

AUTUMN TERM YEAR 1

Transport

NC Requirements for History	Knowledge	Skills
<p>Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life</p> <p>Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]</p> <p>The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]</p> <p>Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.</p>	<p>Link to Year 2-Who lived in a castle? Link to Y3 – Why were there so many coal mines in South Yorkshire?</p> <p>3500 BC: Fixed wheels on carts and river boats were invented. 3100BC: Wild horses were tamed and used as transport. 2000BC: The first chariots were built. 1662: The first horse-drawn public bus was invented 1783: The first hot air balloon was launched 1814: The first steam-powered railway train was built. 1816: The first bicycle was built 1903: The first motor-driven aeroplane 1908: The first cars were made by Ford 1934:The first steam train to reach 100mph 1969: The first men travelled to the Moon in a spacecraft called Apollo 11</p> <p><u>General historical vocabulary to use</u> Order, compare, similar, different, fact, opinion, artefact, event, source, evidence, question,</p> <p>The Romans, who lived 2,000 years ago, were famous for building long, straight roads to transport legions, supplies and messages from the emperor. Many of them are still there today, including the Roman Ridge, which is now a path behind Rosedale Primary School. This was originally part of an important Roman road called Ermine Street, which ran from London to York.</p> <p>Longboats were used by Vikings to travel to other countries.</p> <p>George Stephenson is significant because he was an engineer who built steam trains for the first ever railways. He was born in 1781 and lived in the time of the Industrial Revolution, when Britain was changing to a land of big factories instead of farms. The railways he built made Britain the richest in the world. Modern trains use large powerful diesel engines and can travel much more quickly.</p> <p>Orville and Wilbur Wright, born in America, invented the aeroplane; this was a huge milestone in the world of international transportation. Today people can take trips that previously would have taken months by train or boat, now taking a few hours by plane. The first flight took place in 1903.</p> <p>Significant women in aviation: Harriet Quimby was the first woman to fly across the English Channel. She grew up in America where she worked as a newspaper reporter, but she was determined to learn to fly so persuaded her editor to pay for her flying lessons in return for articles about aviation. She became the first woman to get her pilot's licence on 1 August 1911. On 16 April 1912, Harriet took off from Dover to fly the English Channel. With nothing more than a compass to guide her and no effective backup</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use words and phrases like: old, new and a long time ago. I can recognise that some objects belong to the past I can explain how some people have helped us to have better lives I can spot old and new things in a picture I can explain what an object from the past might have been used for I can ask and answer questions about old and new objects <p>Skills Vocabulary Making connections Contrast Observation Sequence Question</p>

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she was able to land triumphantly on the French coast later in the day. Harriet mysteriously died on 1 July 1912 during a test flight when it suddenly nosedived and she fell from the plane.

Hilda Hewlett was the first British woman to gain her pilot's licence. In 1910 she opened the first flying school in England with aviation engineer Gustav Blondeau and on 29 August 1911 she gained her own licence. Hilda and Gustav opened a factory to make aeroplanes in Battersea (London) and they made ten different types of planes. They also provided planes to the military during World War I.

Bessie Coleman was the first woman of colour to gain her pilot's licence. Born in America, her family were very poor and Bessie worked alongside her mother and siblings in the cotton fields. After reading about flying feats during World War I, she first became interested in flying. Flying schools in America would not accept a black woman and so she worked hard to earn money and learn French so she could go to France to train there. In June 1921 she was awarded a pilot's licence.

Sir Nigel Gresley was the chief mechanical engineer at Doncaster Works and designed a famous train called the Flying Scotsman. In 1934, it became the first train in the world to reach a speed of 100 miles per hour! In 1938, another steam train designed by Nigel Gresley, called the Mallard, became the fastest ever steam train when it reached 126 miles per hour! Sir Nigel Gresley Square in Doncaster town centre is named after him. Doncaster remains an important railway town to this day and was chosen to be the site of the new National College for High Speed Rail.

Neil Armstrong, born in America, was the first man to walk on the Moon. Neil Armstrong flew the Apollo 11 spacecraft which landed on the moon. The other astronauts were Buzz Aldrin, who also walked on the moon and Michael Collins, who stayed on the spacecraft. Neil became the first man to walk on the Moon on July 21st 1969. The astronauts arrived back on earth on July 24th 1969. Before he was an astronaut, Neil Armstrong was an aeroplane pilot. He flew over 200 different aircrafts in his career.

Key vocabulary

Steam engine: Uses steam from boiling water to make it move. The steam pushes the moving parts

Petrol/combustion engine: Combustion means burning. A petrol engine burns petrol to make it move

Electric cars: Cars that use electricity to make the motor turn.

Aviation: Travel by air

Aircraft: A vehicle designed to fly through the air, such as aeroplanes, helicopters and hot air balloons.

Astronaut: A person specially trained to be the crew of a spacecraft.

Spacecraft: A vehicle designed to fly in outer space

History, significant, order, compare, similar/different, old, new, long time ago

Homelife, transport, materials, leisure

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NC Requirements for Geography	Knowledge	Skills
<p><u>Locational knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. <p><u>Geographical skills and fieldwork</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. 	<p>Link to Nursery-Ourselves Link to Nursery-Living Things Link to Reception-Where do I live? Link to Reception- How is my house different to a farm? Link to Year 2-Where can I find a castle?</p> <p>The UK has four countries, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales</p> <p>London is the capital city of England and it is in the South of England.</p> <p>The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.</p> <p>Doncaster is in the North of England.</p> <p>Doncaster has a train station and you can catch trains to other towns and cities such as Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, York, Edinburgh, Peterborough, Birmingham, Manchester, London and Liverpool.</p> <p>The further away a town or city is, the longer the train journey will take.</p> <p>Doncaster has a bus station and you can catch buses to other parts of Doncaster or towns and cities nearby, such as Rotherham, Sheffield and Barnsley.</p> <p>The further away a town or city is, the longer the bus journey will take.</p> <p>Doncaster has an airport called Doncaster Sheffield Airport. You can fly to different countries such as Spain, Turkey, Africa and Mexico.</p> <p>The further away a country is, the longer the plane journey will take.</p> <p><u>Key vocabulary</u></p> <p>Transport- take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by vehicle, aircraft, or ship. Population- the number of people that live in one place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can describe where I live and tell someone my address I can locate the four countries in the UK on a map

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	<p>Mountain– a mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land. It is larger than a hill.</p> <p>River- a large natural stream of water flowing to the sea, a lake, or another river.</p> <p>Home – a place where someone lives permanently.</p> <p>North and South - Compass directions.</p>	
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NC Requirements for Science	Knowledge	Skills
<p><u>Materials</u> Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock</p> <p>Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials</p> <p>Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.</p>	<p>Link to Y2 – What is it made of?</p> <p>Material means the ‘stuff’ that objects are made out of, such as wood, plastic, metal, glass, rubber, fabric.</p> <p>Every object is made out of at least one material. Some objects are made out of more than one material. We can identify the materials that objects are made out of by looking closely at their properties and thinking about the ways we can describe them.</p> <p>Properties of materials: Soft: easy to cut, fold or change the shape of Hard: Not easily broken or bent Stiff: Doesn't change shape easily Stretchy: Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking Shiny: Reflects light easily Dull: Doesn't reflect light or look bright Rough: Feels and looks uneven and bumpy Smooth: no bumps or lumps can be seen or felt Waterproof: when it doesn't let water through or go soggy. Transparent: easy to see through Inflatable: can be filled with air</p> <p>Common materials and their properties include: Wood: Hard, strong, stiff Plastic: Strong, shiny, bendy, waterproof Glass: transparent, smooth, stiff, waterproof Metal: Hard, strong, shiny</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can ask simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways • I can observe closely, using simple equipment • I can perform simple tests • I can identify and classify • I can use my observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

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	<p>Rock: Hard, strong</p> <p>John Dunlop, born in Scotland in 1840, first had the idea for an inflatable rubber tyre when he saw his young son trying to ride his tricycle across the yard at their home in Ireland. The boy found it difficult to make the tricycle move quickly over the cobblestones on metal wheels. He made a tube out thin rubber sheets and filled it with air using a football pump. These new tyres were fitted to both the back wheels of his son's tricycle and as a result movement was both easier and smoother.</p> <p><u>Key vocabulary:</u> Properties: Different ways to describe different materials Liquid: Liquids can flow or be poured easily. Surface: An outside part or layer of something Object: A thing that can be seen and touched</p>	
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