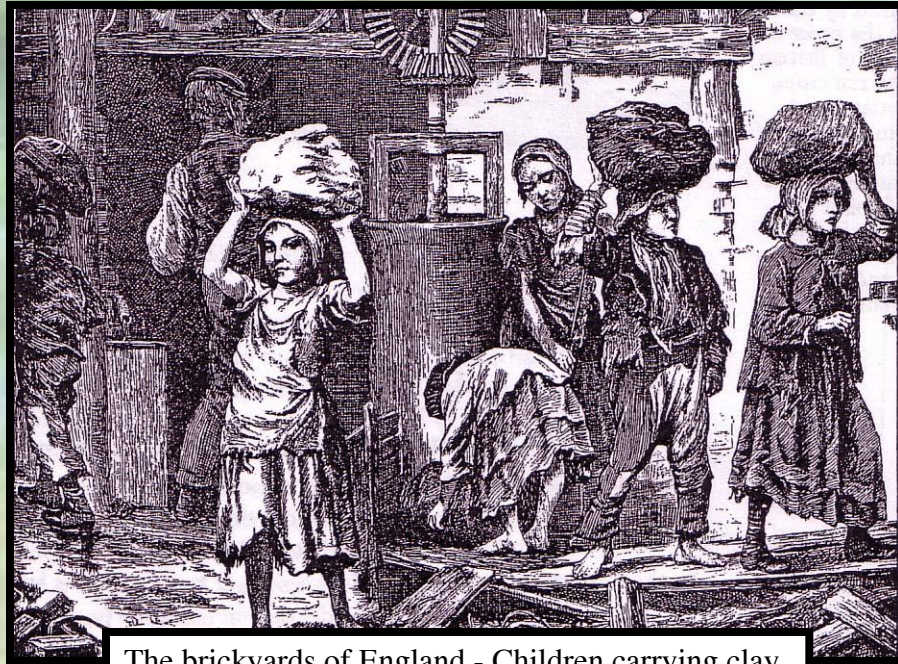
Canals were opened all over Britain, the first one in 1757. They enabled the transportation of industrial goods at a low cost.

The use of machines meant that workers had to be gathered in one single place, the factory. Many people left their villages in the hope of finding work in the cities. In big industrial cities, houses were built very fast to house the numerous workers arriving from the country. These districts were invaded by disease and revolt.

Railways developed : in 1825 a line opened between Stockton and Darlington and another one was inaugurated in 1830 between Liverpool and Manchester.

Population	1750	1815	1850
United Kingdom	7,4 billions	15 billions	23 billions
England/Walles		10 billions	18 billions
Urbanisation rate (UK)		19 %	37%

# Child



The brickyards of England - Children carrying clay



Young girl pulling a corve

## A Day in the life of a Yorkshire Labourer

*This testimony was gathered by Lord Ashley when he conducted an investigation into the conditions of labour in mines. His report led to the mines Act of 1842 that prohibited the employment in the mines of children under thirteen.*

Patiente Kershaw, 17-May 15, 1842

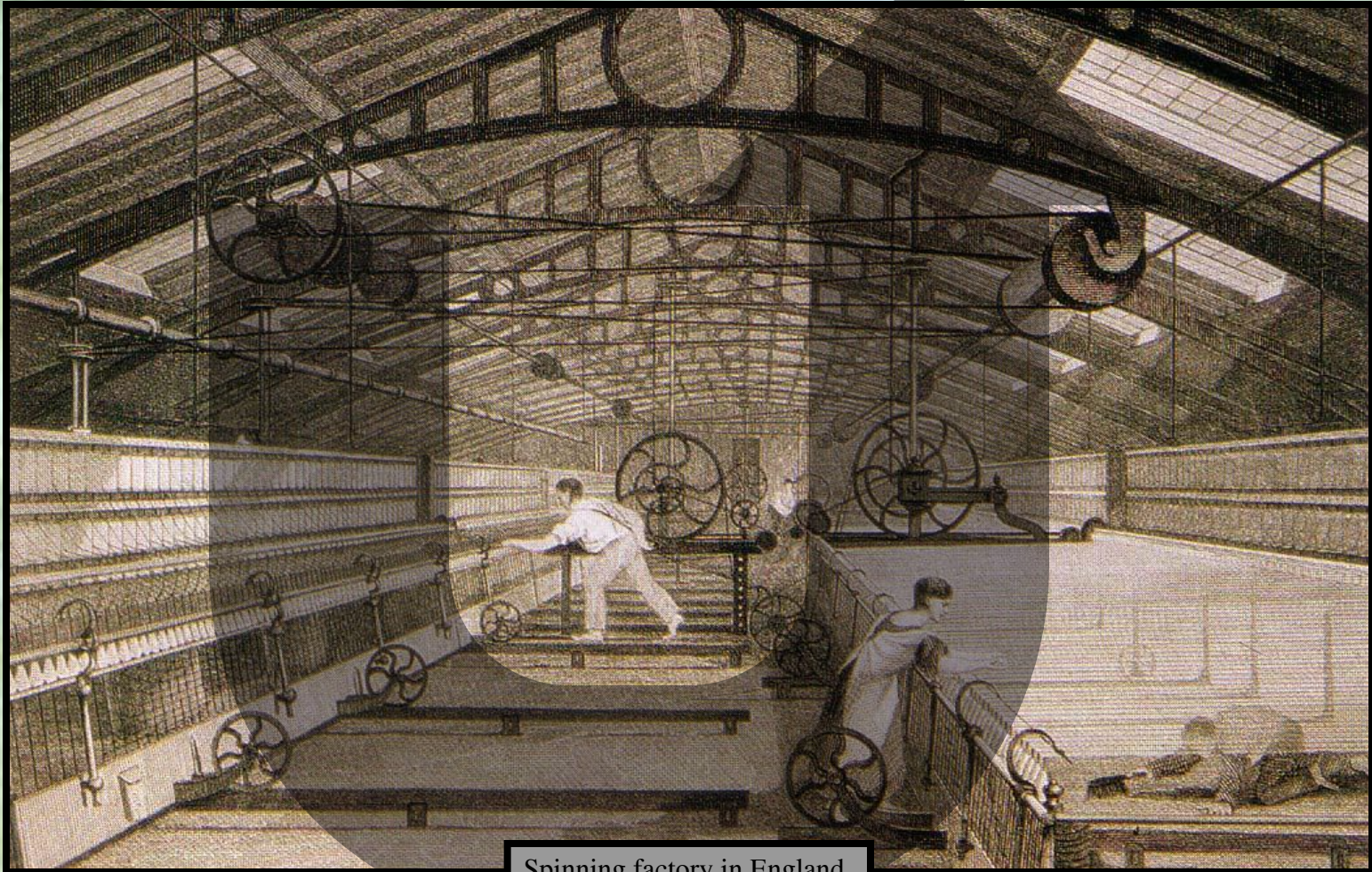
“My father has been dead about a year ; my mother is living and has ten children, five lads and five lasses ; the oldest is about thirty, the youngest is four ; three lasses go to mill ; all the lads work at the pit ; mother does nothing but look after home.

I never went to day-school ; I go to Sunday-school but I cannot read or write ; I go to pit at five o'clock in the morning and come out at five in the evening ; I get my breakfast of porridge and milk first ; I take my dinner with me, a cake, and eat it as I go ; I do not stop or rest any time ; I get nothing else until I get home, and then I have potatoes and meat - not meat every day.

At the pit, I hurry the corves about a mile under ground and back ; I wear a belt and chain to get the corves out ; the getters that I work for are naked except their caps ; they pull off all their clothes ; sometimes they beat me, if I am not quick enough ; the boys take liberties with me sometimes they pull me about ; I am the only girl. I would rather work in mill than in coal-pit.”

*The girl is an ignorant, filthy, deplorable-looking object, one that the uncivilized natives of the prairies would be shocked to look upon.*

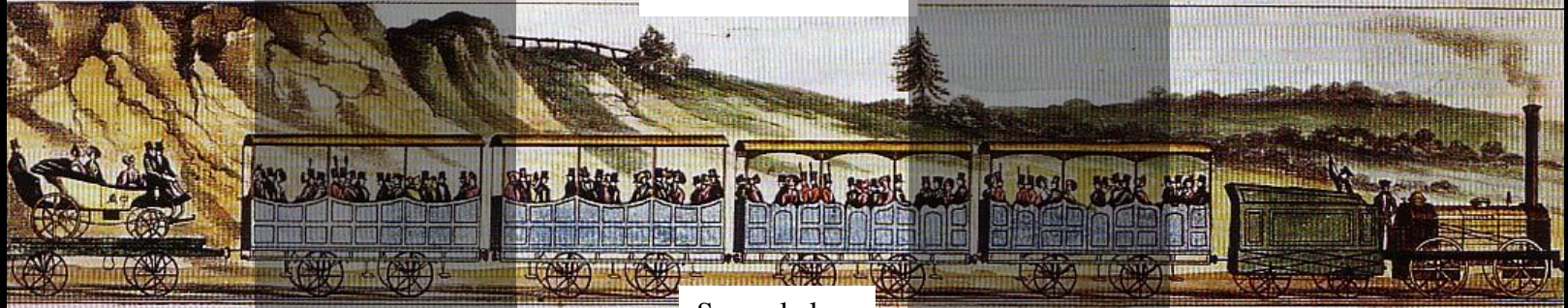
Parliamentary Papers, 1842.



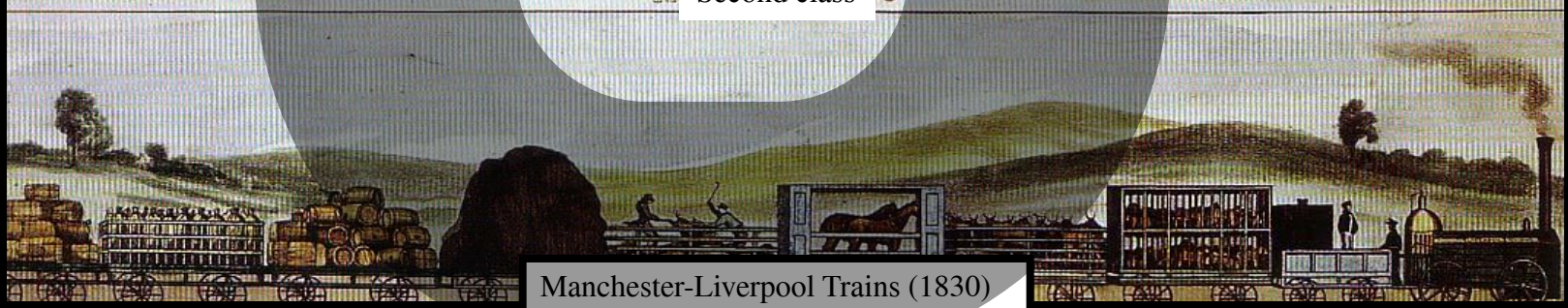
Spinning factory in England



First class and mail



Second class



Manchester-Liverpool Trains (1830)

corves : wagonnets

enable : en service

lads and lasses : garçons et filles

getters : ceux qui cassent le charbon

pit : puit (de mine)

thick : épais

to engulf : engloutir

to gather : rassembler

to hurry : tirer





<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/>

[http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/hanover\\_6.htm](http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/hanover_6.htm)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen\\_victoria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_victoria)

J. Le Pellec (col), *Histoire seconde*, Bertrand Lacoste, 2001, p 207.

J. Marseille (col), *Histoire seconde*, Nathan, 2001, p 232.

