

Sticky Knowledge

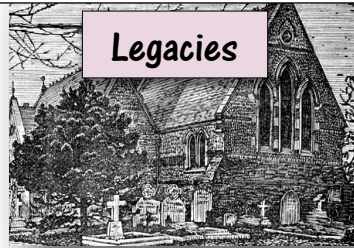
- Victorians lived in Britain between 1837-1901 when Victoria was Queen : during this time, **the Victorian era**, Britain built up a huge empire.
- The **Industrial Revolution** (1750—mid 1800s) was the transition from a society based on hand manufacturing to one based on machinery.
- As far as the year 1800, the area which was later to become New Hampton, and at a later date, Hampton Hill, was occupied by an extensive tract of lonely heathland: **Common Land**. This common, was in fact, the southernmost tip of the notorious **Hounslow Heath**.
- The **first modern census was in 1801**, when ten million people were counted: the 1801 census was held because the Government were worried that there might not be enough food for the population.
- The census is taken **every ten years** and in 2001 census counted nearly sixty million people.
- With the beginning of the railways and new manufacturing processes, previously locally produced **building materials became available all over the country**. This meant the end of all houses in the local area being built using the same building materials. Houses made of local stone, timber and straw could now, for example, be **built of bricks** from Bedfordshire and slate from North Wales.
- Rich Victorians** favoured **villas** whilst the emerging **middle classes** of Victorian England lived in **superior terraces** with gardens back and front and a room for **servants in the attic**.
- House naming** started many years ago with rich people naming their homes. **Street names** were linked to Queen Victoria.

HISTORY : YEAR 5



Key Vocabulary

- Queen Victoria** and the Victorian era 1837-1901
- Waterworks** an establishment for managing a water supply
- Common land** is land owned by one or more persons where other people, known as 'commoners' are entitled to use the land or take resources from it
- Act** is a section of law, that deals with specific situations and people
- Population growth** refers to change in the size of a population—which can be either positive or negative—over time, depending on the balance of births and deaths
- Parish** a small governmental area typically having its own church and a priest or pastor.



Legacies

1849 railway at Hampton Court



1855 Waterworks

1863 St James Church



Hampton Timeline

- 1800** There were stage coach services between Hampton and London.
- 1838** Hampton Court Palace was opened to the public by Queen Victoria—visitor members shot up and by **1850** there were 200,000 people requiring a greater demand for restaurants and tea rooms as well as means of travel.
- 1849** A railway was built around Hampton Court .
- 1852** The 'Metropolis Water Act 1852' made it illegal to take drinking water from the tidal Thames below Teddington Lock because of the amount of sewage in the tidal river.
- 1855** The Hampton Water Treatment Works at Hampton were built.

Hampton Hill Timeline

- 1801** At the beginning there were just a triangle of streets clustered around a petite St Marys Church on Thames Street .
- 1811** Hampton Hill was known as 'common land' until the 'Enclosure Act 1811' - The Common was shared between property holders and allotments were introduced.
- 1839** Buildings started to appear along the High Street .
- 1850s - 1860s** The population grew with the arrival of labourers who were to build the waterworks and the railway. It suited the people of Hampton to have these workers, at a distance, on The Common or New Hampton as it was then called.
- 1850** There were a number of beer retailers appearing, a fact which is indicative of how the labourers like to socialise.
- 1863** Similarly when St Mary's Church in Hampton became too small for the whole population a separate parish with its own church, St James's, was created in Hampton Hill.

