

The Victorians in Leeds








Timeline						
1837	1840	1842	1863	1867	1870	1901
William IV dies. His niece Victoria becomes Queen at the age of 18.	Prince Albert dies.	Mines Act stops children under 10 from working in underground mines.	First underground railway using steam trains.	The first homes opened by Dr. Barnardo.	Education Act means compulsory education for children between aged 5-10.	Queen Victoria dies. She is succeeded by her son, Edward VII

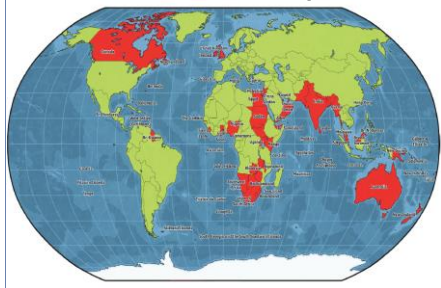
Key Vocabulary

workhouse	A place where the poor were given food and shelter in return for labour.
industrial revelation	A period where machines and mass production began to take over from hand making of goods
invention	A new thing that someone has made.
harsh conditions	A difficult place and environment for someone to live or work in.
exploited	To be taken advantage of often so someone can make money out of them.
orphan	A child whose parents are dead.
social class	A group of people who have the same level of wealth
prosperity	The condition of being successful
act of parliament	The name for a law passed by the British
slum	A dirty, overcrowded house or neighbourhood.
Railway	A train that is powered by a steam engine.

Sticky Knowledge

	<p>What was life like for Victorian children? In order to produce more coal, the mines needed more workers and children as young as 5 years old were used to supply this need. They worked for up to 12 hours a day. Chimney sweeping was a job children could do better than adults. Small boys (starting at the age of 5 or 6 years) would be sent scrambling up inside the chimney to scrape and brush soot away. In textile mills children were made to clean machines while the machines were kept running, and there were many accidents.</p>
	<p>What was the impact of the railway? Railways changed a journey of weeks into hours and was therefore quicker. They helped create the suburbs of the cities and even made it possible for people of Leeds to have holidays at the seaside. Trains could also carry goods much more cheaply as the railway tracks could be laid far more cheaply than canals could be dug. This enabled the wool and cotton produced in the city to be transported easily.</p>
	<p>Why did towns (including Leeds) grow? Mills, factories and other industries were built in the city and provided jobs. Houses were built rapidly and cheaply to house the influx of workers.</p>
	<p>Who were important Victorians? <u>Dr. Barnardo</u> – Irish-born philanthropist and founder and director of homes for poor and deprived children. From the foundation of the first Barnardo's home in 1867 to the date of Barnardo's death, nearly 60,000 children had been taken in. <u>Lord Shaftesbury</u> - a British politician, philanthropist, and social reformer. <u>Titus Salt</u> - a manufacturer, politician and philanthropist in Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, who is best known for having built Salt's Mill, a large textile mill, together with the attached village of Saltaire, West Yorkshire</p>
	<p>What was the Industrial Revolution? The Industrial Revolution was a time when the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops and homes to large factories. This shift brought about changes in culture as people moved from rural areas to big cities in order to work.</p>

The British Empire



Queen Victoria





Land of the free?










Interesting Facts

Capital City	Continent	Longest river	The 5 boroughs of NYC	Name of the flag and national anthem	Date of founding of The USA	Currency
The Capital City of The USA is Washington D.C.	The USA is in the continent of North America	The longest river in the USA is the Missouri river	Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island.	The Star Spangled Banner	4 th July 1776	The US Dollar

Key Vocabulary

Agriculture	the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock.
Canyon	a deep gorge, typically one with a river flowing through it
erosion	the geological process in which earthen materials are worn away and transported by natural forces
export	a product or service sold abroad.
import	bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale
flooding	the covering or submerging of normally dry land with a large amount of water.
tourism	the commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.
Vegetation	plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area or habitat.

Sticky Knowledge

	<p>Where are the United States of America? The USA is located in the continent of North America and is bordered by Canada and Mexico.</p>
	<p>What is the physical and human Geography of the USA? The Grand Canyon, The Rocky Mountains, The Great Plains, The Great Lakes and the Mississippi ready. The East and West Coast. Climates including temperate, Dessert, Tropical, Arctic.</p>
	<p>Why do people live where they live? Densely –populated areas are located in areas which attract industry and tourism. Many cities were also built along the Mississippi river.</p>
	<p>What impact does flooding have on the landscape? The impact of the flooding on agricultural industries is devastating as animals can drown and crops be destroyed. Levies have been built to tackle this and stop towns and cities being flooded.</p>
	<p>What is the Grand Canyon and how was it formed? The Grand Canyon, in the U.S. state of Arizona, is a product of tectonic uplift. It has been carved, over millions of years, as the Colorado River cuts down through the Colorado Plateau. Erosion There are four ways that a river erodes; hydraulic action, corrosion, abrasion and attrition.</p>
	<p>What challenges do farmers face? The farming community is aging and is in need of young people entering the industry. Many of the crops are exported rather than feed American citizens. The country also imports most of its fruit and vegetables from Mexico as they are a lower price.</p>
	<p>Where is New York? Located in the North-East of The USA, New York City is a famous tourist location.</p>

The Flag of The U.S.A

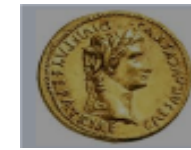


New York City





The Romans in Britain










Timeline						
55BC	44BC	AD43	AD51	AD60	AD 122	AD 410
Romans invade Britain led by Julius Caesar – the attempt fails.	Julius Caesar is assassinated at the senate on the Ides of March	The Romans conquer Britain. This marks the end of the Iron Age.	British rebel leader Caractacus is caught.	Queen Boudicca rebels causing the defeat of the Celt tribes.	Hadrian's Wall is built to protect against the raiding Northern tribes, the Picts.	Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack.

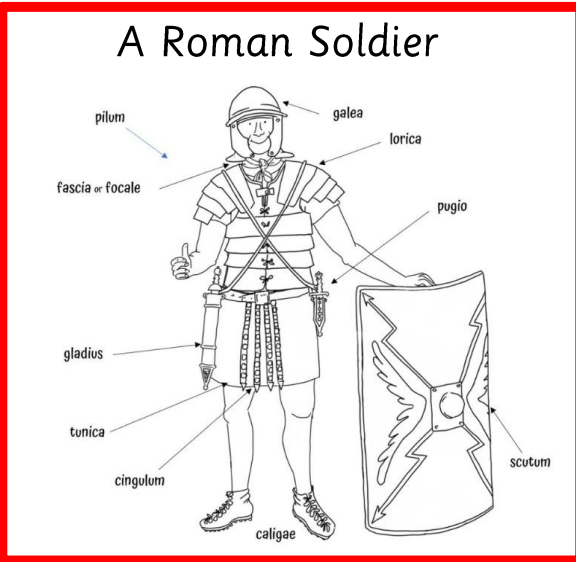
Key Vocabulary

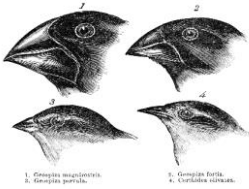
Celts	a collection of Indo-European peoples in Europe and Anatolia, identified by their use of Celtic languages and other cultural similarities.
emperor	somebody who rules an empire or is the head of state in an Empire
empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
Hill fort	a type of earthwork used as a fortified refuge or defended settlement,
Invasion	To try to take over a place by force
Queen Boudicca	leader of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Roman invasion.
rebellion	fighting back and opposing the people who have attacked you
Roman	related to or connected with ancient Rome and its empire
settler/ settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
tribe	a group of people of the same race, language, and customs

Sticky Knowledge

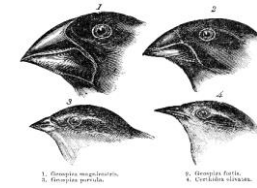
	When and where was the Roman empire? The Roman Empire was located around the Mediterranean sea allowing for ease of trade and protection from invasion. With many countries across Europe and North Africa, from its founding in 625 BC to its fall in AD 476, the empire conquered and integrated dozens of cultures.
	What was life like in Britain before the Roman invasion? The Celts lived in Hill Fort settlements. Their communities were self-reliant and each member had an important role to play in order to keep it running. This would include skilled labour such a blacksmith or potter as well as a cook and a hunter.
	When and how did the Romans invade Britain? There were two unsuccessful attempts by Caesar to invade Britain. The third attempt was led by Emperor Claudius on AD43 and was successful. They invaded by sea and likely landed by Chichester harbour.
	Who was Boudicca? Boudicca was a Celt Queen and leader of the Iceni tribe. Following the death of her husband, Prasutagus, she led her people into a rebellion against the Romans.
	What was life as a Roman soldier like? Trained in fighting, Roman legionaries were required to serve in the army for 20 years. They were often also skilled craftsmen and engineers, as they needed to build forts, roads and bridges as part of their duties in the army.
	What did the romans bring to Britain? They gave us: new towns, plants, animals, a new religion and new ways of reading and counting. Even the word Britain comes from the Romans.
	What legacy did the romans leave in Britain? From military structures such as forts and walls (including the spectacular Hadrian's Wall) to engineering feats such as baths and aqueducts, the most obvious impact of the Romans that can still be seen today is their buildings.

The Roman Empire





Evolution and Inheritance



Key Scientific Investigations						
How have plants and animals adapted to their habitats?	What can fossils tell us?	What characteristics have I inherited?	How and why are plants genetically modified?	What is DNA?	Who were Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace?	What is natural Selection?

Key Vocabulary	
Evolution	The way in which plants and animals have changed over millions of years.
offspring	A person's child/children or an animal's young.
inherited	The way a trait or characteristic is passed to offspring from parents.
characteristics	A distinguishing trait, feature or quality.
variation	A change or small difference
adapted	Animals and plants are adapted to their environment. Their bodies are suited to the way they live.
environment	The conditions in which a living thing exists.
species	A group of closely-related organisms that are very similar to each other. We are the human species
fossil	The naturally preserved remains or traces of animals or plants that lived long ago.

Sticky Knowledge
<p>What evidence is there that living things have changed over time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago <p>Why do living things resemble their parents?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents <p>How are plants and animals adapted to suit their environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation can lead to evolution if the environment changes. Animals and plants with variations that are best suited survive in greater numbers to reproduce and pass their characteristics on to their young. <p>What is Natural selection?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over time, these inherited characteristics become more dominant within the population.

Key Scientists	
<p>Charles Darwin was an English naturalist, geologist, and biologist, widely known for his contributions to evolutionary biology. He wrote 'On the origin of species'</p>	
<p>Alfred Russel Wallace was an English naturalist, explorer, geographer, anthropologist, biologist and illustrator. He is best known for independently conceiving the theory of evolution through natural selection.</p>	

Working Scientifically
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments