



Learning organiser

Years 5 and 6

Term 3b

# Full steam ahead

Important Dates	Significant People	Important Facts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1839 – Great Western Railway built the first line through Didcot</li> <li>➤ 1844 – Great Wester Railway opened first station in Didcot</li> <li>➤ 1914 – the government took control of all British Railways and continued to manage them until 1921</li> <li>➤ 1923 – all railways are grouped into four main companies</li> <li>➤ 1948 – all railways were nationalised into British Rail</li> <li>➤ 1963-65 – Beeching Cuts – During this time there was a mass closure of railways</li> <li>➤ 1993 – Railways privatised under PM John Major</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ George Stephenson was a British civil engineer who is seen as the ‘Father of the railways’.</li> <li>➤ Sir Nigel Gresley was another British railway engineer, credited with designing the Flying Scotsman and the Mallard.</li> <li>➤ Thomas Savery invented and made one of the first steam engines in 1698.</li> <li>➤ Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a man with a brilliant brain for design – he was one of the greatest engineers of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and designed and built the Great Western Railway, Clifton Suspension Bridge along with tunnels and ships.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The first railroads in Britain were mine carts pulled along wooden tracks by horses.</li> <li>➤ In 1807, the first passenger railway opened in South Wales. Horses pulled carriages along tracks.</li> <li>➤ The first passenger-carrying railway line was the Stockton to Darlington line built by George Stephenson in 1825. Locomotion No.1 was the first locomotive to run on this line.</li> <li>➤ 1831 – Brunel started to build the Clifton Suspension Bridge</li> <li>➤ 1835 – Brunel started to build the Great Western Railway</li> </ul>

Key Vocabulary	History skills to be developed	Writing opportunities	Cross-curricular Links
Locomotive Nationalised Passenger Privatised Railroad Carriage Platform Steam Diesel Electric High-Speed Industrial Revolution Beeching Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past, understanding that no single source of information gives the full answer</li> <li>➤ Recognise that there are reasons why people acted as they did</li> <li>➤ Describe the social, ethnic, cultural and religious diversity of the past.</li> <li>➤ Place events on a timeline with dates, understanding the concept of change over time</li> <li>➤ Local Study - a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Biography of Isambard Kingdom Brunel</li> <li>➤ Information texts presenting their work on how Didcot came to be the town we know today – how it has evolved and changed over the years due to the Great Western Railway.</li> <li>➤ Poetry – Steam Train poems</li> </ul>	<p><b>Art</b>            Know that Laurence Stephen (known as L.S) Lowry was a British artist, born on 1st November 1887 and died on 23rd February 1976.</p> <p>Know that Lowry is known for painting scenes of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the 20th century.</p> <p>Know that Lowry was also known for adding ‘matchstick men’ people to his urban landscapes, giving him his distinct style.</p> <p><b>Geography</b>            Mapwork – maps at different time in the history of Didcot looking at how the development and introduction of GWR in turn impacted and developed the local area and how the once village of Didcot became the town we now know.</p>

