



Year 2	Topic Title: The Victorians				Key Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum Objectives: Events beyond living memory to compare and contrast to modern day. To compare aspects of life in different period to our life today. To look at significant historical individuals in the past.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the Victorian period started on Queen Victoria’s coronation and ended on her death on 22nd January 1901. This is why we refer to this era as the Victorian era, due to her reign. She was born at Kensington Palace, London. • Know that queen Victoria was born on 24th May 1819. • Know that Queen Victoria was only 18 when she became queen. Her coronation was 28th June 1838 (a year later). She inherited the throne after the death of her uncle William IV who had no legitimate children (children born to married parents) • Know her first language was German and she learnt to speak English and French at the age of three. • Know that Queen Victoria did not go to school and was taught at home. • Know that at the age of 21, Queen Victoria married her cousin Albert, who was German. • Know that Queen Victoria had nine children, 40 grandchildren and 37 great grand children. • Know that Queen Victoria reigned for exactly 63 years, 7 months and 2 days, she is the longest serving monarch. Suggested activity- use multilink cubes to compare the length of Queen Victoria’s reign to the children’s age. • Know that Queen Victoria is famous for wearing black and being miserable because she was grieving after the death of her husband. • Know that she was the first monarch to live at Buckingham Palace. • Compare Victorian clothing of Victorian servants, monarchy, peasants and wealthy to today. • Compare Victorian schools to today, such as how strict they were, the use of the dunce hat, children were seated in rows, lessons were dull, blackboards and chalk, punishments. • Compare the food of rich and poor Victorians, discussing the difference in quality and amount. 				Era Period Reign Victorian Coronation Death Throne Inherited Legitimate Coronation Grieving Strict Servants Peasants Wealthy Dunces Rows Dull Chalk Blackboard Punishments Rich Poor Quality Amount
<p>Possible Community Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trip to Tatton Park- Real life History day- Victorians. 	<p>Previous Learning Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florence Nightingale unit in Year 1. 	<p>Future Learning Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 4- British History- Romans in Britain 	<p>Cross curricular links:</p>	<p>British Values: Rule of Law</p>	



Year 2	Topic Title: Travel and Transport			Key Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum Objectives:</p> <p>events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally</p> <p>the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about the timeline of travel and transport in Britain, starting with the introduction of the Steam train in 1800. • Know that the steam train was introduced as an alternative method of transport to horses and boats. • Learn that the introduction of the Steam train meant the Victorians could have their holidays further afield. • Compare modern holidays and transport to the Victorians. • Know that people from cities could now travel from the coast on a steam train, for poorer families this would just be for the day. • Know that there are different class systems in place on some types of travel e.g. first class, economy. • Compare and contrast the history of travel (selecting a few of the following time periods) with modern day vehicles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1800- steam railway ○ 1829- horse and carriages in London ○ 1830- The Rocket- early steam locomotive ○ 1871- Penny farthing ○ 1880- First bike with two wheels ○ 1885- first motorised car ○ 1890- London underground ○ 1903- The Wright Brothers aeroplane ○ 1940- the first helicopter ○ 1950- buses ○ 1961- first space flight ○ 1969- Concorde • Know the Wright brothers (Orville and Wilbur) designed, built and flew the first aeroplane on 17th December 1903 in Ohio, USA. • Know that it took the Wright brothers many years to perfect their designs and they had many failed attempts. • Know that the first aeroplane was called the 'Wright Flyer'. • Know that before aeroplanes there were hand gliders. 			Timeline Travel Transport Britain Steam train Compare Contrast Class systems First class Economy Coach Further afield Carriages Modern day Locomotive Penny Farthing Motorised Underground London Helicopter Space Flight driverless Aeroplane Future Hand gliders
<p>Possible Community Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arriva buses • Visit to a local airport • Bike ability • Inviting in a visitor to explain the difference in their holidays from their childhood to today 	<p>Previous Learning Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2- Victorians Topic • Year 1- Links within living memory 	<p>Future Learning Experiences:</p>	<p>Cross curricular links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design Technology- Designing a vehicle 	<p>British Values:</p>



Class: Year 2	Topic Title: Space exploration: Neil Armstrong & Tim Peake	Key Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum Objectives:</p> <p>The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.</p> <p>Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the difference in space travel between Neil Armstrong and Tim Peake. • Know that NASA is a space training centre in America. • Know that Neil Armstrong: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • was born in 5th August 1930 in Ohio (the same place as the Wright Brothers!) • got his pilot's license at the age of 15. • became a Navy fighter pilot. • became a test pilot which was a very dangerous job (He tested planes to see if they worked properly). • applied to be an astronaut in September 1962 and was selected by NASA. • Spent many months preparing for his mission. • Know the Apollo 11 space shuttle launched from the Kennedy Space centre, Florida on 16th July 1969. • Know that Neil was the first man to step on the Moon on 21st July 1969 and his famous words were, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." • Know that Michael Collins and Buzz Aldrin (who also walked on the Moon) was also on the mission. • Know that whilst they were on the moon, they collected moon rocks and they were there for over 21 hours. • Know that the three pilots landed back on Earth in the Pacific Ocean on 24th July 1969- they were heroes! • Know that 600 million people watched the moon walk on TV. • Know that the footprints are still on the moon to this day, as the surface of the moon has thick dust, but there is not any wind to remove them • Know that Tim Peake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - was born on 7th April 1972, in Sussex, England. - was awarded his army Flying wings in 1994, aged 22. - was a commander in the US army from 1999- 2002. - worked for the British army and he was accepted in the European space agency in 2009. - had to take part in lots of training. In Germany he learnt how to speak Russian, he learnt survival skills, he also went into a cave to live for 12 days and also trained in deep water. - was the first European astronaut to travel to space on 15th December 2015 to visit the space station, he remained in space for 185 days. - While in Space, had to exercise lots to ensure that his muscles did not waste away in zero gravity- he even ran along with the London marathon. He also conducted experiments whilst he was up there. He would also take photographs of Earth for social media. - was honoured by the Queen. - travelled to space with Tim Kopra and Yuri Malanchenko. - spent 6 months in Space. - was able to speak to people back on Earth. - conducted lots of experiments that will impact on the future of Space exploration. - the one thing he found the most difficult was being away from his family for so long. 	<p>Space Travel</p> <p>Compare</p> <p>Contrast</p> <p>Ohio</p> <p>Pilot</p> <p>License</p> <p>Commanded</p> <p>Government</p> <p>Fighter pilot</p> <p>Navy</p> <p>Korean</p> <p>War</p> <p>Enemy</p> <p>Test pilot</p> <p>NASA</p> <p>Exploration</p> <p>United States</p> <p>Aeronautics</p> <p>Capsule</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>Shuttle</p> <p>Manned Landing</p> <p>Preparation</p> <p>Aircraft</p> <p>Collected</p> <p>Astronaut</p> <p>Pacific Ocean</p> <p>Surface</p> <p>Presidential</p> <p>Medal</p> <p>Honour</p> <p>Army</p> <p>Cadets</p> <p>Awarded</p> <p>Flying wings</p> <p>Commander</p> <p>Survival</p>



- Children will know that there is always a huge team behind astronauts, one of the most talented but unknown was Katherine Johnson who was an African American female who helped send the first US astronauts to space. Like many other black women at the time, her important role was unknown to the public.

European
Space station
Zero gravity
Honoured

Possible Community Links:
Visitor from first hand source who watched Neil Armstrong land on the moon.
Liverpool Museum- aviation centre.
Catalyst Science museum.

- Previous Learning Experiences:**
- Year 1- experiences within living memory.
 - Year 2- travel and transport.

- Future Learning Experiences:**
- Year 6- Black Lives Matters/ History of Slavery

- Cross curricular links:**
- Science- Space

British Values:
Democracy