

# Knowledge Organiser

# Year 5 The Space Age

## INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

The Space Age refers to the time in history when space travel became possible. The topic will begin by looking at the history of space travel. We will then move onto looking at leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century and in particular:

- The rise in popularity of cinema;
- How and why football became the nation's favourite sport;
- The social and cultural importance of the 'Swinging Sixties';
- Why British holiday camps emerged;
- How television has impacted on modern life, and
- How developments in 20th Century technology can make life in this century easier.



## SOME KEY VOCABULARY

- Technology
- Century
- Decade
- Entertainment
- Leisure
- Holiday
- Camp
- FA Cup
- Hat trick
- Broadcast
- Charlie Chaplin
- Television
- Radio
- The sixties
- Football
- Talkie
- World Cup
- Butlin's
- Coronation
- Software

Year	Key Timeline of Early Space Travel
1942	the German V2 was the first rocket to reach 100km from the Earth's surface
1947	the first animals (fruit flies) were launched into space.
1949	Albert II, was the first monkey in space travelling in a specially adapted American V2 rocket.
1957	Russia launched the first satellite into space; Sputnik 1, and the space age had properly begun! Later in 1957 the Russian space dog Laika became the first animal to orbit the earth.
1959	Both American and Russian scientists were in a race to get a spacecraft to the Moon; the Russians made it first when space-probe Luna 2 crash-landed into the moon
1961	Russian Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space. Gagarin's spacecraft, Vostok 1, completed one orbit of the earth, and landed about two hours after launch.
1963	The first woman in space was Russian cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova.
1966	Surveyor 1 made the second soft landing on the Moon.
1969	Neil Armstrong took "one small step" and became the first men on the moon. The first words said on the moon were "the Eagle has landed". Their spaceship, Apollo 11 worked perfectly, flying them 250,000 miles to the moon, and bringing them all the way back safely to earth.



## EARTH AND SPACE - Science

We will learn about the Earth and its place in our Solar System.

By the end of this Science topic, you will be able to:

- Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as spherical;
- Name the planets in the Solar System independently;
- Distinguish between heliocentric and geocentric ideas of planetary movement;
- Explain that day and night is due to rotation of the earth;
- Understand that different places on Earth experience night and day at different times ;
- Report and present findings from enquiries, and
- Explain how the Moon moves relative to the Earth.

## KEY SCIENTIFIC VOCABULARY

<b>Solar System</b>	The <b>Solar System</b> is made up of all the planets that orbit our Sun as well as consisting of moons, comets, asteroids, minor planets, dust and gas. Everything in the <b>Solar System</b> orbits or revolves around the Sun
<b>Rotate</b>	Moving or turning around a central point
<b>Orbit</b>	An <b>orbit</b> is the path of an object around a particular point in space, for example the path the Moon takes around the Earth
<b>Axis</b>	A real or imaginary line on which something rotates, an example of <b>axis</b> is an imaginary line running through the earth on which the earth rotates
<b>Spherical</b>	Having the shape of a sphere or ball
<b>Heliocentric</b>	Something measured from, or as if observed from, the sun's centre
<b>Geocentric</b>	Something measured from, or as if observed from, the earth's centre