



Year 3

Local Study - Victorians

NC Objective

A local history study

Visits/Visitors/Immersion days

Walking tour around Ilkley focusing on Victorian buildings

Focus areas

Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To understand the growth in Ilkley during the Victorian times• To understand how the daily life of Victorians differed to that of today• To understand the importance of the railway in the development of Ilkley• To understand why people wanted to visit and then live in Ilkley – White wells• Explain about the importance of the school site and that the railway used to run through the grounds• Look at the architecture of the local Victorian buildings• Learn the significance of Robert Collyer and his links to Ilkley
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Enquiry Question

What was life like in Ilkley during the Victorian period?

Rationale for studying in Year 3

Our local study is a unit that is accessible for our Year 3 children. As the children explore the significance of White Wells in Year 2, the unit builds on prior learning and knowledge. The unit is planned using many hands on and interactive activities, varying from studying artefacts, viewing old maps and census records and having the chance to walk around Ilkley and see the buildings that have been discussed within lessons.

Subject Knowledge



By 1843 Ilkley was already established as a minor spa, or "spaw" as Yorkshire folk termed it. However, it was the arrival of hydropathy (the cold water treatment) in that year that gave a substantial boost to the development of the town. A Leeds businessman, Hamer Stansfeld, had visited Gräfenberg in Silesia (now part of Czechoslovakia) where an illiterate peasant Vincent Priessnitz had established the cold water cure, and having benefitted from the treatment Stansfeld decided to establish hydropathy in Ilkley. In 1843 he installed a Dr. Rischaneck in Usher's Boarding House in West View who soon built up a flourishing practice using the baths at White Wells. Stansfeld was persuaded that a purpose-built hydropathic hotel was required. He purchased 65 acres of land in the village of Wheatley and in 1844 opened the magnificent Ben Rhydding Hydro - the first of many hotels offering the water cure to appear in Ilkley during the Victorian era.

By the 1860's Ilkley was firmly established as an inland spa and holiday resort and more and more visitors were coming to the town - but only by coach and horses ! It was apparent that Wharfedale in general and Ilkley in particular needed a railway, and a joint line was proposed by the Midland and North Eastern companies linking the town to Bradford and Leeds. The line was opened amidst great rejoicing (brass-bands, bunting and bun-fights) on 1st August 1865. The rail connection not only boosted the town as a tourist centre but also gave a strong impetus to house building and Ilkley's expansion as a commuter town. However, Ilkley was not seen as the terminus of the line as it is today. In 1883 a Midland Railway's bill for a line from Ilkley to Skipton received the Royal Assent. The proposal caused a furore as the extension would split the town in two, but work commenced in 1885 and the line made its serpiginous way through Addingham, Bolton Abbey and Embsay to Skipton. The first passenger service to Bolton Abbey commenced in May 1888, and by October trains were running through to Skipton.

At the beginning of the Victorian era Ilkley already had a reputation as an inland spa and attracted a steady flow of visitors. Madame Tussaud of waxworks fame was an early visitor and stayed in a thatched cottage in Green Lane (the Grove). The arrival of hydropathy brought a greater influx of visitors including prominent businessmen, church-men and lawyers. Charles Darwin was undergoing hydropathic treatment at Wells House when his Origin of Species was published in 1859. Although hydropathy only enjoyed a short-lived vogue as a medical treatment, the Hydros diversified, survived and flourished. They introduced new treatments, like Turkish baths, massages and electrotherapy, and softened their regimes so that the Hydros became attractive to a wider clientele whose main concerns were rest, relaxation and entertainment rather than the rigours of the cold-water cure. Hotels were built to accommodate visitors rather than patients. The Crescent, the Middleton and the Royal Hotels catered for those who wished to avail themselves of the delights of Wharfedale without medical attention. The railway provided good connections with Leeds and Bradford and after 1888, the extension to Skipton provided access from the industrial towns of Lancashire. The middle classes saw a visit to Ilkley as the thing to do, and would use their stay in the "Malvern of the North" to explore the idylls of Wharfedale. The working man could take advantage of the many cheap rail excursions that ran from the Northern industrial towns and bring his family to this Mecca of factory society. He could even get here free by walking over the moor - as they did in their hundreds from Shipley and Keighley at holiday weekends, - but never b'aht 'at !



The early twentieth century saw increasing promotion of Ilkley as an inland resort. The King's Hall and Winter Gardens were built to fulfil the needs of this aspiring holiday centre. The Moor was laid out with paths and rustic bridges and a bandstand was built at the top of Wells Road. The Ilkley Urban District Council produced tourists' guide-books which proclaimed the virtues of the town as "The Heather Spa", emphasising the health-giving properties of the water and the treatments on offer at the still numerous Hydros and the bracing air which swept the heather-clad moors.

Robert Collyer was born in Keighley, Yorkshire, England, on December 8, 1823. At the age of eight he was compelled to leave school and support himself by work in a linen factory. At fourteen he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and for several years worked at this trade at Ilkley. In 1850, he emigrated to the United States, where he obtained employment as a hammer maker at Shoemakersville, Pennsylvania. Here he became a famous preacher in America.

Previous learning in Year 2

Invasion	
Transport and trade	Children considered how people fled London during The Great Fire of London. They already have an understanding that methods of travel have changed throughout time.
Political and monarchy	
Social and cultural	The study of how houses and society have changed through time. The children look at their own houses, of which many are in Ilkley, so have already considered some Victorian architecture.
Comparisons and influences	In Year 2, the children looked at a range of household objects that have changed over time. They considered how modern technology influences designs at the time and that progression of objects can happen over time.

New learning within the topic

Invasion	
Transport and trade	Railway links – money Horse back up Ilkley Moor for the wealthy (White Wells)
Political and monarchy	Robert Collier Queen Victoria
Social and cultural	Victorian Ilkley – places/buildings Links to Bradford mills/wealth/prosperity in Ilkley Robert Collier Artefacts
Comparisons and influences	Building use across time Leisure activities across time Life in Victorian Ilkley compared to today

Historical Skills that will be covered

Historical Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use evidence to describe culture and leisure activities, clothes, way of life and actions, and buildings and their uses from the past. • Identify details from several themes, societies, events and significant people covered in local, national and global history.
Historical Enquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use documents, printed sources (e.g. archive materials) the Internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visits to museums or galleries and visits to sites to collect evidence about the past. • Devise a range of historically valid questions from a series of different types of enquiry and answer them with substantiated responses. • Can recognise possible uses of a range of sources for answering historical enquiries. Can reach a valid conclusion based on devising and answering questions relating to historical enquiry.
Chronological Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini) • Use a timeline to place historical events in chronological order. • Describe dates of and order significant events from the period studied.
Historical Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select what is most significant in a historical account.

Vocabulary

Artefact An object that is made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest.

AD AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2019.

Revolution A big change in something.

BC BC is a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history is was.

Chronological In time order starting with the earliest time.

Victorian Era The period of Queen Victoria's reign, from 20th June 1837, to her death on 22nd January 1901.

Reign The time a Queen or King rules over a country.

Industrial Revolution A time of major change in the way products were made.



Arithmetic Learning about maths and numbers.

Industry A group of companies that all produce the same thing.

Migrate Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions.

Invention A new thing that someone has made.

British Empire Lands that Britain controlled which were all over the world.

Workhouse A building where very poor people in Britain used to work in exchange for food and shelter.

Class A group of people sharing a similar social rank.

Mrs Quinlan

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