

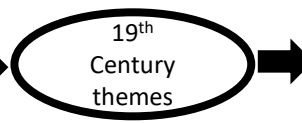
Bildungsroman



Identities - poetry



Purpose & Perspective



Shakespeare



Spoken Language

## Year 9 Knowledge Organiser: 19<sup>th</sup> Century Themes



19<sup>th</sup> Century: 1800 – 1899  
Victorian era: 1837 - 1901

Death & Disease	School & Childhood
Men & Women	Rich & Poor



## School & Childhood



## Death & Disease



### Life expectancy in 19<sup>th</sup> Century:

- Middle class men, on average, to 45.
- The average lives of workmen and labourers spanned just half that time (approx 25).
- Children were lucky to survive their fifth birthdays
- 15/100 babies in the 1890s did not live past their first birthday.

### (Some) diseases

- Cholera
- Smallpox
- Tuberculosis ('Consumption')
- Measles
- Mumps
- Diphtheria
- Scarlet Fever
- Rubella

<b>Governess</b>	<i>woman employed to teach children in a private household</i>
<b>Ragged schools</b>	<i>set up to provide free basic education to orphans and very poor children.</i>
<b>Rote</b>	<i>mechanical repetition of something to be learned</i>

- Wealthy parents sent their children to fee-paying schools or employed **governess**
- Boys' were taught academic and functional skills
- Girls were taught sewing, needlework, drawing, and music

- **The Education Act (1880)**
- Made attending school compulsory for children between 5 - 10
- This was impossible to enforce amongst low income families

## Ragged Schools

- Originated in 1780 by Robert Raikes in Gloucester, who taught children to read so that they could read the Bible.
- Portsmouth cobbler, John Pounds, gathered groups of children, and by 1818 had a class of 30 or 40.
- The idea spread to London. In 1844, 19 Ragged Schools joined to form a Ragged School Union, headed by Lord Shaftesbury.
- By 1861 they were teaching over 40,000 children in London,
- By 1870 there were 250 Ragged Schools in London



<b>Sanitation</b>	<i>conditions relating to public health e.g. clean water &amp; sewage disposal</i>
<b>Supernatural</b>	<i>beyond what is natural; unexplained by science</i>
<b>Spiritualist</b>	<i>a person who believes that the spirits of the dead can communicate with living people.</i>
<b>Penny Dreadful</b>	<i>cheap popular serial literature</i>
<b>Grave digger</b>	<i>a person who digs graves.</i>



# Men & Women



## Women in 19<sup>th</sup> Century:

- Girls usually married in their early to mid-20s
- Were not allowed to vote
- Were not allowed to own their own property till 1883 (if they did own property it belonged to their husband).

## The Doctrine of Separate Spheres

Society was organised hierarchically; the main principles were gender and class. Victorian gender ideology was based on the “doctrine of separate spheres.” This stated that men and women were different.

Men	Women
Physically strong	Weak
Independent	Dependent
Public sphere	Private sphere
Politics & paid work	Households & families
Distracted/ troubled	More religious/ morally better

<b>Inequality</b>	<i>Uneven; the unfair situation in society when some people have more opportunities, money, etc. than other people</i>
<b>Patriarchal society</b>	<i>Social system in which power is held by men (traditionally fathers, brothers, husbands) thereby withholding opportunity from women</i>
<b>Status</b>	<i>Rank/ position within society</i>
<b>Deportment</b>	<i>How you behave and present yourself</i>
<b>Etiquette</b>	<i>Set of customs and rules for polite behaviour</i>
<b>Ideology</b>	<i>a system of ideas and ideals</i>



# Rich & Poor



<b>Industrial revolution</b>	<i>The process of change from an agricultural and handcraft economy to one of machine manufacturing</i>
<b>Workhouse</b>	<i>A public institution in which the destitute of a parish received board and lodging in return for work.</i>
<b>Destitute</b>	<i>Extremely poor and lacking the means to provide for oneself</i>
<b>Landed gentry</b>	<i>social class of landowners who could live entirely from rental income, or at least had a country estate</i>

## 19<sup>th</sup> Century social hierarchy

<b>Upper class</b>	<i>Royal</i>
	<i>Middle upper: important officers &amp; Lords</i>
	<i>Lower upper: wealthy men &amp; business owners</i>
<b>Middle class</b>	<i>Higher middle: business owners; merchants; shopkeepers</i>
	<i>Lower middle: typically worked for higher middle</i>
<b>Working class</b>	<i>Unskilled labourers who worked in brutal and unsanitary conditions.</i>
<b>Under class</b>	<i>Were helpless and depended on the support of others.</i>

**The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834** provided relief to be delivered by the workhouse system. Conditions in the workhouse were extremely poor and it was a last. Some people, spoke out against the new Poor Law, calling the workhouses ‘Prisons for the Poor’.