Bishop Bronescombe C of E Primary School

Topic: The space race.

Year 1/2



Strand: History

- lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements
- events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally

Key knowledge

- Before the Apollo 11 flight mission, people had been in space as part of the Space Race but had not yet been to 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. And 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.

Timeline	
1942	First rocket is launched
1949	Albert the monkey is sent into space
1961	First man in space
1963	First woman in space
1969	First man on the moon
1973	First probe sent to Mars





Key vocabulary	
after	later in time than, or behind in order
Apollo 11	The first rocket that reached the moon
before	at an earlier time; in the past
flight	Act of flying through the air or space by flying
history	everything that has happened in the past to people or things
launch	Put into motion
mission	A particular task or duty
source	Something that gives information
space	Area that contains the entire universe beyond the earth
Space Race	The competition between the USA and the Soviet Union (Russia) to be the first to reach space

By the end of the unit, your child should be able to:

Place key events in the history of space travel on a timeline. Use words such as before, after, past, present, then and now to describe the history of space travel.

Find answers to simple questions about the past from a range of sources.

Explain what they know about the 1969 moon landings including what effect the landings had on history.