

The Victorians

KS2

Timeline

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

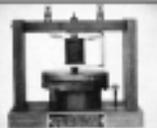
1838	Queen Victoria crowned aged 18.
1840	Queen Victoria married Prince Albert.
1842	Children under 10 can no longer work in underground mines.
1844	Children aged 8-13 can no longer work for more than 6.5 hours per day.
1856	Each county has to have its own police force.
1861	Prince Albert died of typhoid.
1864	Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps.
1870	Schools are built for children aged 5-10.
1872	The first FA Cup Final takes place.
1880	The Education Act makes schooling compulsory for all children aged 5-10.
1901	Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII becomes King.

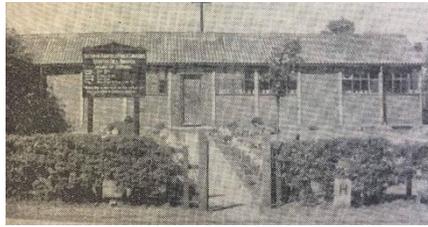


The Victorian Era

The period of time between 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria reigned over Britain. During her 63 year reign, there was a huge contrast between how the rich and poor Victorians lived. Queen Victoria led the expansion of the British empire and saw major changes to all aspects of Britain due to exciting discoveries and inventions.

Key Inventions

1800s- Railway Network 	1838- Photography 	1840- Penny Black Stamp 	1843- Christmas Cards 
1852- British Pillar Post Box 	1852- Public Flushing Toilet 	1863- London Underground Railway 	1872- The Penny-Farthing Bicycle 
1876- Telephone 	1879- Electric Bulb 	1885- Petrol Motor Car 	1895- X-rays 



History of Skegby: Skegby is a small village which can be found about a mile from Sutton in Ashfield. The village sits on both sides of a deep valley near the source of the River Meden and takes its name from a Dane named *Skeggi* ("bearded one"). The village boasts the beautiful St. Andrews Church, Skegby Hall, the Pinfold and the 16th century Kruck Cottage. The Skegby Trail is a former railway track used by cyclists as an off-road track and as a nature trail by walkers which can be accessed from Buttery Lane in Skegby and ends at Chesterfield Road in Pleasley. In 1844 a Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built, with a "Free Church" being built in 1863. In 1865 a National School for both boys and girls was built in **Skegby** village and a National Church School was built in Stanton Hill in 1870. A Baptist chapel was built in 1877. In the 1800s, limestone was quarried and stocking-making was a common occupation. Brick and tile were also made here and coal was mined in the parish.

Mining: Teversal and Stanton Hill are in Ashfield and both housed workers from the Sutton, Silverhill and Teversal Collieries. Stanton Hill, built up by the Stanton Ironworks Company near Ilkeston during the late 1870s was originally part of Skegby but began to establish itself as its own village around the time Silverhill Colliery had its mine shaft sunk in the same decade. Many of the workers for these new collieries moved from other coal mining areas including Shropshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire during the late 1800s to pick up work at the newly established pits. The Eastwood resident said: "When Stanton Hill was developed in the 1870s, it was to house those working at three nearby pits at Teversal, Sutton and Silverhill." Mining has shaped the history of villages like these for two to three generations at least. "Sutton Colliery was called 'Brierley' at the time as many of the workers there were Staffordshire miners who moved from the Brierley Hill area in the West Midlands for work. Teversal Colliery was known as 'Butcher Wood' because there was a small wood nearby that the miners were aware of. "Stanton Hill is in the middle of those pits and so many miners did come to live there. By 1900, Silverhill was probably the biggest of them but Sutton was the closest to Stanton Hill." Of course, being an extraction industry, things wouldn't last forever. Considering the issues with mining, it's impressive that collieries like Silverhill lasted until 1992. Stanton Hill was first mentioned in the 1871 census, and then only as a street within Skegby. The huge increase in population of Skegby – from 805 in 1869 to over 3,000 in 1884 – meant that new housing was required in the area. A total of 150 homes were initially built on Cooperative Street, Institute Street and Cross Row by the Stanton Ironworks Company, beginning in 1877.



Lower KS2 Knowledge organiser

History: How did the Victorian period change our local area?

Summer 2