

Industry

Arable farming

Pastoral farming

Mining

National Park

Viaduct

Valley

Relief Map

Population

Topography

Activity where **raw materials are changed into goods** that can be used and traded

Farming where **crops are planted, tended to and then harvested**

Farming where **animals are raised and used for food** or other produce such as wool

Where a **raw resource is extracted from the earth**, for example, coal

An area **protected by laws to ensure land is preserved**

A type of **bridge built across a valley** to allow transport to cross from one side to another

The **low-lying land between mountains or hills**

A map **showing the shape and height of land**

The **number of people living in a specific area**

The **surface features in an area of land**, e.g. hills, mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers. Topography can also include features made by humans such as viaducts, dams, roads, and even cities

East Anglia

- Includes Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire
- The Fens is a region of East Anglia that is often at or below sea level and is home to lots of wildlife
- Known as 'Britain's bread basket'

Yorkshire and Humberside

- Yorkshire is a large area in the north of England
- North Yorkshire is the largest county in the UK
- The Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.

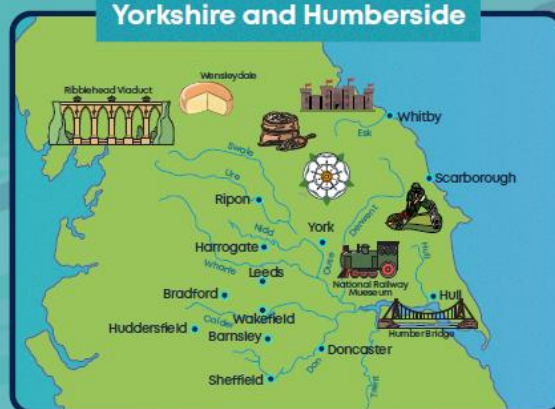
The Midlands

- The Midlands nears 'land in the middle'
- The biggest city in the Midlands is Birmingham
- In the past, the Midlands had coal and iron mines

East Anglia







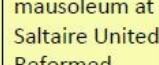
Yorkshire and Humberside



The Midlands



Key Dates (Industrial Revolution- 1760 onwards)

1851	1853	1856	1871	1876	1876	2001
Saltaire started to be built. 	Salts Mill was completed. 	Saltaire train station opened. 	Robert's Park and Victoria Hall opened. 	Saltaire was complete.	Sir Titus Salt died and was buried in the mausoleum at Saltaire United Reformed Church. 	Saltaire was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

Key Vocabulary

World Heritage Site: A natural or man-made site recognised to be of outstanding international importance and deserving of special protection.

Model village: A village usually built by an employer for his workforce to provide a high standard of housing.

Philanthropist: Someone who donates money to promote the welfare of others.

Capitalist: Someone who uses their wealth to invest in trade and industry for profit.

Alpaca: A long haired mammal related to the llama, valued for its wool.

Industry: Activity to do with processing raw materials to manufacture goods in factories.

Key people and places



Sir Titus Salt



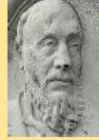
Queen Victoria



Prince Albert



Henry Lockwood



William Mawson



Caroline Salt (Whitlam)



- When was Saltaire built, who built it and why?
- Why was Saltaire different from other industrial towns in Britain at this time in history?
- Why was Saltaire given UNESCO World Heritage status in 2001?
- Who was Titus Salt and what were his beliefs?
- What were the pros and cons of living in Saltaire?



Sir Titus Salt.

Born: 20th Sept

Died: 29th Dec 1876.



The River Aire, that gave the village its name.

Year 5 Spring 1- Earth and Space

Key Scientist:

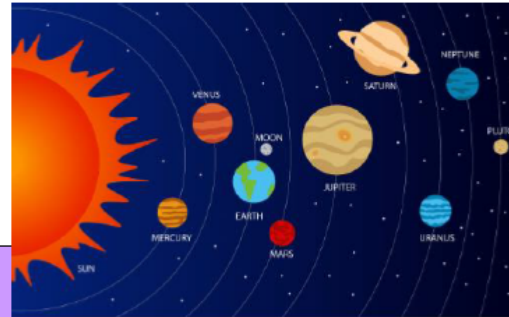
Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)



Edwin Hubble (1889-1953)



Professor Brian Cox (1968-)



Key Knowledge:

- Astronomers believe that the universe began 14 million years ago with a Big Bang and that it is still expanding (getting bigger) today.
- Gravity is a force which pulls all objects towards each other.
- The Earth's gravity holds us to the Earth's surface; the Sun's gravity holds the Earth in orbit around it.
- The sun is the biggest thing in our solar system.
- The sun is at the centre of our solar system with 8 planets and their moons orbiting.
- There are 8 planets in our solar system – 4 terrestrial (solid surfaces) and 4 jovian planets (gaseous surfaces)
- The order of planets in our solar system is Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. The planets are different sizes and different distances apart.
- All planets are loosely spherical (sphere shaped).
- The moon is the earth's natural satellite.
- The moon is not a planet, and does not make its own light. However, it does reflect the light of the sun.
- Depending on the position of the sun, we see all, some or none of the moon at any given time. These are called the phases of the moon.
- The sun does not move. The Earth does.



The Earth orbits (goes round) the sun once every 365 days. It rotates on its axis once every 24 hours. Day and night are caused by the Earth rotating on its axis, not orbiting the sun.

Keywords

Orbit	The curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft round a star, planet, or moon.
Axis	An imaginary line around which something rotates.
Rotates	Move in a circle around an axis
Gravity	A force that acts on all objects and pulls them to the centre of the earth.
Universe	The Universe is everything that you can think of!
Galaxies	A system of millions or billions of stars, together with gas and dust, held together by gravitational attraction
Solar system	The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun.
Constellations	A group of stars.
Moons	A celestial body that orbits a planet.

