

Overview

Queen Victoria was the Queen of Britain and Ireland from 1837 to 1901.

The time in which she ruled is known as the Victorian Era. Her reign of almost 64 years was the longest in British history until Elizabeth II broke her record.

Victoria ruled with her husband Prince Albert until his death in 1861. They had 9 children together.

Eight of Victoria's 9 children married royalty from all across Europe. For this reason she was known as the 'Grandmother of Europe.'

Throughout her reign Britain went through a lot of changes. She was a very popular queen for most of her reign.



Top Facts

1. Queen Victoria was a very short lady - she was under 5ft tall.
2. When she was younger, Queen Victoria had 132 wooden dolls.
3. Because her first name was Alexandrina, Queen Victoria's mother used to call her 'Drina'.
4. Queen Victoria's mother was German so she grew up speaking both English and German.
5. Queen Victoria loved to draw and paint and she was very talented at music and maths.
6. Queen Victoria is Queen Elizabeth II's great-great grandmother.
7. Queen Victoria survived 7 assassination attempts.
8. Queen Victoria had 42 grandchildren.
9. Queen Victoria only ever wore black after her husband's death.
10. Queen Victoria proposed to Prince Albert, not the other way around. This was extremely unusual during the Victorian period.

The Victorians

Queen Victoria was born	Queen Victoria crowned	Slavery Abolished	Wedding of Victoria & Albert	Great Exhibition	Charles Darwin's Origin of Species	Victoria Made Empress of India	School for all children under 10	Diamond Jubilee	Queen Victoria died
1819	1837	1838	1840	1851	1859	1876	1880	1897	1901





■ The British Empire in Victorian Times



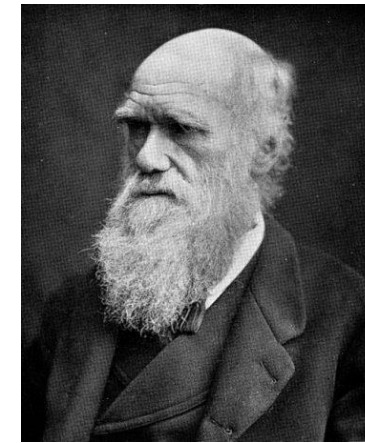
Queen Victoria
Queen of Britain



Prince Albert
Victoria's husband



Florence Nightingale
Soldiers Ward Nurse



Charles Darwin
Scientist - Evolution

Victorian Education

At the start of Victoria's reign, only wealthy children went to school or had tutors, because education was not free. Girls were taught skills such as sewing or cooking, while boys were taught subjects such as reading and arithmetic (maths).

Poorer children were sent out to work and never learnt how to read or write. This changed during Queen Victoria's reign.



Inventions and Discoveries

The Victorian era saw great progress in technology, which resulted in lots of new inventions.

The Victorians developed a deeper understanding of electricity. One of the most important discoveries was how to channel electricity to create light.

Previous versions were too expensive to have in private homes, but Thomas Edison created a cheap and long-lasting light bulb in 1879.

