**Who invented that and why?**

**Overview**

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| **Language of a Historian** |
| **Past** | Has already happened  |
| **Present** | Is happening now  |
| **Timeline** | **A visual display of a sequence of events in order of when they happened** |
| **Penny farthing** | C:\Users\hblackwell\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\BDEF0109.tmpThe first bicycle. It has one large wheel. |
| **Transport**  | Carrying people or goods from one destination to another. |
| **Travel**  | **Moving from one place to another.** |
| **Vehicle**  | a thing used for transporting people or goods, such as a car or a lorry. |
| **Technology**  | Technology is the way we apply scientific knowledge for practical purposes. It includes machines (like computers) but also techniques and processes (like the way we produce computer chips). It might seem like all technology is only electronic, but that's just most modern technology. |
| **Inventor/Pioneer/Innovator/ Trailblazer** | someone who is the first to think of or make something |
| **Invention** | a creation made after studying and experimenting. |
| **Sedan chair** | A sedan chair is an enclosed chair for one person carried on two poles by two men, one in front and one behind. |



**This term we will be learning about inventions particularly the invention of transport through time. We will become Historians looking in to how things were made and how they have evolved and got better and suggesting reasons why someone decided to make changes. We will also have a go at inventing ourselves! An invention station has been set up in the classroom where we will be experimenting with designs that will fly, float and move on land.**

**This fits nicely with our science topic of materials and their properties which is an important factor to consider when you are inventing something new!**

**We will be focussing on how inventors spend a lot of time researching, building and getting things wrong! Emphasising that it is ok to make mistakes and that we can use them to help us learn!**

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| **Language of a Scientist** |
| **Materials**  | A physical substance that things are made from. |
| **Flexible** | Able to bend or be bent easily without breaking. |
| **Waterproof** | A property of a material which means that it does not let water through and stays dry.  |
| **Strong** | Difficult to break or destroy. |
| **Properties**  | A characteristic that a material has e.g strong, smooth, rough |

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| **Music** |
| **Beat** | maintaining a consistent rhythm or tempo, often by tapping or clapping along with the music. |
| **Rhythm**  | a strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound. |
| **tempo** | Tempo can be defined as the pace or speed at which a section of music is played |
| **Glockenspiel**  | a musical percussion instrument having a set of tuned metal pieces mounted in a frame and struck with small beaters. |

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| Famous people in transport |
| **George Stephenson**  | He is most famous for being a civil engineer who invented the first steam locomotive (train) |
| **Karl Benz**  | He invented the first automobile powered by an internal combustion engine: three wheeled, four cycle, engine and chassis form a single unit. |
| **The Wright Brothers**  | Inventing, building, and flying the world's first successful motor-operated airplane, |
| **Amelia Earhart** | Many early aviation records, including first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean |
| **Neil Armstrong**  | On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong made history by becoming the first man to walk on the moon |

