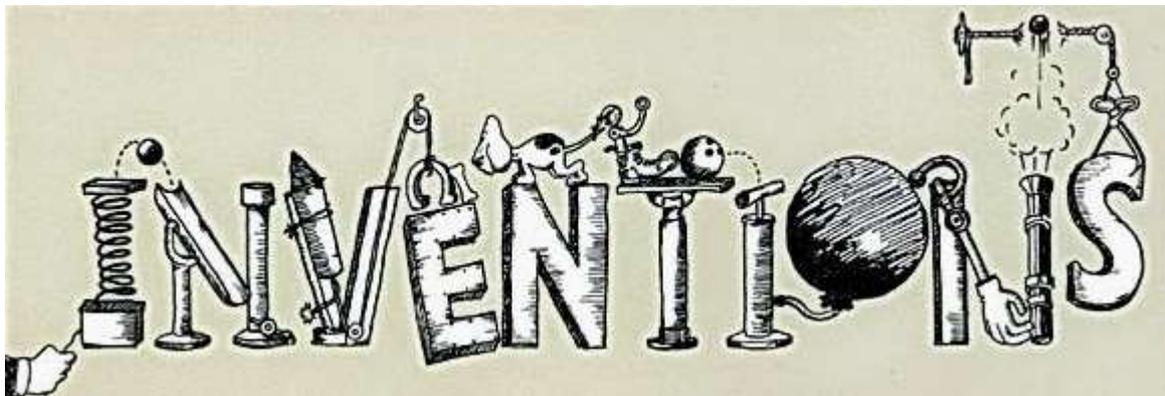


**Name:**

**Form Group:**

**Teacher:**

# VICTORIAN



**The Victorian period saw many major developments that made travel, communications and trade easier for many people. The railways allowed people to travel cheaply and rapidly, opening up new possibilities for both rich and poor. An example of this is the postal service, which expanded after the introduction of the 'Penny Post'. Sir Rowland Hill, a retired teacher, introduced a pre-paid penny post for letters in Britain in 1840. Up to this time the person receiving the letter had to pay for it. With the invention of the stamp, the person sending the letter had to pay.**



**The Penny Black stamp is the world's first adhesive postage stamp, and is perhaps the most famous stamp ever issued. It was a one penny stamp with Queen Victoria's profile against a black background and was produced in 1840. It was used for letters weighing less than half an ounce. For heavier letters the Twopenny Blue was used, which was similar, except that its background was blue.**

**Many of the things we take for granted today, such as photography, telephones, electric light bulbs and cars were invented during Queen Victoria's reign.**

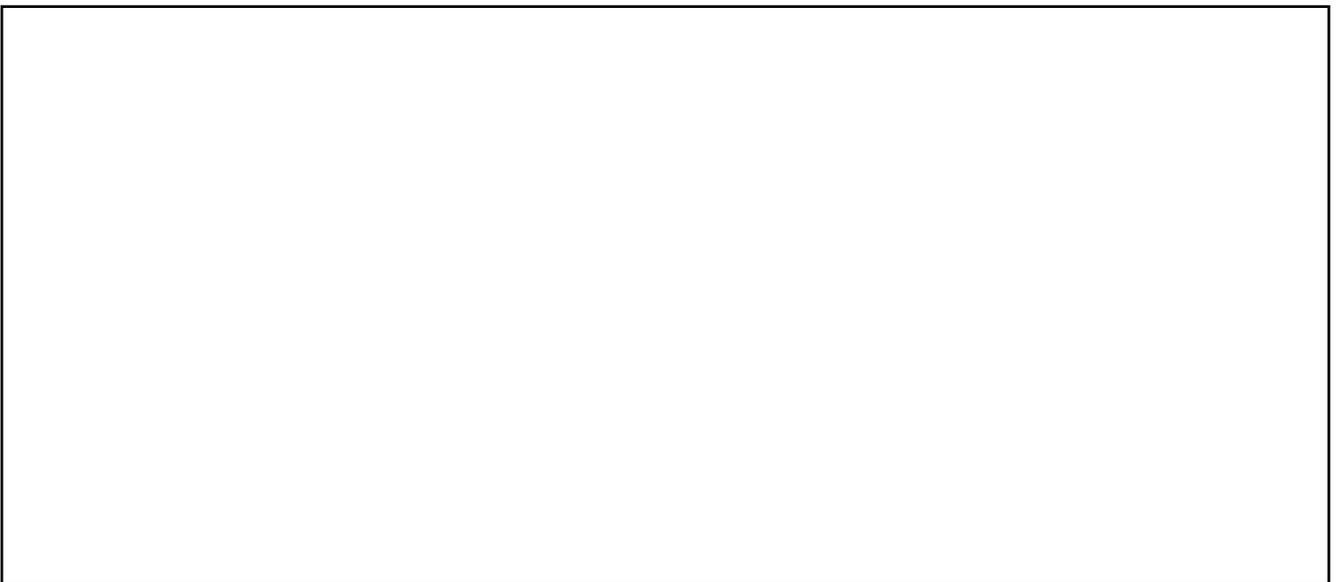
**This is a timeline of some Victorian inventions. Choose one that you find interesting and use this booklet to produce a project on it.**

<b>1838</b>	<b>The first photograph taken, by Louis Daguerre in France and William Henry Fox-Talbot in Britain.</b>
<b>1839</b>	<b>W.H. Fox-Talbot invented light sensitive photographic paper to produce photographs.</b>
<b>1839</b>	<b>The first paddle steamships by Isambard Kingdom Brunel</b>
<b>1840</b>	<b>The first postage stamps (Penny Post) came into use.</b>
<b>1846</b>	<b>Sewing Machine invented by Elias Howe</b>
<b>1849</b>	<b>Englishman George Cayley built the first glider to fly by a pilot.</b>
<b>1850</b>	<b>Isaac Singer produced a sewing machine which could be used at home.</b>
<b>1851</b>	<b>Ice Cream is invented by Jacob Fussell, in the USA</b>
<b>1852</b>	<b>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.</b>
<b>1854</b>	<b>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.</b>
<b>1856</b>	<b>Louis Pasteur found how to make food safer to eat by pasteurizing it. This killed bacteria in certain foods.</b>
<b>1863</b>	<b>The world's first underground railway (the Tube) is opened in London. It is powered by steam.</b>

<b>1864</b>	<b>The world's first jelly babies were made by an Austrian called Herr Steinbeck in Lancashire.</b>
<b>1872</b>	<b>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!</b>
<b>1873</b>	<b>Typewriter invented by Christopher Sholes</b>
<b>1875</b>	<b>The first chocolate Easter eggs were made by Fry's of Bristol.</b>
<b>1876</b>	<b>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.</b>
<b>1878</b>	<b>Electric street lighting began in London, replacing the old gas lamps, which had to be lit by hand every evening. (Michael Faraday discovered electricity)</b>
<b>1885</b>	<b>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.</b>
<b>1890</b>	<b>The first electric underground train to travel on a public railway ran in London on December 18.</b>
<b>1890</b>	<b>The first comic book to ever be published in Britain was printed. It was called Comic Cuts</b>
<b>1891</b>	<b>The first hydro-electric power station. making electricity from fast flowing water.</b>
<b>1895</b>	<b>X-rays discovered by W K Roentgen</b>
<b>1895</b>	<b>Guglielmo Marconi launches the wireless (radio)</b>

## **The Invention**

**Use this sheet to explain what the invention is, why it was important and draw an image of it.**

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying the lower half of the page. It is intended for the student to draw an image of the invention and provide a detailed explanation of its function and importance.

## **The Inventor**

**Use this sheet to tell the story of the inventor.**