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The Victorian era of the United Kingdom and its overseas Empire was the period of Queen Victoria's rule from June 1837 to January 1901. The era was preceded by the Georgian period and succeeded by the Edwardian period. Some scholars would extend the beginning of the period as defined by a variety of sensibilities and political concerns that have come to be associated with the Victorians back five years to the passage of the Reform Act 1832.
Victoria took over at a time where the citizens of England, called Victorians, really did dislike royalty for the way things were being handled. As well, there was simply very little respect for the throne as the relatively new way of doing things through a democratic system was still relatively fresh in thinking for the majority of the country. However, it is in the reign of Queen Victoria that radical changes in architecture took place, each having their own distinct characteristics. How were The Victorian era ethics and morality? Explore the Victorians and discover facts about their houses, clothes, inventions and health. What were the major events of Queen Victoria's reign? Victorians. Industrial revolution powered Britain to global pre-eminence and initiated social reform. Overview: Victorian Britain 1837 - 1901. Overview: Victorian Britain, 1837 - 1901. During the Victorian era, Britain could claim to be the world's superpower, despite social inequality at home and burgeoning industrial rivals overseas. How did it happen? Victorians: Daily Life. Although the Victorian era was a period of extreme social inequality, industrialisation brought about rapid changes in everyday life. Victorians: Commerce. Overseas trade and an extensive commercial infrastructure made Britain in the 19th century the most powerful trading nation in the world. Victorians: Food and Health. In the Victorian period the growth of the railways made it possible to transport food to markets much more easily.