

## The Race to Space History Year 2

### What I have already learnt (In Year 1)

**Chronological understanding:** I have learnt to order some events that I have learnt about from furthest away to most recent. I have learnt what a timeline is.

**Vocabulary:** I have learnt to use and remember names and places that link to areas of study. I have learnt to start using simple words and phrases to indicate periods of time.

**Questioning:** I have learnt to ask simple questions when I have been unsure. I have learnt to answer some questions verbally relating to an area of study

**Knowledge :** I have learnt to remember most key events about the areas I have studied. I have learnt to that I can find historical information in books.

### What I will have learnt by the end of this unit.

- I will have learnt to recount facts from a historical time.
- I will have learnt to recognise similarities and differences between life in different periods.
- I will have learnt to place events and people in chronological order using a wide vocabulary of everyday terms.
- I will have learnt to understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify ways in which it is presented.
- I will have learnt to ask and answer simple questions to demonstrate my understanding of key features of events.
- I will have learnt to use words and phrases like: before, after, past, present, then and now.
- I will have learnt to answer questions using books and the internet.
- I will have learnt that space exploration has a long history that dates back beyond nearly 100 years.
- I will have learnt about changes in space shuttles and space suits since the first mission.
- I will have learnt that that there was a thing called the Space Race and who was involved.
- I will have learnt about the the significant historical figures that have made a difference in space exploration.

### What I will have learnt by the end of my Key Stage

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



President John F. Kennedy peers into a space capsule February 1962. (NASA)



President John F. Kennedy peers into a space capsule February 1962. (NASA)



### Key People



**Neil Armstrong**

• Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon. He was the commander of the space craft that flew to the moon on Apollo 11. It was his lifelong dream to go into space. When he came back he became a teacher.



**Mae Jemison**

Mae Jemison was a doctor. After working for a few years she decided to apply to become an astronaut. When she finished her training she went into space on the Endeavour space shuttle. She was the first black woman to go into space.



**Tim Peake**

Like Neil Armstrong, Tim was a pilot who decided he wanted to go into space. In 2016 he became the first official British astronaut to walk in space.

### Key Knowledge

- The Space Race was a competition between the USA and the Soviet Union (Russia) to be the first country to go into space. The American President John F. Kennedy said that a man would walk on the moon by the end of the 1960's. Both countries spent lots of money and time on the project. The Americans won. People wanted to know more about space as it was somewhere that had never been explored. People still want to know more about it and it is hoped that soon more people will walk on the moon.
- On July 20, 1969, millions of people gathered around their televisions to watch two U.S. astronauts do something no one had ever done before. Wearing bulky space suits and backpacks of oxygen to breathe, Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin became the first human beings to walk on the moon.
- It took four days to reach the moon.
- Neil Armstrong was the first man on the moon. Buzz Aldrin joined him 19 minutes later.
- They gathered moon dirt and rocks to bring back to Earth.
- They also took photographs to show what the moon was like.
- The moon landing was important because it told us that people could travel there and back safely. It would also help us find out more about space and the moon.
- Neil Armstrong famously said, "One small step for man, one giant step for mankind."
- Mae Jemison was the first African American woman to become an astronaut.
- She was a part of the crew of the space shuttle Endeavour, which orbited Earth for more than a week in 1992. born on October 17, 1956, in Decatur, Alabama.
- Tim Peake spent six months living and working on the International Space Station between 2015 and 2016.
- To practice for being in zero gravity wearing a space suit, Tim Peake wore his space suit underwater.
- The International Space Station is the biggest object ever flown in space and is almost the size of a football pitch.

### Timeline

1930	1956	1962	1966	1969	1972	1977	1987	1992	2008	2012	2015	2016
5th August Neil Armstrong was born	17th October Mae Jemison was born	Neil Armstrong becomes an astronaut	Neil goes into space for the first time.	Neil becomes the first man to walk on the moon	7th April Timothy Peake was born	Mae Jemison becomes a doctor	Mae is the first female African Amer- ican astronaut	Mae Jamison is the first black woman in space	Tim becomes an astronaut with the ESA	25th August Neil Armstrong dies	Tim Peake is the first Brit- ish astronaut to live on the ISS	Tim Peake returns to Earth

### My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

**Mathematics:** I can use my knowledge of numbers to read and recognise dates and find out how long ago something happened. I can use my number knowledge to find out how far astronauts had to travel.

**Literacy:** I can use my literacy knowledge to write fact files and diaries. I can use my literacy knowledge to punctuate questions to astronauts correctly.

**Reading:** I can use my phonic knowledge to decode unfamiliar names and names of places.

**Geography:** I can use my knowledge of the UK to name and locate our Capital City, London from satellite images.

**Science:** I can use my knowledge of materials to design astronaut spacesuits. I can explore the impacts of space travel on plants and animals.

### Key Skills I will learn/use

**Remember** - I will be able to remember the order of the space missions.

**Remember** - I will be able to remember a range of key facts about famous astronauts.

**Recall** - I will be able to recall facts about life on the ISS through the years.

**Name** - I will be able to name the different jobs of the different astronauts.

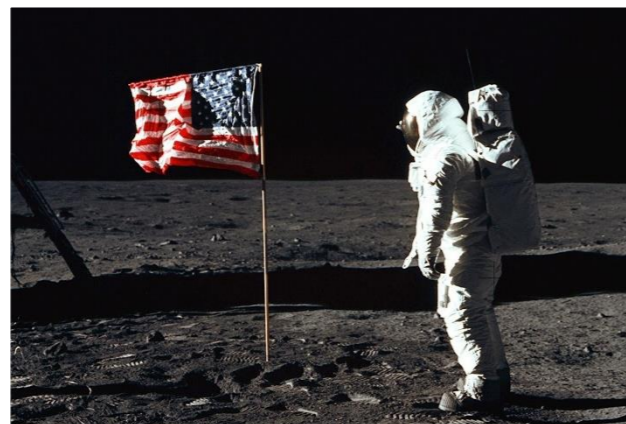
**Observe** - I will observe changes in life since the first moon landing.

**Notice** - I will notice how times have changed and why they have changed.

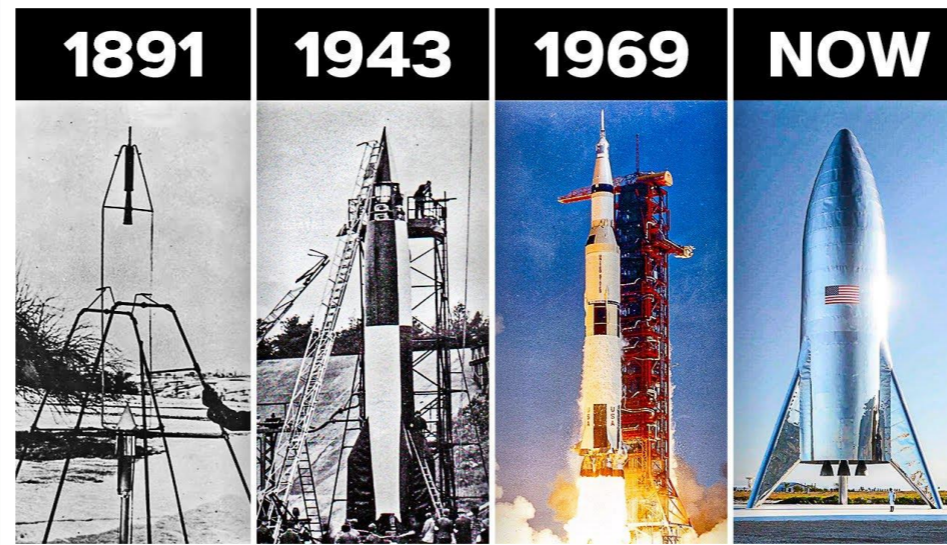
**Recognise** - I will be able to recognise some similarities and differences when I compare the past to now.

### Key Historical Concepts

- o Chronology Empire
- o Civilisation
- o Wider world history
- o Continuity and change
- o Cause and consequence
- o Similarity/difference/significance
- o Local history
- o Culture
- o Economy
- o Governance
- o Vocabulary



Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin spent more than two hours outside their spacecraft on



On 15<sup>th</sup> January astronaut Tim Peake and NASA astronaut Tim Kopra stepped outside of the International Space Station.

### Key Vocabulary

**Past** - time that has gone by. Something that happened before.

**Present** - the time that is now.

**Before** - at a time earlier than now or an event that has happened.

**After** - at a time later than now or an event that has happened.

**Similarity** - something or someone like another.

**Difference** - something or someone that is not like another.

**Historical** - having lasting importance or interest.

**Space** - the zone about and around our planet where there is no air to breathe.

**Moon** - the object that orbits around the Earth.

**Race** - go at speed to try and win or be the first to do something.

**Famous** - being well known or celebrated.

**Astronaut** - a person who is specially trained to travel into outer space.

**NASA** - National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

**ISS** - International Space Station.

**ESA** - European Space Agency.

**Launch** - to send something into the air with force.

**Mission** - an important task that has been given.

**Lunar** - something that relates to the moon.

**Apollo** - the mission to get a man on the moon.

**Orbit** - the path of an object around a point in space.

**Evidence** - something that gives proof.

**Flight** - an act of passing through air or space by flying.

**Gather** - to collect something.

**Scientist** - someone who has studied science and whose job it is to teach or do research in science.

**Space Race** - a competition between the United States of America and Russia to be the first to reach space.

### Recall and Remember

Can you answer these questions in 8 minutes?

1. Who was the first person to walk on the moon?
2. Who was the American President at the time of the Space Race?
3. What do astronauts wear when they go into space?
4. Who was the first British astronaut to live on the ISS?
5. Have humans ever landed on Mars?
6. What does the ISS stand for?
7. How long did it take Neil Armstrong's crew to reach the moon?
8. What is the name of the force holding us to Earth?

### Opportunities for teaching Diversity, Equality (Including protected characteristics) and expanding Cultural Capital

- 1st female astronaut.
- Female astronauts: Sally Ride, Kalpana Chawala
- Diversity in the races, cultures and beliefs of space explorers: Mae Jemison, Katherine Johnson, Robert Henry Lawrence Jr. Guion Bluford, Stephanie Wilson, Frederick D. Gregory, Kalpana Chawala, Valentina Tereshkova.
- In 2021, only 20% of the international space industry were women.
- As of March 2023, 72 women have flown in space. Of these, 44 have worked on the International Space Station as long-duration expedition crewmembers, as visitors on space shuttle assembly flights, or as space flight participants on short-duration missions.
- Ask students to research and choose an astronaut from a different cultural background.
- Discuss with students the importance of inclusive design and representation in space suits.
- Ask each student to design their own space suit, considering the needs and characteristics of astronauts from diverse backgrounds.
- Assign each student a different cultural celebration related to space, such as the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival or Diwali.