

KS1.CB.T1	<p>Area of study: History of transports – the first flight</p> <p>Unit aims / outcome: To understand how transport has changed over time and to identify key differences between past and present forms of transport.</p>	
<p>History concepts to organise knowledge:</p> <p>Chronology</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>Similarities and differences</p> <p>Cause and consequence</p> <p>Continuity and change</p>		
<p>Key strands of learning:</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>War</p> <p>Soldiers</p> <p>Changing role of women</p>		
<p>Learning in Reception:</p> <p>Different types of vehicles and ways to travel</p> <p>Know how they get to school or on holiday</p> <p>Know that some vehicles are older than others</p>	<p>Tier 2</p> <p><u>New</u></p> <p>Travel</p> <p>invent</p> <p>pilot</p> <p>engine</p> <p><u>Review - Reception</u></p> <p>car, bike, train, boat, wheels, old, new</p>	<p>Tier 3</p> <p><u>New</u></p> <p>flight,</p> <p>aircraft</p> <p>aviation</p> <p>,propeller,</p> <p>glider,</p> <p>Including etymology</p> <p><u>Review</u></p> <p>vehicle</p> <p>transport</p>

NC objective:	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:
<p>Changes Within Living Memory</p> <p>Explore how transport has changed in their grandparents' or parents' lifetimes.</p> <p>Compare present-day transport to what was used 50–100 years ago.</p>	<p>Context of Study:</p> <p>During this unit of work, the children will explore the significant changes in transport throughout history, with a specific focus on the development of flight. This unit builds upon and broadens children’s chronological understanding and historical awareness, forming essential connections across their wider historical learning journey at Manor Hill First School.</p> <p>The unit begins with an exploration of various forms of transport — including walking, bicycles, horse-drawn vehicles, cars, trains, and canal boats. This broad overview provides children with a strong foundation in identifying how transport has evolved over time, and how it has been influenced by changes in technology and human needs. Children will be introduced to the concept that as technology improves, the way people travel changes — a central historical theme that links past innovations with modern developments.</p> <p>This broad understanding is deepened through explicit links to other curriculum touchpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone Age travel (KS2.CA.T1): walking and the use of animals such as horses. • Canal travel (KS1.CA.T2): towpaths and horse-drawn canal boats, highlighting early mechanical assistance. • The Industrial Revolution (KS2.CA.T3): the transformation from steam-powered to electric trains, setting the stage for large-scale transport change. • The Spitfire (KS1.CA.T3) and it’s first flight in 1936 designed by Reginald Mitchell <p>From this wider context, the unit then narrows its focus onto the history of flight, introducing children to significant events and individuals, such as: The Wright brothers’ first powered flight in 1903. The children will know from the Victorians learning that this period of time came after Queen Victoria and as they learn about the IR later in KS2 they will reference back to this being at a similar time to the IR being at its most impactful.</p> <p>This part of the study not only covers a major historical innovation but also reflects an important curricular theme at Manor Hill: recognising the role of pioneers and inventors in shaping the modern world.</p> <p>Chronology</p>

1903 - The First Powered Flight (Orville and Wilbur – the Wright Brothers)

1921 – First commercial passenger flight

1930 - Amy Johnson Flies from England to Australia

Flight and Transport:

To know that people used different types of transport in the past: walking, horses, boats, bikes, trains, cars, and aeroplanes.

To know that transport has changed and improved over time because of new inventions.

To know that flying in the sky wasn't possible for humans until powered flight was invented in 1903.

Wright Brothers:

To know that Orville and Wilbur Wright were brothers who built and flew the first powered aeroplane in 1903.

To know that this flight lasted 12 seconds and travelled 120 feet.

To know that this took place in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

To understand that this invention was the beginning of modern flight.

Bessie Coleman:

To know that Bessie Coleman was the first Black woman and first Native American woman to become a pilot.

To know she learned to fly in France in 1921, as she was not allowed to in the USA because of her race and gender.

To understand she is remembered for her courage and determination.

Amy Johnson:

To know that Amy Johnson was the first woman to fly solo from England to Australia in 1930.

To know she was a British pilot and a brave pioneer who inspired many others.

Impact of flight

To know that the invention of flight made it possible for people to travel much faster than before.

To know that aeroplanes allow people to travel to faraway places, even to other countries and continents.

To know that flight has helped people to stay connected across the world, making it easier to visit family, trade, and share ideas.

To know that early flight helped lead to more modern inventions like space travel.

Historical enquiry:

To compare old and new pictures of aircraft and observe changes

To use secondary sources of information to learn about the Wright Brothers including pictures, videos and books.

Ask a range of questions to help find out more:

Who were the Wright brothers?

How did they build their first aeroplane?

What did it feel like to fly for the first time?