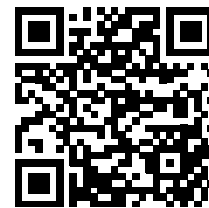


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Victorian Era in Britain



The Victorian Era, a period of _____ history, is named after Queen _____, who reigned from 1837 to 1901. This era was a time of significant _____ and progress in many areas. The _____ Revolution, which began in the late 18th century, continued to transform the country's landscape, economy, and _____. Factories became more prevalent, leading to a rise in urbanization as people moved to cities for _____.

During this era, the British _____ expanded rapidly, becoming the largest empire in history. This expansion was driven by advances in _____, such as the steam engine, and a strong _____. These developments also led to improvements in _____, like the railway, which connected different parts of Britain more efficiently.

The Victorian Era was also a time of great _____ achievement. Writers such as Charles _____, Charlotte Brontë, and Thomas _____ produced works that are still celebrated today. Their writings often highlighted the social _____ of their time, including poverty and the plight of the working class.

Social reforms were significant during this period. The government introduced laws to improve _____ conditions, education, and public health. For example, the Factory Act of 1833 limited the working hours for children and the Education Act of 1870 made elementary _____ compulsory.

However, the era was not without its challenges. There were stark contrasts between the _____ and the poor, and social inequality was a major issue. Despite this, the Victorian Era laid the foundation for modern _____, with its technological advancements and social reforms shaping the nation's future.

literary

navy

Industrial

British

education

society

issues

wealthy

transportation

technology

Victoria

change

Hardy

work

Empire

Britain

Dickens

working