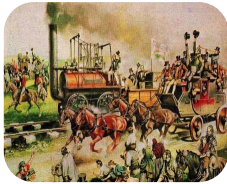


Phase 1 – Travel

Train

George Stephenson was born on 9th June 1781 in Northumberland in the UK. In 1814, George built a locomotive. He named it 'Blücher' and it was used to transport coal in the coalmines. This could travel at four miles per hour. Over time, George made improvements to the steam system and increased the pulling power of the engine. He had made the first steam railway locomotive. In 1825, the Stockton to Darlington railway opened and it was the first railway for passengers. George was the engineer for the railway. It could carry more than 450 people and the locomotives travelled at 15mph.



Car

In 1885, Karl Benz built the first 'Benz Patent Motorwagen' in Germany. Benz invented the car using a petrol engine, which is the model still used now. Before he built this car, vehicles still used steam to move! From 1885 till 1893, 25 Motorwagens were built. In 1899, 572 were built in that year alone. The Motorwagen reached a top speed of 11mph. This is slightly slower than the Average speed of a Running person!



Aeroplane

Orville and Wilbur Wright were inventors who made the world's first successful aeroplane flight. Before this, people were flying light aircrafts without engines, called gliders. The Wrights knew that an engine would help them to power their plane further. They built their own aeroplane called the Wright Flyer I in 1903. It had wooden propellers and a petrol engine. At first, the plane wasn't successful and they spent weeks struggling to get the plane to fly. However, on 17th December 1903 the plane finally worked! Piloted by Orville, it flew for 12 seconds and travelled 120 feet. Both Orville and Wilbur took turns to fly the plane that day and Wilbur eventually managed to keep the plane in the air for 59 seconds, travelling 852 feet. They became famous and they continued to make aeroplanes, selling them in Europe and to the U.S. army.

Key Vocabulary



AVIATOR: A pilot of a plane, especially in the early days of flying.



INVENTOR: A person who has invented something.



GLIDER: An aircraft without an engine, which flies by floating on air currents.



LOCOMOTIVE: A vehicle to run on a railway.



PETROL ENGINE: A vehicle's engine that uses petrol as fuel to power it.



ROCKET: A space vehicle that is shaped like a long tube.



SIGNIFICANT: Something or someone important.



TRAVEL: Go from one place to another, often to a place that is far away.

Amelia Earhart

Amelia Earhart was an American aviator. She flew planes and explored different parts of the world. She had her first flying lesson aged 23. In 1921, Amelia bought her first plane – it was bright yellow and nicknamed the "Canary". In May 1923, she got her pilot's licence; Amelia was the 16th woman in the world to earn one. In October 1922, Amelia broke the women's altitude record. In June 1928, she became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean as a passenger, alongside two other male pilots. In May 1932, she became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. On 20th May 1937, Amelia and her navigator, Fred Noonan, left Oakland, USA and began her biggest adventure, to fly all around the world. However, when trying to get to Howard Island, the weather was bad and they were low on fuel. Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan were never found or heard from again. Searches were made but no traces of the plane or its passengers were ever found.



Space Travel

THE MOON LANDING AND NEIL ARMSTRONG: On July 16th 1969, the United States of America launched its Saturn V rocket from Cape Kennedy, Florida, USA. The three astronauts on board were Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin. The Apollo 11 crew took 4 days to reach the Moon. Once they were orbiting the Moon, Armstrong and Aldrin climbed into the Eagle Lunar Module and landed on the Moon. Collins stayed in the Columbia Command Module. On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human to step on the moon. He and Aldrin walked around for three hours. They did experiments. They picked up bits of moon dirt and rocks. They put a U.S. flag on the moon. They also left a sign on the moon.



KATHERINE JOHNSON: Katherine Johnson was born in West Virginia, USA, on 26th August 1918. In 1953, Katherine started working in the computing section of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). NACA researched and developed flying. In 1969, Johnson worked on calculating the trajectory needed for the Apollo 11 moon landing. In 1970, Apollo 13 was due to land on the moon. Due to an explosion in an oxygen tank, the crew had to abort their planned landing. It looked like the crew wouldn't manage to return to Earth and would die in space. Katherine Johnson's calculations were part of the mission to safely return the crew to Earth and her work was a success. Many years later, she said, "Everybody was concerned about them getting there. We were concerned about them getting back."

