

## Je retiens...VICTORIAN TIMES

During the 1800s the Industrial Revolution spread throughout Britain. Queen Victoria ruled the United Kingdom for 64 years. Britain managed to build a huge empire during the Victorian period.

### Things that have changed in the lives of British people.

- In 1837 most people lived in villages and worked on the land; by 1901, most lived in towns and worked in offices, shops, and factories.
- Factories and machines **were built**.
- The houses **were made close together** quickly and cheaply.
- Railways were built. By the 1860s, British people rode bicycles, watched airships, and talked of the latest huge iron steamships. In the 1890s they could travel by motor car.
- New foods and goods **were brought** to towns.
- Seaside holidays **were invented**.
- Thanks to electricity, new devices **were invented** in homes.
- Rubbish collection **was introduced**.

### Differences between the Poor and the Wealthy (=rich)

- The Poor lived in damp and filthy conditions **whereas** the Wealthy lived in big houses with servants.
- The poor worked long hours **whereas** the wealthy didn't need to work.
- **Contrary to** the Poor, the Wealthy were well-fed and well-clothed.

### Living in a workhouse

Workhouses were where poor people who had no job or home lived. They earned their keep by doing jobs in the workhouse.

Also, in the workhouses, there were the orphans (children without parents) and abandoned children, the sick, the disabled, the elderly...

Workhouses **were feared** by the poor for different reasons:

- families **were split**.
- they **were punished**
- reading and writing **was not taught**, so they couldn't find a job.
- they **were forced** to work. Some of them **were sold** to work in factories or mines.

### Children's labour

At the time, children **were often forced** to work **as soon as** they were 5 years old.

- They often worked in very dangerous conditions resulting in injuries or even death.
- There was no education for the poor, so it was very unlikely they could get better paid jobs when they were older.
- Children **were paid** very little because they were younger
- They worked very long hours for very little money.
- Some of the children worked in coal mines.
- Most of them worked on the street : they sold matches, firewood, buttons, flowers or bootlaces, polished shoes, ran errands and swept the streets.

## Vocabulary

English	French
manage to	réussir à
an office	un bureau
a factory	une usine
close together	proche l'un de l'autre
cheaply	à bas prix
railway	chemin de fer
an airship	un dirigeable/ aéronef
(iron) steamship	un bateau à vapeur (en acier)
foods and goods	des denrées alimentaires et des marchandises
a device	un appareil
rubbish collection	la collecte de déchets
the orphans	les orphelins
the disabled	les personnes handicapées
the elderly	les personnes âgées
split -split – split	séparer /diviser
teach – taught – taught	enseigner / apprendre à quelqu'un à
labour	le travail
an injury	une blessure
even / not even	même / même pas
death	la mort
it was very unlikely	c'était très peu probable
get a better paid job	avoir un travail mieux payé
little + nom singulier (indénombrable) few + nom pluriel (dénombrable)	peu de
a coal mine	une mine de charbon
matches	des allumettes
run errands	faire des courses
sweep – swept – swept	balayer
damp	humide
filthy	sale
well-fed	bien nourri
well-clothed	bien habillé
In the 1890s (eighteen/ninety's)	dans les années 1890