

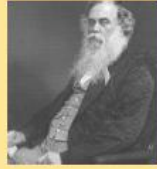
Key Dates

<u>1829</u>	<u>1842 – Mines Act</u>	<u>1844- Factory Act</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1857 – Factory Act</u>	<u>1883</u>
Robert Peel created the first ever police force (Metropolitan Police Service)	Boys under 10, women and children banned from working in mines	3 hours education a day for children under 13 and less working hours	Set working hours to 10.5 hours a day for all	Previous rules applied to all workshops with 50 plus workers	Children under 9 banned from working plus 2 hours education per day. Children under 11 lowered working hours

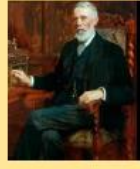
Key people and Inventions



Robert Peel



Titus Salt



Samuel Lister



George Stephenson



Dr James Watt



Prince Albert



Spinning Jenny



First motor car



Water frame



The Steam Engine



Locomotive

- Why were large factories built and how did they impact migration to cities?
- How did this migration and growth of large cities change who held power in society?
- What impact did developments in transport have on the Industrial Revolution?
- What were living and working conditions like for those in factories?
- What was life like for poor children and what was done to change this?

Key Vocabulary

Monarchy – A type of government where a king or queen is in charge.

Government – A group of people responsible for running the country.

Peasants- A labourer of low social status.

Gentry- People of a high social position.

Revolution - A change or shift in society.

Industrial Revolution – The transition to new manufacturing processes in Britain.

Migration – Movement of people from one area to another.

Factory Act – A law used to improve conditions for children working in factories.

Reform Act- A law used to change society.

Spinning Jenny – A machine for spinning with more than one spindle.

The steam engine- A machine using steam power to perform machine work.

Locomotive- A powered railway vehicle used for pulling trains.



Queen Victoria's reign:
1837-1901



Industrial Revolution:
1760 onwards

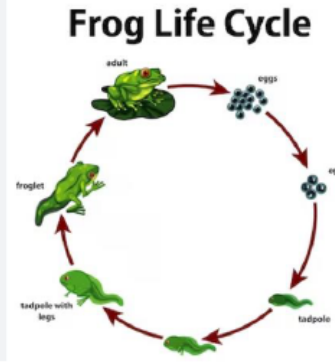
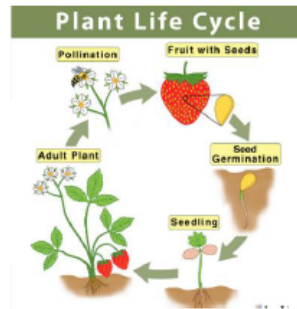
Year 5 Autumn 1: Living things and their habitats

Key Scientist:

Dame Jane Goodall (born 1934)



One of the world's leading scientists in the study of chimpanzees.

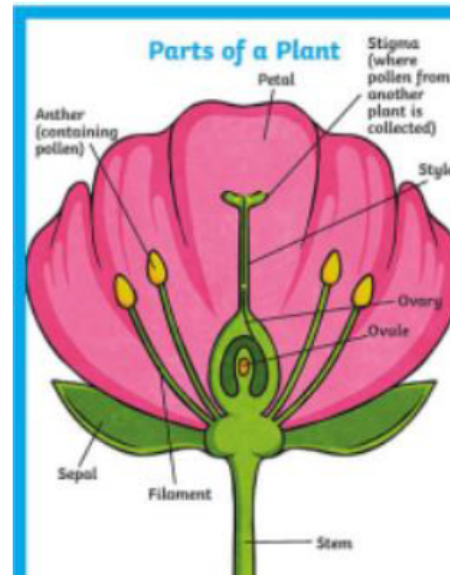


Keywords

animals	amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, insects, fish
gestation	The period of time spent in the womb.
metamorphosis	The process where animals undergo a change in their body or behaviour.
larva	The young stage of an insect life cycle (looks like a worm).
pupa	The stage in an insect life cycle in between larva and adult.
sexual reproduction	Where two parents are required to reproduce.
asexual reproduction	Only one parent is required and produces an exact replica of the parent plant.
pollination	The transference of pollen to a flower, or plant to allow fertilisation. Happens in sexual reproduction.
fertilisation	The action or process of fertilising an egg or a female animal or plant.
germination	the development of a plant from a seed or spore after a period of dormancy.

Key Knowledge:

- A lifecycle is the different stages a plant or animal goes through during its life.
- Different creatures (mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians) reproduce in different ways and have different life cycles.
- Plants can use either sexual or asexual reproduction to produce new plants.
- Most plants use sexual reproduction to make new seeds which grow into new plants.
- It is possible for plants to naturally produce new plants from one parent, without flowers or fertilisation. This is called asexual reproduction.
- The sex cells of the male part of animals join with the sex cells in the female parts of the animal, which is the same requirement for plants in sexual reproduction. This is one of the reasons why both plants and animals are living; they have the life process of reproduction.





PUBLIC MANAGEMENT



TRAFFIC

Issues	Possible Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> delays air pollution frustration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> congestion charging building new roads improving public transport



LITTER

Issues	Possible Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unhygienic Unpleasant to look at Dangerous for animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase waste collection Provide more bins Encourage recycling and reusing



Sketch map

As simple, hand drawn map, from sight or memory, showing the key human and physical features in an area.

Graph

A mathematical drawing that shows information using lines, shapes and colours

Analyse

To look closely at something and understand it

Data

Information, often facts or numbers, that can be collected and analysed to help us understand something

Fieldwork

The process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures and natural environments

Local Councillor

A person elected to a local council to represent the views of local residents

Resident

Someone who lives in a particular place.