

6 THINKING HATS

of the Victorian Era by Mr. SENOUCI



Flash Background

Queen Victoria reigned for 63 years, the longest reign in the history of England. Those years, from 1837 to 1901, became known as the Victorian Age and were marked by **the rise of the middle class and a deeply**



Main Features

The Age of Compromise & Conflicts:

The period witnessed a conflict between religion and science, debate over progress and conservatism; a period of both progress and unrest, of conflicts over all matters: social, scientific, cultural, political, and economic.



The Age of Industrialisation

Victorianism was at the hub of industrial revolution; a time when the revolution reached its apex. Engineers and factories provided machines of all kinds. It was an Age of machinery. Transportation carried goods and people everywhere around the country. Their movement was made practical and cheap.

Yet, This industrialisation had some major negative aftereffects: pollution, child labour, the spread of poverty and unhealthy workhouses...



The Age of Education

One of the positive results of political debate in the parliament, and the economic pressures initiated by the new trend of Labour organisations and syndicates is the push for both: prohibiting and outlawing child labour; and obliging poor families to set their children for school. The government built public schools to execute this sovereign law, thanks to the efforts and activism of labour members of the House of Commons and factory workers and journalists who used to report the daily abuses of workers, especially kids, in factories.



The Age of Morality

People were forced to adhere to a strict code of daily behaviour, which often resulted in a monotonous and pompous atmosphere in England. This morality stemmed from religion and the church, besides the role of philosophers, critics, and writers of the era in setting new codes of behaviour thru writing volumes meant for public consumption. These contained detailed how-to rules on almost everything from sleep, eating, to walking in the streets and talking.



Victorian Literature

The literature of the era conveyed so authentically the modes of life back then. It described the situation of the poor and went on to record their miseries lengthly. It also conveyed a sense of pessimism and lamentation at the loss of the traditional values and lifestyle in the face of rapid modernisation. It coincided with the end of romanticism as the sole method of rendering reality; as it was replaced with Realism. The novel was the most popular form of literature. Writers such as Charles Dickens, George Elliot, and Thomas Hardy both entertained the audience and never shied away from shedding light on the miserable aspects of Victorian life.