

Hemingbrough History Curriculum

Theme: History of Transport

Phase: Lower Key Stage 2

Year Group: Year 3

Strand: Discoveries

1. What were some of the earliest types of transport?

Walking was the main method of transportation until humans domesticated, or tamed, animals. Camels, horses, and cattle then carried goods and people. More than 5,000 years ago, people invented the wheel. This allowed animals to pull carts. Ancient people also travelled by water, at first with simple dugout canoes and rafts.

3. Who is George Stephenson and what is he well known for?

George Stephenson invented the first passenger Locomotive (train) in 1825. This train would revolutionise the way that people could travel on the railways and would put Britain as a world leader in terms of developing train travel for many decades to come.



4. Who are the Wright brothers and what are they well known for?

The Wright brothers, **Orville and Wilbur**, were two American brothers, inventors and aviation pioneers who invented and built the world's first successful airplane and made the first controlled, powered and sustained heavier-than-air human flight, on December 17, 1903. Today, the Wright brothers are considered the fathers of modern aviation.

2. What are some of the most modern types of transport?

Today, there are many different types of vehicles including carriages, trams, trains, cars, bicycles, balloons, planes, ships, boats, airships, space-rockets, and yachts.

5. How has transport technology developed over time?

The invention of the steam engine in the 1700s was an important event in transportation history. Steam-powered boats could easily travel upriver. Steam-powered ships could cross oceans without wind. On land, inventors used steam engines to power locomotives. This led to the growth of railroads. By 1869 a railroad ran across the United States, and steamships regularly crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Trips that had taken weeks now took days.

The late 1800s saw the first successful bicycles and automobiles. They made quick and easy transportation available to more people than ever before

In 1903 Wilbur and Orville Wright flew the world's first airplane. The invention of the jet engine in the 1940s made air travel the fastest transportation in history.

Canoe	Wheel	Galley Ship	Horse and Carriage	Hot Air Balloon	'Hohhy Horse'	First Passenger Locomotive	Omnibus (long, horse-drawn vehicles)
8000BC	3500BC	21500BC	600BC	1783	1818	1825	1830
Underground Railway	Penny Farthing	Gas Powered Car	Glider	Aeroplane	Boeing Jet	Rocket	Moon Landing
1863	1870	1886	1891	1903	1950	1961	1969

Key Words

petrol	Liquid fuel for cars	carriage	A part of a train that carries passengers
astronaut	Someone who travels in space	congestion	Lots of traffic
propellers	Blades that spin round on boats and planes	engine	A machine with moving parts that powers something
route	The way from one place to another	glider	An aircraft without an engine
steam powered	Gets power from the heat of steam	gravity	The force that pulls you to the centre of the Earth
technology	New machinery and equipment	invention	Something new
wind powered	Gets power from the wind	jet	Aeroplane powered by a jet engine
transport	To take people or goods from one place to another	journey	Travelling from one place to another
omnibus	The first buses, meaning 'for all'	locomotive	The first steam trains

Skills	Self Assessment	Teacher Assessment
Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.		
Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries.		
Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world.		
Use dates and terms to describe events.		