

HOW DOES TIME TRAVEL?

History Sticky Knowledge

Historians ask questions about the past to understand how time can change things.

Historians use timelines to understand a series of events in order.

Historians use sources to gather information about a person or event from the past.

Historians use primary sources such as diary entries, letters, drawings and memoirs to gain first hand experience of an event from the past.

Historians use secondary sources such as newspapers, books and articles to explain information found in primary sources.

Richard Trevithick invented the steam locomotive in 1804.

George Stephenson invented the first steam locomotive to carry passengers in 1825.

The invention of the steam train had national impact as people could move from towns to cities for work and hundreds of thousands of jobs were created across the country.

The invention of the steam locomotive caused a boom in the coal mining industry in the East Midlands due to the demand for supply of coal via the railways.

Rich and poor divide widened as the rich could invest in railways and afford to travel whereas the poor worked in increasingly dangerous conditions.

Time travels in a chronological line from present to future.

Design and Technology Sticky Knowledge

The purpose of a design is to ensure that you have a clear outcome in mind with the correct materials and functions

A functional product is created by using a design to then join appropriate materials together.



SPRING TERM YEAR 2 HISTORY

Key Texts



| Vocabulary | Picture | Definition |
|------------------|---------------------|---|
| Questioning | ? | The act of asking someone questions. |
| Source | | A place, a person or a thing that something comes from. |
| Historian | | An expert in the study of history. |
| Timeline | | A period of time represented by images and/or numbers. |
| Chronology | 34152 ↓ 12345 | Chronology is the sequence of events in the order that they happened. |
| Artefact | | An artefact is an object from the past made by a human. |
| Primary Source | 1 | A first-hand account of an event. |
| Secondary Source | 2 | A source created later than the event. |
| Significant | | A significant individual is someone who has made their mark on history. |
| National | | Something common to people across the same country. |
| Global | | Something common to people across the world. |
| Population | | All of the people living in a particular place. |
| Industry | | The making of goods in factories. |
| Travel | | To go from one place of another. |
| Revolution | | To completely change something to try and improve it. |
| Wealthy | | To have a great deal of money. |
| Workforce | | People who are available for work. |