Pilgrim Federation Curriculum Coverage Ideas and Resources for the Learning Theme: The Victorians and What They Did For Us

Art & Design	Computing
What was art like in the Victorian era? The principles and trends of artistic movements fed into the house and its furniture. Many of these were in reaction to the increased scale and pace of manufacturing brought about by the Industrial Revolution. The impersonal nature of factory-made objects was countered by a renewed interest in old-fashioned crafts and styles. Throughout the period, artists showed an interest in nature and natural details and materials. In particular, one art critic, John Ruskin, hated the machine-made objects and vast industrial machines he saw at the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Great Exhibition was an event designed to showcase Britain's innovative power in manufacturing, and it was very influential, but not always in producing more like its exhibits. It is also linked to a revived interest in hand-crafted objects and furniture, which thrived in the second half of the century. The Victoria & Albert Museum was the result of an idea that Prince Albert had following the Great Exhibition, of 1851. Using the profits from the exhibition the Victoria & Albert Museum was built in South Kensington, London. Today the museum's collection is vast, and it is a very popular museum showing fashion, crafts as well as fine art and applied art. When Prince Albert originally had the idea, he wanted the museum to be a place where designers could study the best the country had to offer to improve their own work. One Victorian artist who had close connections with the museums was Julia Margaret Cameron, the early photographer. Her first exhibition was held there in 1868, and you can read more about her a little further down. Visiting exhibitions and purchasing art was a popular activity during the Victorian era, and many artists were able to make a living from their work -	Use Internet to research topic areas about the Victorians. Use media to create and publish works about the Victorians **Were there computers in the Victorian era?** The London Science Museum finally completed work on the Victorian era's greatest supercomputer, the Difference Engine No. 2, 120 years after the death of inventor Charles Babbage. The English mathematician and inventor is credited with having conceived the first automatic digital computer. During the mid-1830s Babbage developed plans for the Analytical Engine. It took computing historians until the late 1970s to recognize Victorian-era mathematician Ada Lovelace — once best known as the daughter of poet Lord Byron — as the world's first computer programmer. "Although the Victorian scientific community had profound respect for Lovelace, many 20th-century scholars dismissed her as a naive, star-struck young woman with no advanced mathematical knowledge or insight," "Scholars in recent decades have been working hard to revise this one-sided view, but the difficulty of accessing her writings remains a major roadblock." Lovelace began working with Charles Babbage, sometimes known as the "father of the computer," in 1833. In 1843, when she was 27, Lovelace published the first description of a computer algorithm, showing how Babbage's proposed computing machine could function beyond a single computation to perform a programmable series of calculations. Lovelace became the first to write such a program, essentially inventing the form of computer algorithm still in use today. Lovelace's visionary theories addressed the potential of computing machines for not just maths, but also creative work.

and many became rich and famous! The industrial wealth of cities like Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham provided them with large collections available to be viewed by the public which remain in those galleries today. **Victorian art characteristics** Subjects: Nature, details of natures, realism, social and urban life, depictions of scenes in poems and plays. Victorian artists also depicted social problems to raise awareness of the different ways people lived and made a living. Artists like Luke Fildes and George Frederic Watts, among many others, showed the struggles, and sometimes the tragic ends, of the Victorian poor. **Materials** Much of what you will find will be paintings using oils, watercolours were also very popular and the Victorians left behind many works and studies on paper using pastels and pencil. The more innovative materials were being used in photography, where different chemicals and substances were experimented with to produce different effects when developing the glass plates or printing the photographs. The Victorians were not only known for their romantic painting, but their crafts, sculptures, literature and photography also had an influence. Victorian artist's standard sculptures often depicted both male and female nudes as well as busts, cherubs, children, angels and fountains. In Victorian art, they often sculpted important people and royalty, too, such as the famous Victoria memorial. Victorians used photography as an art from which mostly captured that of relationships and intimacy, as well as more unsettling and morbid captures of those deceased.	https://newsroom.ucla.edu/stories/victorian-era-computer-pioneer-gets-to-speak-for-herself

Paints in the earlier Victorian era, which were more cheaply made, were composed of iron. Red earthy oxides influenced a lot of the colourings, as well as gloomy greens and browns. Surprisingly to some, most Victorian art embraced bright and even cheerful colours. A standard scenery theme in Victorian art is usually of very intricately painted farmland or hilly landscapes. Victorians loved dramatic contrasts. This can be seen in both single and group portraits; the paintings with people could often be reflected by the colours they wore. Golds and reds embellished on dresses were a favoured composite at the time. Victorians painted their homes with a variety of colours too, so the backgrounds of paintings of people would have had added extra vibrancy. These include green, blue, yellow and even pink.

Victorian Artists

Joseph Mallord William Turner

M. W. Turner is famous for painting landscapes which used light in pioneering ways. In some of his paintings he depicts the violence and force of nature, and this is a good example of Romanticism. He would buy back some of his own paintings when they came up at auction. He was working during a period of transition into the heart of the Victorian era, and the sense of the end of an age is something his captured in one of his best-known paintings, The Fighting Temeraire.

Julia Margaret Cameron

Julia Margaret Cameron was an early photographic artist. She photographed scenes from literature, famous figures of the day like the Poet Laureate Alfred Lord Tennyson. She used pioneering techniques to print her photographs, like using albumen (that's egg whites!).

John Everett Millais

John Everett Millais was a founding member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. He joined the Royal Academy to study art when he was aged only 11! His early painting Christ in the House of His Parents was quite controversial at the time as it depicted Jesus and his family with dirty nails and red working hand, and this realism was thought to be quite blasphemous. But his later paintings changed in style and subject and were very popular with the Victorian public, and he sold many prints. Of Christ in the House of His Parents the writer Charles Dickens said that Millais had depicted:
"A hideous, wry-necked blubbering red-haired boy in a nightgown, who appears to have received a poke playing in a gutter, and to be holding it up for the contemplation of a kneeling woman, so horrible in her ugliness that she would stand out from the rest of the company as a monster in the vilest cabaret in France or the lowest gin-shop in London."

Movements in Victorian Art

Let's take a look at some of the artistic movements which characterise Victorian art.

Early - Romanticism

This was a movement in visual art and literature which began in the eighteenth-century and carried on into the first decades of the nineteenth-century. It is quite a broad term and is used to describe the work of writers like Lord Byron.

Mid - Pre-Raphaelitism

In 1848 a group of young men calling themselves the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood began making waves in Victorian art. Their paintings were a rebellion against the sentimental style of the artistic generation which came before them, epitomised by the work of the Principal of the Royal Academy Sir Joshua Reynolds (who they nicknamed 'Sir Sloshua'). They loved to depict

scenes from Shakespeare, the Bible and the poetry of Tennyson, Keats and other writers. Following the teaching of John Ruskin, a respected Victorian art critic, they painted nature 'en plein air' (this means outside amongst their natural subjects) and tried to depict it as faithfully as possible. Later in the Victorian era, more artists subscribed to the Pre-Raphaelite ideals but the styles of two of the founding members, John Everett Millais and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, strayed into the sentimental and the fantastical later in their careers.

Other artists include William Holman Hunt, Ford Maddox Brown, Evelyn de Morgan and Edward Burne-Jones.

Arts & Crafts

There wasn't a unifying aesthetic style to this Victorian art and design movement, but its focus was making things which showed their natural materials and handmade construction as part of their designs. They were often inspired by medieval styles and shapes! A major name in the Arts & Crafts movement was William Morris.

Morris was a young disciple of Rossetti's and took his Pre-Raphaelite teachings into household designs and objects. His tile and wallpaper designs used the details of nature - plants, flowers and birds to name a few - to create rich repeating patterns. They are still very popular today! Morris owned Red House in Bexleyheath, London, and today it's open to the public as an example of Morris and his circle's ideals of traditional and hand-crafted works in medieval and gothic-inspired styles. It was designed by the Victorian architect Phillip Webb

Take a look at Red House and some of its contents to get a sense of the Arts & Crafts style.

Late - Art Nouveau

This style of Victorian art, which featured motifs taken from nature like flowers and leaves, and flowing, asymmetrical lines. It was a style which attempted to break away from the historical style of other movements in Victorian art. Rather than in oil paintings and watercolours, the art nouveau style can be found in interior design, metalwork, glassware, jewellery and illustration. Works by the British sculptor Sir Alfred Gilbert reflect this style, as do the designs of the Scottish artist Charles Rennie Mackintosh of the Glasgow School, formed in the 1890s. Mackintosh's work In the city of Glasgow there are some fantastic examples of Mackintosh's interiors which showcase his distinctive style - have a look at the Willow Tearooms at Sauchiehall Street for a very stylish example. The finished tearooms were opened in 1903, taking British art into a new age.	

Design & Technology	Geography
The Victorian era was a remarkable time period for the adoption, expansion, and transformation of technology. Photography, telegraphy, telephony, steamships, railways, electric lighting, and industrial control engineering are only a few of the many complex systems and processes developed during the era. Understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world. (Victorian inventions) **What inventions did the Victorians create?** Surprisingly, all of these inventions are as useful today as they were back then. The telephone (1876) The word “telephone” was first coined in 1844. The light bulb (1870s) The flushing toilet (1845) The computer (1833-1871) The gramophone (1887) The lawnmower (1830) The electric kettle (1891) The vacuum cleaner (1901) Bicycles, cars, steam powered boats and trains meant that people could travel further than ever before.	Development of seaside holidays – build-up of coastal towns for tourist trade. Cromer, Sheringham, Brighton, look at changing habits of holidays in UK. Also, look at the Empire and the Countries that Queen Victoria ruled over. Find these places using maps. Have the names changed? Where in the world do people speak English? Does this reflect where The British Empire once ruled? Look at what was traded in the Victorian times. Look at modes of transport and how long it would take to get places compared to today.

Other Victorian Inventions include the light bulb, typewriters, sewing machines, radios and the toilet. The Victorian age saw advances in medicine, science and technology, as well as huge population growth. Understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages] (link to industrial revolution and invention of cars. Understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors] (invention of light bulb) – This links to Science. Victorian Era Automata Toys. Automata toys were usually made of wood and had moving parts powered by a hand crank.	

History	Music
Queen Victoria https://www.britannica.com/biography/Victoria-queen-of-United-Kingdom https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/life-queen-victoria-her-family https://www.royal.uk/encyclopedia/victoria-r-1837-1901 https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/histories/women-in-history/queen-victoria/ https://www.hrp.org.uk/kensington-palace/history-and-stories/queen-victoria/#gs.51dck0 https://www.rct.uk/collection/people/victoria-queen-of-the-united-kingdom-1819-1901 **Victorian Life:** https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20220223025811/https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/victorianbritain/ **Houses and Home** The houses were cheap, most had between two and four rooms – one or two rooms downstairs, and one or two rooms upstairs, but Victorian families were big with perhaps four or five children. There was no water, and no toilet. A whole street (sometimes more) would have to share a couple of toilets and a pump. https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/victorian-homes/ **Life as a Victorian Child** https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/victorian-family-history/ Farming and work **School** Victorian Schools were drab by modern standards, with very little on the walls except perhaps a stern text. Boys and girls generally were separated, having	**See also Charanga Schemes of work** Victorian and Edwardian Composers Music in the Era of Queen Victoria. Stephen Adams (1844-1913) Michael W. Balfe (1808-70) John Barnett (1802-90) James Bland (1854-1911) Carrie Jacobs Bond. Claribel Charlotte Alington Barnard, née Pye (1830-69) Sir Frederic Hymen Cowen (1852-1935)

their own entrance and playground. Even though in smaller schools boys and girls were taught in the same classroom they would still sit separately. **What was school like in the Victorians?** There was a huge emphasis on rote learning (learning off by heart). For example, children had to chant the times tables until they knew them. Boys and girls were segregated for some subjects: girls would study needlework while boys studied woodwork. Children used a slate to write on, which could be wiped clean. Rich and Poor Clothing Equality Diversity https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/sessions/black-victorians/ Gressenhall visit? **What did the Victorians do for us? Advances in technology – advent of steam and industry**. – see DT/Computing sections Victorian rule and Empire – good or bad? Was it right to conquer these places? http://www.victorianschool.co.uk/empire.html *English link – Sherlock Homes* *https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/to-build-knowledge-of-the-historical-context-of-the-narrative-crt68r?from_query=victorians* *https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/to-generate-descriptive-vocabulary-cmv62c?from_query=victorians* *https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/ks2-the-victorians/z48bnrd*	

Physical Education	Science
See also RealPE Schemes of work. Victorian Games Skipping rope. Marbles. Hoop and Stick. Kaleidoscope. Zoetrope	Electricity: Identify common appliances that run on electricity. Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery. Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit. Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches. Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.

Modern Foreign Languages	Other Ideas
School vocabulary, rules and introducing ourselves. Home vocabulary. Saying where we live. Victorian children had to learn Latin – so could teach children basic Latin words and re-create how Victorian children would have been taught Latin verbs.	

English	Maths
https://www.booksfortopics.com/victorians **Fiction**: Street Child by Berlie Doherty Chapter book Gaslight by Eloise Williams Chapter book Son of the Circus – A Victorian Story by E. L. Norry Chapter book Twelve Minutes to Midnight by Christopher Edge Chapter book Darwin's Dragons by Lindsay Galvin Chapter book The Vanishing Trick by Jenni Spangler & Chris Mould Chapter book Hetty Feather by Jacqueline Wilson Chapter book Rose Campion and the Stolen Secret by Lyn Gardner Chapter book Another Twist in the Tale by Catherine Bruton Chapter book The Mermaid in the Millpond by Lucy Strange & Pam Smy Chapter book Rivet Boy by Barbara Henderson Chapter book Punch by Barbara Henderson Chapter book The Secret Diary of Jane Pinny, Victorian House Maid by Philip Ardagh & Jamie Littler Chapter book A Christmas in Time by Sally Nicholls & Rachael Dean Chapter book Victorian Tales: The Twisted Tunnels by Terry Deary & Helen Flook Chapter book Fagin's Girl by Karen McCombie & Anneli Bray Chapter book The Bluest of Blues by Fiona Robinson Picturebook **Non-Fiction:** Queen Victoria by V&A Victorians (Eyewitness) by Ann Kramer The Great Stink by Colleen Paeff & Nancy Carpenter Picturebook The Fossil Hunter: How Mary Anning unearthed the truth about the dinosaurs by Kate Winter Jumbo: The Most Famous Elephant Who Ever Lived by Alexandra Stewart & Emily Sutton Non-fiction Picturebook	Measure and scale (when using maps) The Number System (use of the abacus) Learning times tables by rote

Poetry: **Song:** **Drama:**	
Courageous Advocacy	**Developing Spirituality**