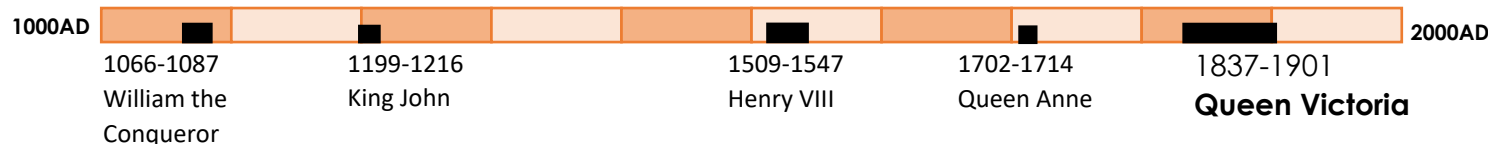




## Year 3 & 4 History Knowledge Organiser – Monarchs up to Queen Victoria and the Victorians



### Key Vocabulary

**coronation:** the day when a king or queen is crowned.

**government:** a system of rules and the people who make and oversee those rules and laws.

**industry:** the manufacture of goods in factories.

**invade:** to raid or enter another area as an enemy.

**invention:** the creation of something new and unique.

**monarch:** a person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.

**taxes:** money that you must pay to the government.

**rebels:** a group of people who disobey or fight against a government.

**reign:** to rule over a country as a monarch.

**revolt:** to join with others to fight against the government.

**William the Conqueror:** William used fear to control England and ordered the people to pay huge taxes.

**King John:** King John also charged the English people high taxes. The people got so fed up that they began to revolt. The rebels took control of London and made King John agree to a list of promises that would make England a safer and fairer place to live. This is called the Magna Carta.

**Henry VIII:** Henry was married six times and was keen to have a son. He thought a boy would make the strongest monarch. His first two wives gave birth to daughters, but his third wife finally gave him a son.

**Queen Anne:** Queen Anne suffered with terrible illnesses and some people thought she was not healthy enough to reign. However, she was a strong, calm leader who joined England, Scotland and Wales together to form Great Britain.

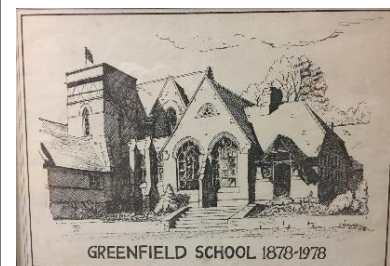
**Queen Victoria:** Victoria reigned Great Britain for over 60 years but she was not always popular. Her husband died young, which made her unhappy and she often hid away from the public. She always wore black clothing. During her reign, Britain had an Empire of many countries which it controlled. Britain changed a lot during Victoria's reign.

### What did Queen Victoria do to improve the lives of children?

Victoria and her government stopped children from having to work long hours in dangerous conditions, passing a number of laws.

In 1833, a law was passed that made it illegal for children under 9 to be employed in textile factories. In 1844, another law was passed stating children working in factories must be given six half days of schooling per week.

Education became compulsory for children aged 5-12 in 1870.



### Our local area

Greenfield Primary School, originally Hill Street School for Boys, was built in 1878 following the 1870 Education Act. The act created Boards of Education in each district to set up new schools if they were needed. Hill Street was the first board school in Stourbridge.