Walk On Water

St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

History Curriculum Coverage Year 1

Significant Events - Explorers





Neil Armstrong

Neil Armstrong

Neil Armstrong was an **American astronaut** - someone who travels in space.He was the first person to walk on the moon. When Armstrong stepped onto the Moon he said "**That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind**" The second man on the moon, **Neil Armstrong** was born in 1930 in the state of Ohio, **USA**. Neil started learning to fly when he was15.

The next year, he took his flying test.
He gained his pilot's **licence** before he passed his driving test.
When Armstrong was 17 he went to **University** - a place where people go to studyHe studied how planes fly. Then he joined the **navy** as a pilot.
The navy is the army of ships and sailors that defend a country at sea.He served in the US Navy for four years.
In 1958, Armstrong joined the US **Space Program** (a set of journeys and experiments that aim toexplore space)
At that time, the USA and Russia were competing in the **Space Race**.Both countries wanted to send a man into space.
The Space Race was a competition between the USA and **Russia** in the 1950s and 1960s to be the firstto travel in space.
In 1961, a Russian astronaut called Yuri Gagarin became the first man to travel in space.

In 1967, US scientists began making plans for a **moon landing**.They designed a new spacecraft called Apollo.
It had three parts: **a lunar module, a command module and a service module.** There were many test flights before the moon landing.
Apollo 11 was the first spacecraft to make a moon landing. **Neil Armstrong** was the **flight commander** (the person in charge of a flight),
Michael Collins was the command module **pilot** (the command module is the part of a spacecraft thatcarries the astronauts through space),
Buzz Aldrin was the lunar module pilot (the lunar module is the part of a spacecraft that can land onthe moon).
Apollo 11 **launched** in 1969 it took off from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, USA.
The lunar module separated from the command module and **descended** gently to the moon's surface.The module was called The Eagle.
Neil Armstrong said 'The Eagle has landed' to tell people that they had arrived on the moon.

On 21st July Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon.Buzz Aldrin followed 20 minutes later.
Instead of walking on the moon, the astronauts bounced because there is less **gravity** on the moon.Gravity is a **force** that pulls things down to Earth. Michael Collins travelled all the way to the moon but never set foot on it.

After two and a half hours on the Moon, the astronauts returned to the lunar module, which thentook off and connected with the command module. The **booster rockets** on the command module sent the astronauts back to earth.The command module landed in the **Pacific Ocean**. It floated on a rubber **raft**. Divers arrived in a boat to help the astronauts.

After Apollo 11, Armstrong left the Space Program, he became a teacher in a university.He died in 2012 at the age of 82.
Modern astronauts are still **inspired** by Neil Armstrong. Today there are now space stations in space where astronauts can live for months at a time.

Percy Fawcett

Read 'The Quest For Z - the True Story of Percy Fawcett' by Greg Pizzoli
Percy Fawcett (1867-1925) was a significant British explorer in the **Amazon** rainforest.He believed there was a lost city in the forest, which he called Z.
He was determined to find the city and become famous.
In 1925 he went into the rainforest and was never seen again.Many people have tried to find his body but nobody ever has.



Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus was an **explorer** (1451 - 1506)
Born in Genoa, in northern **Italy**.
Became a **mapmaker**. Mapmakers were very important because many places were still being **discovered** and explored somaps were constantly changing and being argued about. Maps were used by sailors to **navigate** the oceans. Navigate means 'to decide which route to take'. Maps were not very **accurate** at this time as large parts of **Africa** hadn't been explored and **America** was completely unknown.
In the 1400s, many people believed the Earth was flat. They thought ships could fall off the edge ofthe Earth.
Merchants travelled to **Asia** to buy **spices**, **silk** and **gold**.They had to make a very long journey by land.
Explorers tried to find an easier route by sea.
While other explorers headed south, Columbus decided to sail **west**.
He knew the world was round, so he thought that he could keep on sailing until he reached Asia.
In the 1400s nobody knew that America existed so
Columbus didn't realise he would arrive in Americainstead of Asia.
Columbus asked the King and Queen of Spain to pay for his **voyage**.They supported Columbus because they wanted to find an easier way for traders to read Asia.
On 3rd August 1492, three ships left Spain - they were the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta.
12th October **1492**, the ships dropped **anchor** in a large **bay**.Columbus **rowed** to the **shore** and knelt down on the sand. Columbus named the island he had found '**San Salvador**'.
Columbus found many different plants and animals on the islands.
Native American people lived on the islands. Columbus called them **'Indians'**, because hethought he'd landed in **'The Indies'** (Asia).
They ate things such as pineapples, chilli peppers, bell peppers, potatoes and sweet potatoes.He explored a world new to **Europeans**. People later called it the **New World.**
When Columbus returned to Spain he was welcomed as a hero.He brought gifts of gold, plants and parrots.
King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella wanted more treasure so they paid for Columbus to travel againand take 1000 people with them who would live on the islands that
Columbus discovered.
Columbus's **final** voyage landed on the island of **Jamaica** just as his last ship fellapart.
When Columbus reached home he was tired and ill.He died two years later in 1506.
Even at the end of his life he thought he had reached Asia and never knew that he had discovered anew **continent**.
Every October in the USA people celebrate Columbus day.
They remember the day that Columbus reached the continent of North America.

National Curriculum—Key Stage 1

Key stage 1

- Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
- They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.
- They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.
- They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.
- They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

Pupils should be taught about:

- **Changes within living memory.** *Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life*
- **Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally** *[for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]*
- **The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods** *[for example,*
  Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]
- **Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.**

Key Sources

- Compare Martellus's map with a modern day map and identify differences
- Photos of moon landing
- Herbs, spices and produce from North and South America

Key Skills

- Sequence events in chronological order
- Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different period
- Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.
- Ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.
- Identify some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

Key Vocabulary

anchor
astronaut
descend
discovered
explorer
launched
licence
merchants
navigate
New World
Space Program
Space Race
University
voyage

Timeline



1451
Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in Italy.

1492

Christopher Columbus had a dream to travel west and go to China. To follow his dream he needed money, so the King and Queen of Spain gave him money to buy ships. He set sail on the 3rd August 1492 with three ships.

1502—1506

Christopher Columbus sailed to America in 1502 for the fourth time, still hoping he would get to China. Instead, he ended up in Central America. His ships had holes in them so he had to wait a whole year to sail home. When he got home he was very ill and he died in 1506.



1925

Percy Fawcett went into the rainforest and was never seen again.



1962
Neil Armstrong was accepted to be part of the NASA Astronaut Corps in September 1962. His first trip to space was aboard Gemini 8.



1969
Neil Armstrong went aboard Apollo 11 and became the first man to walk on the Moon. They launched from Kennedy Space Centre on July 11th 1969. The Moon landing was shown all across the world on television.