

River Wide, Ocean Deep

Year 6

What I have already learnt (In Year 5)

Chronological understanding:

I have learnt to have a secure knowledge of chronology and are mostly accurately in placing a range of historical events from around the world on a timeline.
 I have learnt to draw my own timeline, generally producing accurate intervals and adding to it as they learn about new periods of history.
 I have learnt to compare historical periods, identifying similarities between them.
 I have learnt to compare historical periods, identifying differences between them.
 I have learnt to identify trends over time

Vocabulary:

I have learnt to remember and use names and words from the areas they have studied in Year 5 as well as remembering some names and words from previous study.
 I have learnt to use words and phrases to indicate time, talking about decades, centuries, millennium etc.
 I have learnt to understand some words related to history in general as well as periods of history e.g. empire, parliament, civilisation etc.

Questioning:

I have learnt to question to develop my understanding and also ask questions of what people have said.
 I have learnt to challenge sources of information.
 I have learnt to make purposeful selections about information I wish to include in responses.
 I have learnt to organise information purposefully when responding to or asking questions.

Knowledge:

I have learnt to remember key facts and information from areas of study in Year 5 and can remember information from previous areas of study.
 I have learnt to build my understanding of how our knowledge of history is developed, identifying how a range of sources build up my knowledge and understanding.
 I have learnt to access different sources, including using books, the internet, film clips and direct sources such as letters, diaries etc.

Steam Trains

When heated, water turns to an invisible vapor known as steam. The volume of water expands as it turns to steam inside the boiler, creating a high pressure. The expansion of steam pushes the pistons that connect to the driving wheels that operate the locomotive.

Diesel Trains

Diesel Locomotives use electricity to drive forward motion despite the name 'diesel'. A large diesel engine turns a shaft that drives a generator which makes electricity. This electrical energy powers large electric motors at the wheels called 'traction motors'.

Electric Trains





The electricity is passed from the wheels to the motor, causing it to spin. A mechanical drive system links the motor to the wheels. The motor turns the gears that turn the wheels and drive the locomotive down the railway lines when the locomotive is powered by electricity. Simple!

High-Speed Trains

Most high-speed trains run on conventional tracks similar to conventional gauge systems, but built with stronger material. The train on such a track is likely to have two synchronised engines (power cars), one at either end. Most receive power from roof-mounted pantographs and overhead supply lines. 18 Sept 2017

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- Describe some benefits of the growth of the railway network in Great Britain.
- Name some important individuals, famous locomotives and early railway lines.
- Describe the different locomotive technologies that have developed over time.
- Describe some of the main train routes in Great Britain.
- Explain both positive and negative effects of the railways on Whitby.
- Know some biographical details about some historically significant individuals and locomotives.
- Explain locomotive technology in greater detail showing an understanding of how they work and comparing the similarities and differences of the different types.
- Have a chronological understanding of how locomotives and the railway network changed over time and a comprehensive understanding of the contribution by significant individuals.
- Confidently debate the positive and negative effects of the railways on different aspects of society.

Rocket	Flying Scotsman	Mallard	Evening Star
			
George Stephenson 1829	Sir Nigel Gresley 1923	Sir Nigel Gresley 1938	RA Riddles 1960
Record speeds of 29mph (miles per hour).	First steam locomotive to travel non-stop from London to Edinburgh.	Broke the world record in 1938 for the fastest ever steam locomotive - 126mph.	The last steam locomotive for British Railway.
Won the Rainhill Trials.	The first steam locomotive to reach a top speed of 100mph.	Travelled nearly 1.5 million miles in its 25-year career.	Could transport passengers at over 90mph.

I will have learnt by the end of my Key Stage:

- I will have developed a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.
- I will have noted connections, contrasts and trends over time and developed the appropriate use of historical terms.
- I will have regularly addressed and sometimes devised historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.
- I will have constructed informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- I will understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

Key Knowledge

Many artists painted scenes of railway stations and trains as there was huge public interest in the world of locomotives.



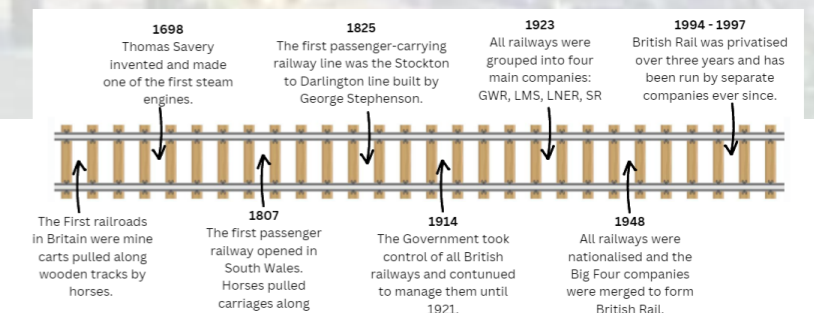
'A Railway Terminus' by Henry Carr 1941



'Taking on Water' by Thomas Bury 1831



'The Railway Station' by William Powell Firth 1862



Key Vocabulary

Locomotive

'Moving engine'. A vehicle that moves using its own power.

nationalised

Under the government's control and management.

passenger

A person riding in a vehicle.

privatised

Run by individual, private companies.

railroad

An old term for railway.

The Big Four

The main 4 British railway companies. Great Western Railway (GWR), London Midland and Scottish Railway (LMS), London and North Eastern Railway (LNER) and Southern Railway (SR).

Positive

A desirable quality or attribute

Negative

A undesirable quality or attribute

Impact

An effect or influence of an action or event

Rainhill Trials

A competition designed to find the locomotive fit to run on the new Liverpool to Manchester Line in 1829

Timeline

A chronological arrangement of events in order of their occurrence.

Steam Train

A locomotive that provides the force to move itself and other vehicles by means of the expansion of steam.

Diesel Train

A diesel locomotive is a type of railway locomotive in which the prime mover is a diesel engine.

Electric Train

An electric locomotive is a locomotive powered by electricity from overhead lines.

Key Historical Concepts

- Chronology Empire
- Civilisation
- Wider world history
- Continuity and change
- Cause and consequence
- Similarity/difference/significance
- Local history
- Culture
- Economy
- Governance
- Vocabulary

Opportunities for teaching Diversity, Equality (Including protected characteristics) and expanding Cultural Capital

There is an opportunity here to look at the impact of the railways on different people's lives and link this to learning about railway uses/development in other parts of the world- for example the development of the Japanese Bullet Train.

There is the opportunity for children to learn the rich history of the places surrounding their school- possibly through a visit to their local railway station or the NYMR. This unit will help them understand how different societies throughout history used railway and how this impact their lives today- helping them to develop respect and understanding of how fortunate we are in our country/locality to have access to the railway.

My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

Mathematics: I can use my maths knowledge to work out how long-ago events happened.

Literacy: I can use my reading and comprehension skills to further my knowledge of railway development. I use my oral language to argue for and against the development of the railway.

Geography: I can use my geographical map skills to find out where major railways are located.

Science: I can use my knowledge of rocks to analyse the crown jewels.

Art: I can use my art skills to analyse and evaluate artwork which depicts the railway.

D&T: I can use my knowledge of design and technology to study the mechanisms within locomotives and their developments.

Recall and Remember

1. What significant milestone happened in the development of the railway in 1948?

2. What were the Rainhill Trials?

3. What were the four types of trains and how do they work?

4. Name two positive and two negative impacts the railway may have had on Whitby.

Positive

1. _____

2. _____

Negative

1. _____

2. _____