



Subject: History Topic: Let's go! year group: 1 Term: Autumn 2

National Curriculum Objectives

- Changes within living memory, revealing aspects of change in national life
- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally

Prior Learning

In EYFS:

Personal timelines of baby, toddler, child

Future Learning

In Year one:

Chronology in fire of London story

Timeline of our school history

Victorian era

In Year two:

Timeline of significant people

Key Questions

What were the first train, bike, car and aircraft called?

What is the order that transport was invented out of bike, car, train and plane?

Who was Amelia Earhart and what did she do?

Substantive Knowledge (key facts, dates and concepts)

Timeline of my life: Know about things that have happened in the past, sequence of events in real life.

Trains: Know that the first trains were powered by steam
Know that the first steam train used for people was invented about 200 years ago by George Stephenson in 1829

Cars: Know the most common form of transport before cars was horse and cart
Know that Henry Ford was the creator of Ford T model and the founder of the Ford Motor Company
Know that the first car was invented after the train, in 1908, and it only had two seats

Bikes: Know that the first bike was called a Penny Farthing invented over 150 years ago in 1870
Know that bikes today look very different from in the past

Aircraft: Know the first manned flights were in 1903 by the Wright Brothers
Know that jet planes were invented in 1957, 70 years ago

Amelia Earhart: Know that Amelia Earhart was the first female aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean

Disciplinary Knowledge (thinking and working like a historian)

To be able to recognise transport that is from the past and transport that is used today

To be able to order pictures of transport chronologically

To be able to recognise vehicles from the past and present in pictures

To be able to compare vehicles from the past with vehicles from the present.

To be able to talk about similarities and differences in transport from then and now.

Sequence of lessons

1. Timeline of my life

Sticky Knowledge

What year is it?

What do you call a person when they are first born? (a baby) - EYFS

What is the stage that comes after being a baby? (A toddler) – EYFS

Intent

Introduce the concept of chronology.

Introduce a timeline with familiar language (baby, toddler, child)

2. Trains

Sticky Knowledge

What does chronological mean? (Putting events in date order) (Y1)

What do we call the day before today? (yesterday) (EYFS)

What do we call the day after today? (tomorrow) (EYFS)

Intent

Substantive knowledge about trains

Start a timeline on the wall of transport with the first train 1829

Disciplinary knowledge – recognise transport in the past and transport today

- look at modern trains and sort and compare

3. Bikes

Sticky Knowledge

Who invented the first train? (George Stevenson) (Y1)

What was the name of the first train? (The Rocket) (Y1)

What day comes after Friday? (Saturday) (EYFS)

Intent

Substantive knowledge about bikes

Continue the timeline on the wall with the first bike in 1870

Disciplinary knowledge – compare vehicles from the past with the present

- look at modern bikes and compare features to bikes in the past

4. Cars

Sticky Knowledge

What was the first bike called? (Penny Farthing) (y1)

How many years ago was the bike invented? (150) (Y1)

What day comes after Monday? (Tuesday) (EYFS)

Intent

Substantive knowledge about cars

Continue the timeline on the wall with the first car 1908

Disciplinary knowledge – talk about the chronology of the inventions so far on the timeline

- look at new cars and compare features to cars in the past, e.g. safety, electric, speed, etc.

5. Aircraft

Sticky Knowledge

Who invented the first car? (Henry Ford) (Y1)

Which came first, the train or the car? (the train) (Y1)

How was the first train powered? (Steam) (Y1)

Intent

Substantive knowledge about aircraft

Continue the timeline with the first aircraft flight (manned) in 1903

Disciplinary knowledge – talk about similarities and differences between vehicles now and in the past

- look at the first jet planes in the 1950s and planes today and discuss how aircraft evolved

6. Amelia Earhart

Sticky Knowledge

Can you say the days of the week? (EYFS)

Who invented the first manned aircraft flight? (The Wright brothers) (y1)

How many years ago was the jet plane invented? (70) (y1)

Intent

Substantive knowledge about Amelia Earhart

Add Amelia Earhart on the transport timeline

Disciplinary knowledge – compare how transport was used in the past to now – female pilots!

- Why Amelia Earhart was significant

Knowledge organiser

Car inventions



The Steam Dray
French
Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot
1770

It was a self propelled vehicle, powered by a steam engine. It was used to transport heavy equipment for the Army.



The Motorwagen
German
Karl Benz **1886**
The first car to use a petrol engine. It had 3 wheels!



Ford Model T
American
Henry Ford **1908**
The first mass produced automobile and thought of as the **first personal transport car**. It was cheap to produce in factories and became the most influential car of the 20th century. It had a top speed of 45 miles an hour and was only made in black.

Train inventions

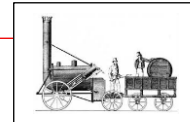


The Wollaton Wagonway
British
Huntingdon Beaumont **1603**
Often considered the first true railway, it was built to transport coal. The horse drawn carts were pulled along wooden tracks.

Unnamed steam locomotive
British
Richard Trevithick **1804**
This steam locomotive marked the move from animal power to steam. It was used in mines.



The rocket
British
George Stephenson **1829**
This was the first passenger locomotive and thought of as **the first train**. It was built to take part in a competition to see if steam locomotives could pull engines on a track between Liverpool and Manchester. It reached speeds of 30 miles per hour. Steam locomotives were used to power trains for the next 100 years.



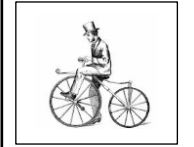
Bike inventions



The Célérifère (Meaning fast running machine)
French
Comte Mede de Sivrac in **1790**
Thought of as the first two-wheeled, human-powered vehicle. It was made entirely of wood, had no pedals or steering, so the rider had to push off the ground with their feet, like a modern scooter.



The Draisine (or Dandy Horse)
German
Baron Karl von Drais **1817**
It was a wooden, two-wheeled and steerable vehicle without pedals. The rider pushed off the ground, used for faster personal travel.



The boneshaker
French
Pierre Michaux **1860**
It had iron wheels (no tyres) and wooden frames and was noted for their uncomfortable ride.



The Penny Farthing,
British
James Starley **1870**
The first true bicycle, it had a massive front wheel (up to 2m) and a tiny rear wheel. It was named after the British coins. It offered high speeds and smooth riding on rough roads, but its high seat and lack of safety features made it unstable.

Aircraft inventions



Lilienthal glider
German
Otto Lilienthal **1870**
He studied wing design and created gliders. He tried out over 2000 flights before he died in an air crash.



The Biplane Glider
American
Wilbur and Orville Wright **1902**
The Wright brothers researched ways to make their glider more stable. They flew kites to improve their design. They created a new style of rudder for steering, and it managed to stay in the air for over 20 seconds.



Amelia Earhart
American Aviator
Disappeared **1937**



The Hawk Glider
British
Percy Pilcher **1896**
It had bird-form wings and a carriage with wheels underneath. It was towed into the air by horses. The tail of the glider broke and Pilcher was killed in the crash.



The Wright Flyer
American
Wilbur and Orville Wright **1903**
The **first aircraft** to have powered and controlled flight had an engine and two propellers. It was made from wood and fabric. It was the first aircraft that could be fully steered by the pilot.

Amelia Earhart was born on 24 July 1897, in America. (In England we call this Victorian times – you will find out more about this era later in the year.)
In 1928 she was the first female passenger to cross the Atlantic in an airplane – but wanted to be the pilot. She became the first woman to fly solo over the Atlantic in 1932. She was very famous and wrote books and helped set up organisations for other female pilots.
On July 2nd 1937 she set out to be the first female to circumnavigate around the world, but was caught in bad weather and disappeared over the Pacific Ocean. Two years later, she was declared dead on January 5th 1939.