

Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 ♦ Autumn ♦ How has the Rise of Metroland Improve Lives?



Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Workhouse	Places set up by the government where poor people with no money are given a job and bed.
Disease	Illnesses , for example cholera, smallpox and typhoid.
Industrial Revolution	A period of tremendous change, transforming Britain from a rural to a industrialised nation .
Navy	The men who built the Metropolitan Railway .
Metroland	Suburban areas , North-West of London, served by the Metropolitan Line.
Doomsday Book	A survey about land use in Britain, published in 1063.
Hamlet	A small settlement without a church.
Congestion	The blocking/crowding of an area , causing difficulties.
Suburbia	A commutable area located outside a city.

Pre-Metroland

Rich Victorians

- Lived in large homes that were heated well and clean.
- A governess taught their children to read and write.
- Fishing, tennis and cricket were popular pastimes.



Poor Victorians

- Diet consisted of bread, dripping and potatoes.
- Children didn't attend school and therefore worked.
- Lived in overcrowded homes.



The Industrial Revolution during the Victorian era

The divide between the rich and poor.

Types of jobs available

The development of the railways

No changes

Slight changes

Significant changes

Those who lived a rural (countryside) lifestyle

Migration to the city

The many inventions



Timeline

1837

Queen Victoria was crowned Queen at the age of 18.



1838

Slavery had been abolished in the British Empire.



1851

The Great Exhibition showcased international art, inventions and more.



1864

Children can no longer work as chimney sweeps.



1880

The Education Act makes education compulsory for everyone.

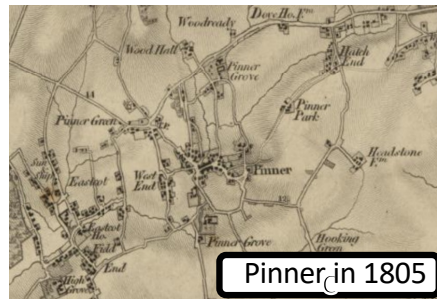
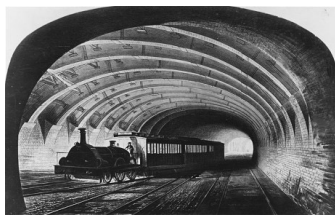




Metroland and Pinner

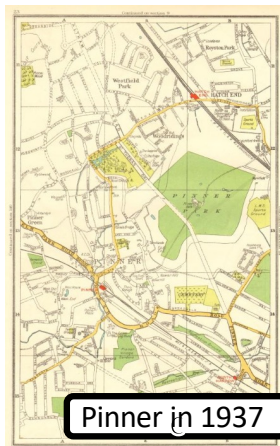
Why was the Metropolitan Railway built?

- To ease congestion into Central London.
- To reduce the slums of London.
- To develop suburbia (Pinner, for example).
- With hopes to develop social mobility by improving the lives of poorer Victorians.



Pinner in 1805

Did you know that in 1231, Pinner was originally a hamlet called Pinnora?



Pinner in 1937

Pinner, in the Domesday Book, was mentioned as being 'a park of wild beasts of the forest.'

Suburban versus Inner City Housing

Suburban Housing

- Large, spacious detached or semi-detached housing.
- Garden
- Garage
- Surrounded by clean air, away from the pollution of the city.
- Filled with windows to allow natural light to peer through.
- One family lived in one home.
- Sanitation – one toilet per home.



Inner City Housing

- Terraced homes, with one family occupying each room.
- Lack of windows, a lack of natural light.
- Surrounded by the pollution of nearby factories and coal mines.
- Sanitation – a toilet in the outhouse that was shared by all members of the one terrace.
- Overcrowded homes meant that its tenants, especially children, were more likely to die of diseases.



Timeline

1868

The opening of the Metropolitan Railway.



1885

First significant housing developments in Pinner.



1905

The expansion of the Metropolitan Railway included Pinner.



1920s

Major housing boom as people moved from London to the suburbs (including Pinner).



Learning Objectives

- 1) Visit the Amersham Museum for the Metroland Exhibition
- 2) Whilst travelling on the Metropolitan Line, observe the differences between suburbia and Inner London.
- 3) [Watch this video about Metroland by John Betjamin.](#)