



**Source A (left):** A picture of the Seven Dials 'slum' district of London, 1872.

**Source B (middle left):** Families emigrating from Britain to Canada wait to go on the ship that will take them across the Atlantic Ocean.



**Source C: Outings and Treats  
(Historian's Account)**

At weekends, families might go to the park, and listen to a band. Crowds would gather round the bandstand to enjoy the music. Zoos were popular too. Children rode on elephants and camels, and watched the lions being fed. At Easter, there was maypole dancing and a May Queen was chosen, and paraded through the streets. Poor children looked forward to treats such as day trips and picnics. Railways also changed people's lives. Families went to the seaside for the day by train. People who could afford it took a week's summer holiday.

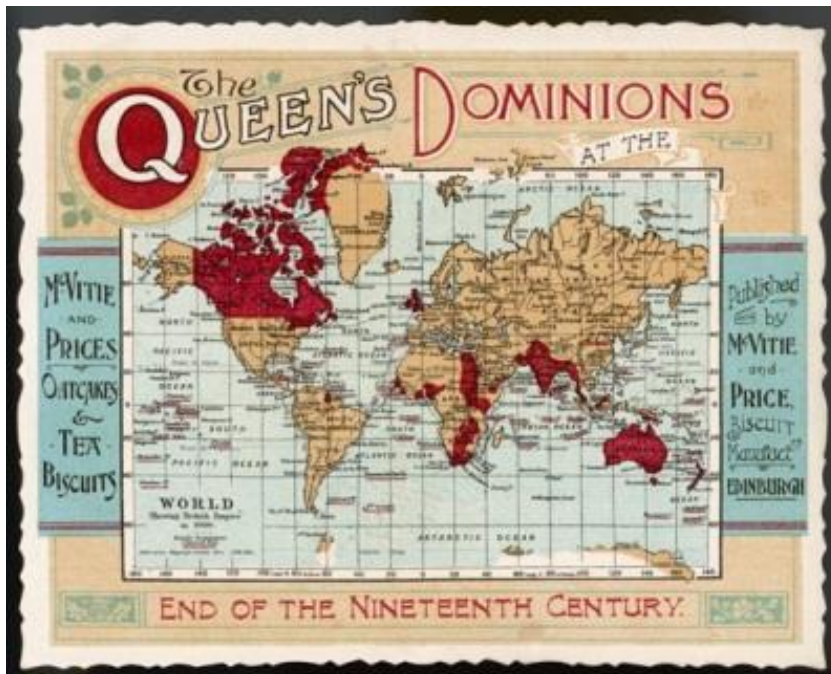
**Source D: Queen Victoria's View on Women's Rights**

"The Queen is most anxious to enlist everyone who can speak or write to join in checking this mad, wicked folly of "Woman's Rights", with all its attendant horrors, on which her poor feeble sex is bent, forgetting every sense of womanly feeling and propriety."



**Source E (left):** A cotton mill, 1834

**Source F (middle left):** This map of the British Empire was used as advertising by a firm that made biscuits



**Source G:** An 'organ-grinder'. His barrel organ played tunes as he turned the handle.

### **Source H: Religion & School (Historian's Account)**

The Victorians were great church-goers. Everyone was expected to attend some form of religious worship on Sunday. Sunday schools were run by churches, to teach children about the Christian faith. Journalist Robert Raikes started the first Sunday School for poor children in Gloucester in 1780. There was more interest in building new churches and restoring old ones. Victoria Methodist Church in Clifton was built in 1863. Then, Charles Darwin exploded a bombshell - a book called the *Origin of the Species*. It sold out on the first day of publication in 1859 and remains one of the great scientific books ever written. Darwin put forward a theory of evolution by natural selection. The Christian Bible said God created the world, so Darwin's book was attacked for challenging accepted religious beliefs.

### Source I: Working Families (Historian's Account)

Many families had 10 or more children. Many children died as babies, or from diseases such as smallpox and diphtheria. Many Victorian children were poor and worked to help their families. The Industrial Revolution created new jobs, in factories and mines. Many of these jobs were at first done by children, because children were cheap workers - a child was paid less than an adult.

### Source J: % distribution of World's Manufacturing Output

	1870	1913
USA	23.3	35.8
Germany	13.2	15.7
U.K.	31.8	14.0
France	10.3	6.4
Russia	3.7	5.5



**Source K** (above): A girl carries a heavy load of coal on her back. This picture was published in 1842.

**Source L** (below): A woman 'sells' her son to a chimney-sweep. He will work as a 'climbing-boy' in chimneys





**Source M (Left):** Girls paddling at Yarmouth in 1892. Seaside holidays became popular, thanks to the new railways.

**Source N:  
Government Reforms**

- Free Trade Budget, 1842: less taxes were paid to import goods into Britain
- Mines Act, 1842: stopped women and children working in the mines
- Public Health Act, 1872: set up Health Authorities in England



**Source O (Middle left):** This picture shows what Victorians thought an 'ideal family' should be like. People made their own entertainment at home.

**Source P: An Historian writes about British Trade.** Britain had 4 advantages that allowed her to dominate overseas trade: 1. Her location on the outskirts of Europe was ideal to exploit the Americas and Asia. 2. She had no territory to defend in mainland Europe, so could concentrate on her colonies. Britain's empire provided defence around the world, supplied raw materials and provided a market to consume her manufactured goods. 3. Britain's navy was the strongest in the world. Britain had to give special priority to its navy as a method of defence and shipping was important for both defence and trade expansion overseas. 4. Despite winning independence, the United States continued trading with Britain after 1783