

Year 1 History

Great Inventions and Transport

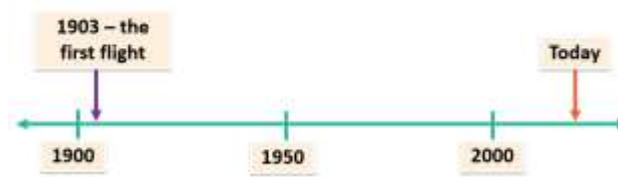
How did the first flight change the world?

What I should already know:

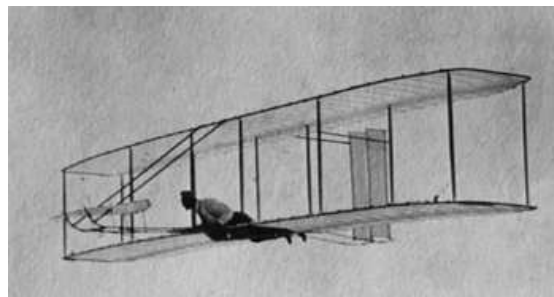
That there are different types of transport: bikes, cars, buses, trains, boats, hot air balloons, horses

Lesson 1: Who flew the first aeroplane? (Activity: to retell the story of the first flight)

- 1885 the first car was made
- Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first flight in Kitty Hawk, California, USA possible
- On 17th December 1903, Orville Wright flew the first plane
- This flight lasted 12 seconds
- The flight went 36.5 metres
- In 1905 the plane flew 25 miles
- In 1909, the US army bought the plane and it flew across the English Channel



The Flyer



inventor	one who invents
travel	to make a journey
journey	a long trip
propeller	a machine that makes an aeroplane move forward
pilot	the person who flies the plane
glider	a light plane that moves forward by wind
engine	a machine that uses fuel or electricity to work
transport	to carry from one place to another

Lesson 2: What were early aeroplanes like, and how did they fly?

(Activity: discuss and list the ways in which the planes are different/the same. Which aeroplane would you most like to see and why? Which would you most like to travel on and why?)

- Modern planes are made from aluminum and plastic

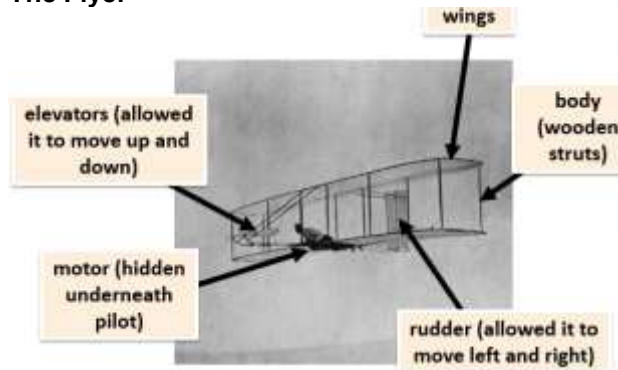
An Airbus 1380:

- is 73 metres long
- Its wings are 80 metres long
- They carry 853 passengers
- The pilot sits in the cockpit
- They fly at 903km per hour
- They costs about £200 million

A flyer:

- is made from wood
- Is 6.43 metres long
- The wingspan is 12 metres
- It carries just one person – the pilot
- It flies at 10.9 km per hour
- The first flight was only 37 metres
- It is priceless

The Flyer



modern	to do with now, just in the future or just in the past
cockpit	the place where the pilot sits to fly the plane
elevators	a small room that raises or lowers people or things
fuselage	the aeroplane's body
landing gear	the wheels of an aeroplane
rudder	a blade at the back of a plane that moves

Lesson 3: How have aeroplanes changed the world?

(Activity: list the changes. What do you think the most important change is? Why? Was all change for the better?)

In Victorian times:

- People did not travel far
- Most people walked
- People moved to the city
- Food and clothing needed to get to the cities quickly
- There were no cars
- Roads were bumpy
- Horse and carts could not carry much
- Boats on rivers were very slow
- Trains brought things to cities quickly
- Trains were new so not many people used them



impact	<i>the effect of/the change it made</i>
trade	<i>buying and selling things</i>
Leisure	<i>free from doing work or other things that take time and effort</i>
warfare	<i>fighting</i>
Queen Victoria	

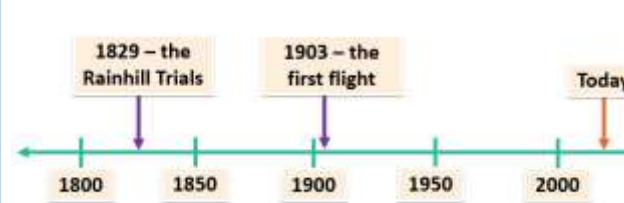
Lesson 4: Why were the Rainhill Trials important?

(Activity: list what happened at the Rainhill trials)

Before the railway:

- In 1829 people used:
 - a horse and cart or
 - a carriage
 - or a boat on rivers or canals
- This transport was
 - Slow
 - uncomfortable
 - dangerous – people got attacked
- This transport could not carry heavy goods
- Canals could carry heavy things but you could not always get a boat
- Roads were poorly made
- Robert Stephenson

Timeline



Horse and Cart

canal	<i>a channel of water made by humans for boat to transport things</i>
toll	<i>money paid to use a road or bridge</i>
source	<i>the start of something</i>
Evidence	<i>proof that something is real</i>
Robert Stephenson	
locomotive	<i>an engine that moves by its own power</i>

- entered a competition
- He wanted to make to an engine
- This engine would make the train move
- It would carry passengers
It would go from Liverpool and Manchester.

The completion was in Rainhill.



Boats on the canal

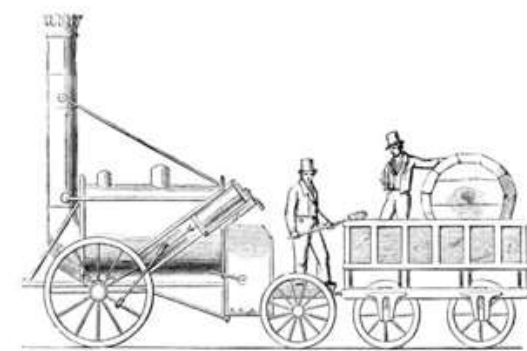


Lesson 5: Why are the Rainhill Trials remembered?

(Activity: explain why the Rainhill trials are important? Focus on the progress in railways and that winning a prize helped to move the progress quickly)

- George Stephenson thought that his locomotive was the best
- In October 1829 there was a competition in Rainhill to test George's idea
- Rainhill is in Lancashire
- The locomotive would go from Liverpool to Manchester
- Five locomotives took part in the competition
- Stephenson's Rocket was the winner
- Travel became:
 - Faster
 - more comfortable
 - cheaper
 - more flexible
 - safe
 - efficient

The Rocket



freight

goods carried by
boats, planes,
trains or trucks

Lesson 6: BIG FINISH - How can we remember the Rainhill Trials?

(Activity: design a commemorative train object)

- The Rainhill Trials was an important event
- The trails helped the railways to develop quickly

significance

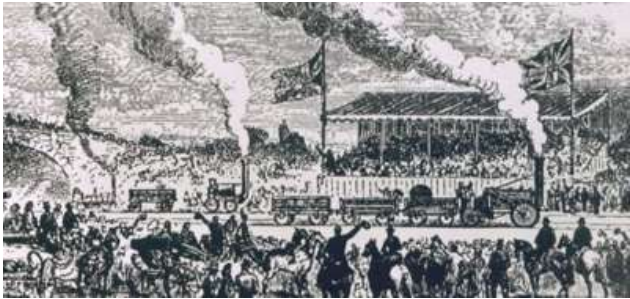
why something is
important

commemorate

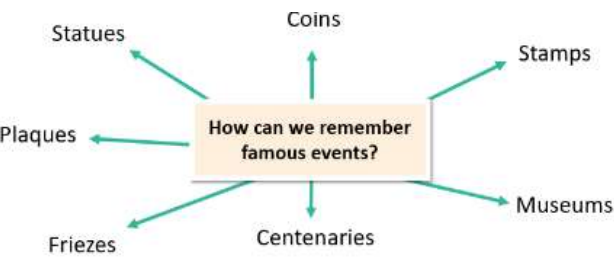
to remember
something or
someone
important

- Travel became faster, more comfortable, cheaper
- Travel was more flexible, safe and efficient

The Rainhill Trials



Ways to commemorate



livery	<i>a uniform worn by a driver</i>

Unit Quiz