

The death of Prince Albert

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Albert's role

Prince Albert was born in Bavaria in 1819 and married Victoria, his cousin, in 1840.

Albert advised Victoria and influenced changes in social welfare and industry. He also encouraged the arts, science and trade.

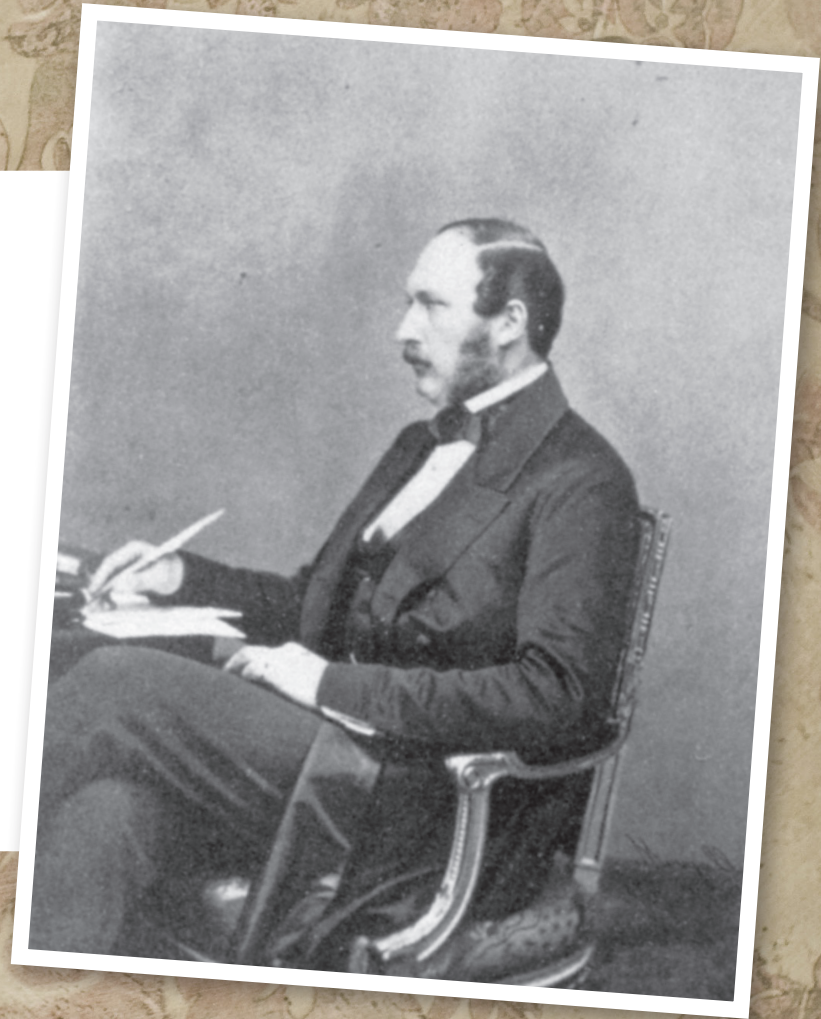


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Illness and death

In 1861, Albert suffered from **stomach problems** and **stress** due to family bereavements and his eldest son's scandals. He died suddenly on **14th December**.

Doctors then diagnosed **typhoid fever**, but we now think he may have had another chronic disease, such as stomach cancer.



Queen Victoria's response

Queen Victoria entered a long period of deep **mourning** and wore black for the rest of her life. She withdrew from many public duties.

Public monuments were built across the Empire. In 1871, Victoria opened **The Royal Albert Hall** in his memory.



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Albert's legacy

Albert masterminded the **Great Exhibition** in 1851, which celebrated innovation in industry and the arts. He also played a **diplomatic** role in social issues, such as child labour.

Albert started the idea that The Royal Family should be '**above politics**'.



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Time to research

Find out about the **effect** Prince Albert's death had on Queen Victoria. Are there any **letters** or **diary** extracts?

What was the **public's opinion** of Prince Albert?

Who was **John Brown**? What evidence can you find about his relationship with the Queen?

Present your findings to the class.

