

Queen Victoria - The power of a monarch



I can tell you about the reign of Queen Victoria

monarch	reign	parliament	democracy	workhouses	British Empire	Victoria Cross	Industrial revolution
A head of state or country; like a King, Queen or Emperor	The period of time that a monarch has ruled.	A group of people in government, who meet to discuss and makes laws.	Means 'rule by the people' - people vote for who they want to be in charge.	A place where poor people could go to live and work; the conditions were very, very poor though.	All the places around the world that were ruled by the British.	The Victoria Cross was introduced by the Queen to honour the bravery of soldiers. It still exists today as one of the highest awards a soldier can receive.	A time when changes happened to how things were made; more rapidly mass produced in factories.



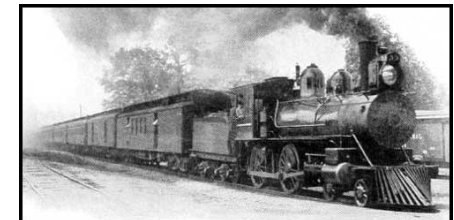
Became Queen at 18 and reigned from 1837 - 1901 (64 years).

Victorian Inventions

telephone	motorcar	typewriter
bicycle	bank holidays and seaside holidays	moving films



Queen Victoria had 9 children and 42 grandchildren



1837	1840	1842	1844	1850s	1851	1880	1901
Queen Victoria becomes Queen. The Houses of Parliament were built.	Queen Victoria married Prince Albert.	Children under 10 no longer allowed to work in coal mines.	Railway tracks were built all over Britain.	Post boxes were built.	Ice cream was available to the masses.	All children had to go to school.	Queen Victoria died.

Before: The Great Fire of London

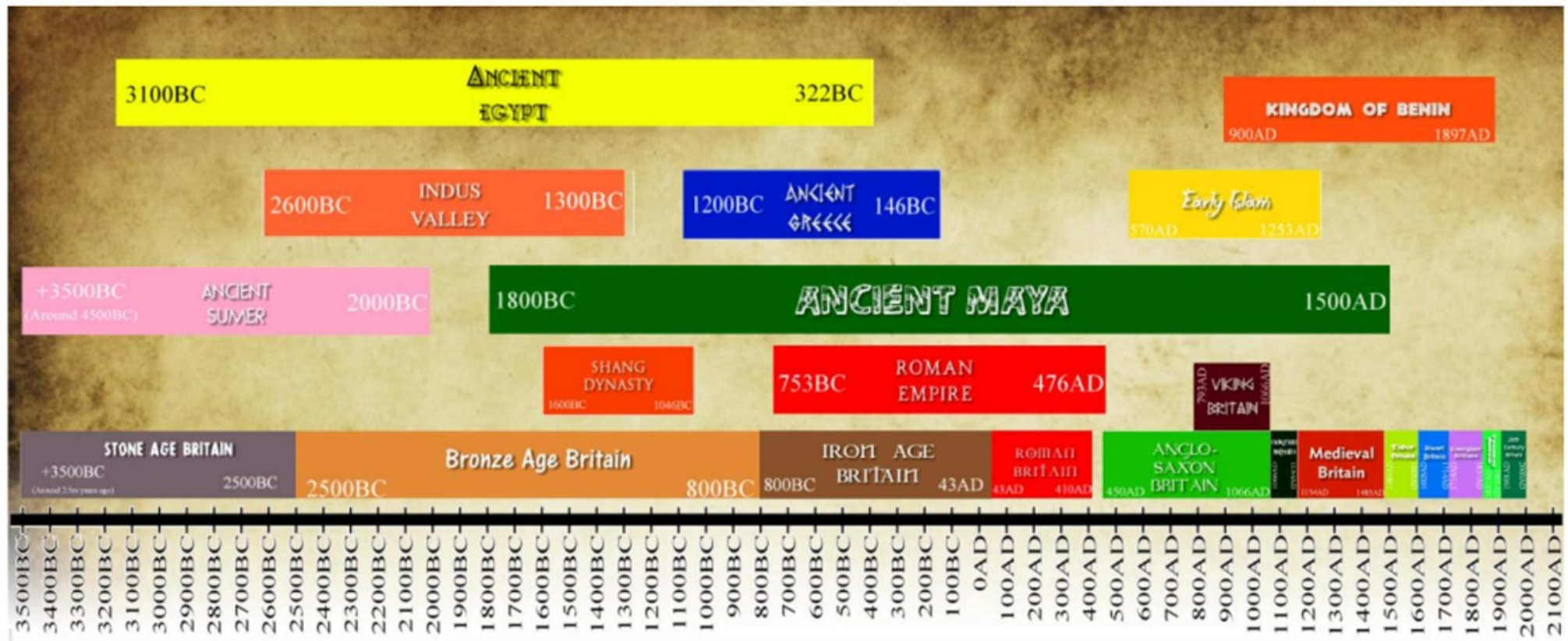
Now: The reign of Queen Victoria

Next: The legacy of the Ancient Greeks



What should I already know?	Diagrams	What I should know at the end of the topic.																																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the 7 continents of the world and the 5 oceans. Use world maps, globes and atlases to locate the United Kingdom. When was the Bronze age in Britain. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Ancient Civilizations 3500 B.C.E.-1700 B.C.E.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When and where the first civilisations appeared. Why early civilisations grew up next to rivers. How archaeologists found out about ancient civilisations The achievements of early civilisations. Locate Iraq (modern day Sumer) and Pakistan (modern day Indus Valley) Locate the rivers where the ancient civilisations of Sumer, Indus Valley and Shang Dynasty grew up. 																																								
<p style="text-align: center;">Key vocabulary I need to know:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Vocabulary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">BC</td> <td>Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC. Dates after the year 0 are marked AD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Civilisation</td> <td>An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ancient Sumer</td> <td>The earliest known civilization in the historical region of southern Mesopotamia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mesopotamia</td> <td>The land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, now mostly in modern-day Iraq. 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Achievements in Early Civilisations



20th century Britain is the last dark green section

(Medieval Britain - Tudor Britain - Stuart Britain - Georgian Britain - Victorian Britain - 20th Century Britain)

Before: Queen Victoria **Now:** Achievements in Early Civilisations **Next:** Stone Age

Ancient Greece

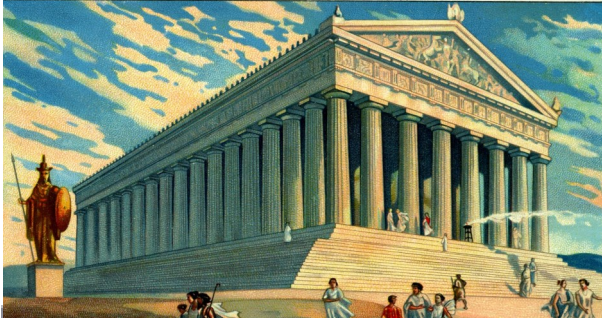


I can tell you how the Ancient Greeks have influenced



Ancient Greek City States
 Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of **city states**. There were often battles between these **city states** but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important **city states** of **ancient** Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.

The Olympics
 The Olympics were first held in **ancient** Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the **legacies** of **ancient** Greece. Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing. Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because **ancient** Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms. The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.



Democracy

Ancient Athens is where **democracy** began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the **ancient** Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in **democracy** were adult males who were citizens of Athens. The **legacy** of **democracy** still exists today in many parts of the world.



Key Vocabulary	
ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
city states	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
empire	A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
legacies	Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
myth	A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true.

The Spartans and the Athenians
 Much of what we see of the Spartans on television and in films is based on **myth** and does not present the Spartans accurately. The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight. In childhood, boys were trained to be warriors. Girls were taught academic subjects and how to fight. The Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning. Girls did not go to school but many were taught how to look after the home and family.

