



Curlew Week 11 : Learning Project – The Victorians Online

Age Range: Curlew YR6

Weekly English/Topic Tasks : The Victorians

Monday- Watch the videos of life in a Victorian school. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0115hdq> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOmrCi-mh_k

Create a set of notes showing the similarities and differences.

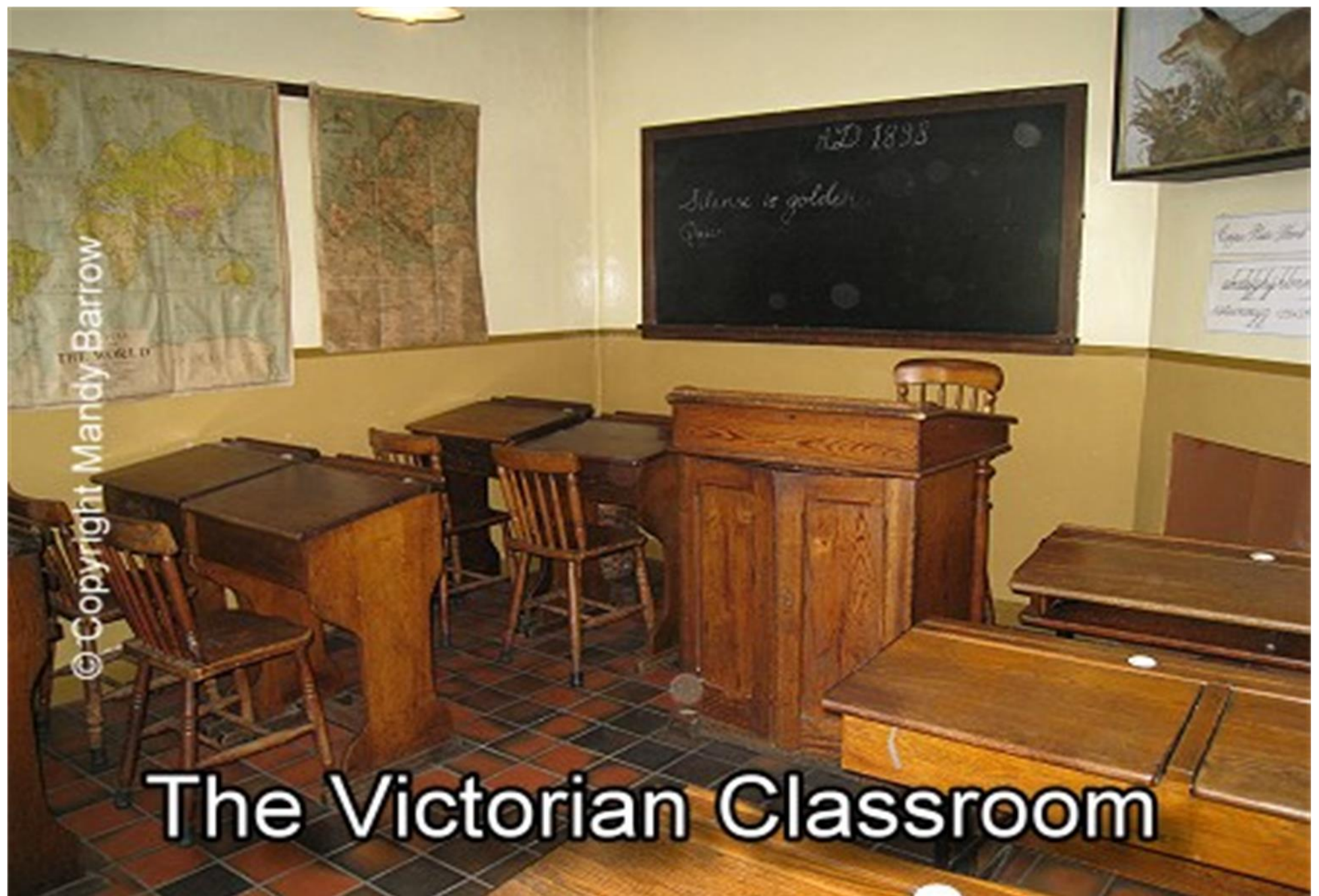
Are many things the same? Are modern schools better?

Compare your findings and try to come up some ideas of why you think schools are better today when compared to the Victorian times. Next, try to create a paragraph explaining why Victorian times were better.

Look through the attached document below.



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_rich_poor_children_v



The Victorian Classroom

Tuesday- Before and during the time of the Victorians, the majority of children had to earn a living to support their families. School was not compulsory so children went to work instead. Some of their jobs were pretty bad. Look through the attached document below.



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children_at_work_duri

Wednesday

Once all children were given the opportunity to go to school, they would spend a chunk of their day working on handwriting. This was called cursive script and had to be written in pen and ink.

Your task is to complete this sheet in pen and ink if possible (fibre tipped pen if not) copying the cursive script carefully.



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Thursday

Queen Victoria was a powerful monarch who ruled over Great Britain for 63 years. Take a look at the Victorian timeline here of key events during her long reign. Can you choose some key events from the chart below to research and then write about six of them?

Victorian Inventions Timeline (1837 to 1901)

1838

The first photograph taken, by Louis Daguerre in France and William Henry Fox-Talbot in Britain.

1839

W.H. Fox-Talbot invented light sensitive photographic paper to produce photographs.

1839

A Scottish blacksmith Kirkpatrick Macmillan invented the first pedal bicycle. His machine was propelled by pedals, cranks and drive rods.

1839

The first paddle steamships by Isambard Kingdom Brunel

1840

The first postage stamps (Penny Post) came into use.

1843

The first Christmas card was designed by John Calcott Horsely. Find out more

1844

The first Morse Code message is sent. Invented by an American called Samuel Morse in 1837.

1845

Rubber tyres invented. Robert Thomson discovered that rubber tyres filled with air (pneumatic) gave a far more comfortable ride for passengers than solid tyres, but they were too expensive.

1845

London Road in Nottingham became the first road to be covered with tarmac (tarmacadam). Before this people had to suffer with roads made from cobbles (round stones) and pot holes.

1846

Sewing Machine invented by Elias Howe

1849

Concrete developed by Monier. Concrete was cheap to make and opened up new possibilities for building.

1849

Englishman George Cayley built the first glider to fly by a pilot.

1850s

The first post boxes are built

1850 Petrol Developed

1850 Isaac Singer produced a sewing machine which could be used at home.

1851 Ice Cream is invented by Jacob Fussell, in the USA

1852 The first public flushing toilet opens in London. Before the 1850s most people had to use an earth closet, which was a toilet outside the house with just soil in it and no water.

1854

Henry Bessemer found a way to convert iron into steel, which was both stronger and lighter than iron. This made it possible to build huge structures such as bridges and ships.

1855 Luntstrom's new safety match first gains recognition

1856 Louis Pasteur found how to make food safer to eat by pasteurizing it. This killed bacteria in certain foods.

1859 Oil discovered in the USA leads to the birth of the modern oil industry.

1860 The first horse-drawn tram

1863 The world's first underground railway (the Tube) is opened in London. It is powered by steam.

1864

The world's first jelly babies were made by an Austrian called Herr Steinbeck in Lancashire.

1872

Invention of the penny-farthing bicycle. by British engineer, James Starley. The huge front wheel was almost six feet from top to bottom. and the seat was above the wheel. It had no brakes!

1873

Typewriter invented by Christopher Sholes

1875

The first chocolate Easter eggs were made by Fry's of Bristol.

1876

Alexander Bell, a Scotsman living in America, invented the telephone on 7 March 1876. By 10 March 10 his apparatus was so good that the first complete sentence transmitted, "Watson, come here; I want you," was distinctly heard by his assistant.

1877

The world's first recording of the human voice is heard when the inventor of the phonograph, Thomas Edison, recited 'Mary Had A Little Lamb' and played it back

1878

Electric street lighting began in London, replacing the old gas lamps, which had to be lit by hand every evening. (Michael Faraday discovered electricity)

1879

The electric light bulb invented by Swan and Edison for home use.

1885

Safety Bicycle invented. It had a chain, sprocket driven rear wheel and equally sized wheels.

1883

First electric railway opened

1884

First British electric tram network opened in the seaside town of Blackpool.

1885

First petrol motorcar built by Karl Benz. A three-wheeled vehicle powered by a one-cylinder gasoline engine.

The speed limit for cars was four miles per hour. It was increased to 20 miles per hour in 1896.

1887

The invention of the gramophone by Emile Berliner

1888

John Boyd Dunlop invented pneumatic tyres.

1888

Photography became even more popular with invention of the Kodak box camera by American inventor George Eastman. Eastman's invention of the film roll and camera meant that photography became popular across the world. He named his camera Kodak because he liked the letter 'K'.

1894

Moving pictures (cinematograph) invented by Lumiere brothers.

1890

The first electric underground train to travel on a public railway ran in London on December 18.

1890

The first comic book to ever be published in Britain was printed. It was called Comic Cuts

1891

The first hydro-electric power station. making electricity from fast flowing water.

1895

X-rays discovered by W K Roentgen

1895

Guglielmo Marconi launches the wireless (radio)

Friday- During the Victorian era thousands of miles of train lines were created, revolutionising how people and goods were moved around the country. This also directly effected Padstow with a train line being built in 1899. How did this effect the town and why is the railways influence still having an impact in the modern day? Create a report researching the Wadebridge to Padstow train line.



Monday

First of all revisit your knowledge of Maths vocabulary, to include the words product and sum. What does each of those mean?

What Are They?

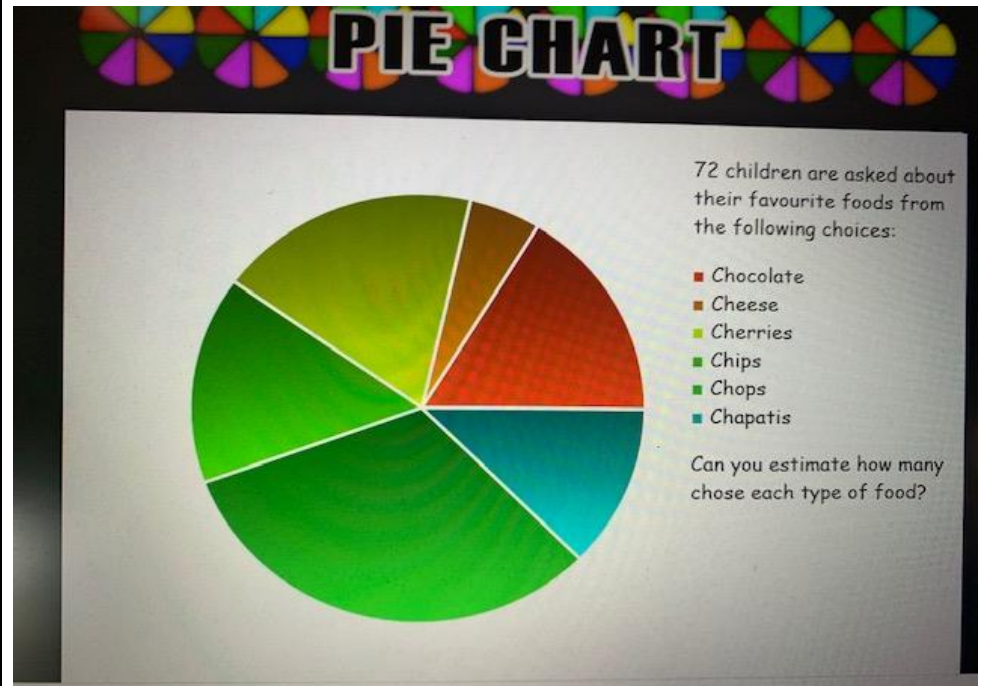
1. The product of two odd numbers is 85.
What are they?
2. The difference between two square numbers is 21.
What are they?
3. The sum of three prime numbers is 19.
What are they?
4. The ratio of two even numbers is 9:1.
What are they?

Tuesday

When you look at a pie chart, look for shaded in chunks that represent easy fractions like $\frac{1}{4}$. Then convert these fractions to equivalent percentages. This will help you work out the other values of small and large chunks.

Friday

Can you create a similar diagram to represent your garden and a room in your house and draw similar diagrams to show your calculations for the perimeters of these?




Wednesday

Complete the task below and show your workings and answer to the questions. Can you spot any patterns?

Now extend your learning by starting with a different four digit number and multiply that by the numbers given below.

A THOUSAND AND ONE



Without a calculator multiply each of these numbers by 1001:

7	15	146	875
758	174	456	856
4172	3152	3162	3276

Now look back at your working. Can you find a quick way of doing these calculations in your head? Try this exercise again with different numbers.

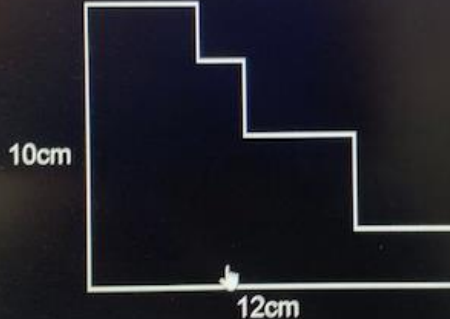
Thursday

First of all check that you remember the difference between perimeter and area.

Can you draw the rest of the shape using dotted lines? What 2D shape does this represent?

Step Perimeter

A Mathematics Lesson Starter Of The Day



Calculate the distance around this shape
(all angles are right angles)

Science Weekly project

The Victorian Era produced a huge amount of new scientific discoveries, theories and inventions. Scientists and engineers from this period changed the way we live today. Research the work of Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison. What would our world be like today without their discoveries? Draw a picture of a room in your house removing all the things linked to the work of these scientists. You should see quite a difference.

Additional learning resources parents may wish to engage with

- [CODE Maths Hub Daily Fluency Activities](#) -
- <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10> - arithmetic challenges
- [BBC Bitesize](#) - Lots of videos and learning opportunities for all subjects.
- <https://www.thenational.academy/> A large selection of video lessons and learning resources. These cover a range of subjects including maths, English, art and languages.
- [Classroom Secrets Learning Packs](#) - Reading, writing and maths activities for different ages.
- [Twinkl](#) - Click on the link and sign up using your email address and creating a password. Use the offer code UKTWINKLHELPS.