

# The Space Race



Hook into a Book



## Activate Prior Knowledge

EY

- Making sense of their own life story and family's history
- Comment on images of familiar situations from the past
- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

Context: All about me, Dinosaurs, Space, Transport

KS1

- Chronology of time periods. What comes before and after.
- Using historical evidence to find out about the past
- Significant individuals – Explorers and their impact

Context: Captain Cook, GfOL, Local History

KS2

- Egyptian civilization – similarities/difference
- Using historical evidence and evaluating its reliability
- Location of places and regions in the UK

Context: Ancient Egypt, Romans, Britain, Stone, Bronze and Iron Age

## Links to Future Learning

- Chronology of time periods. What comes before and after.
- Using and selecting historical evidence and evaluating its reliability
- Civilizations and their impact on the world

Context: Anglo – Saxons, Ancient Greece

## Objectives

### Chronology

- order an increasing number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline using dates accurately;
- accurately use dates and terms to describe historical events; describe a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across periods

### Knowledge and Understanding of Events, People and Changes

- examine causes and results of great events and the impact these had on people;

### Historical Interpretations

- find and analyse a wide range of evidence about the past and make comparisons between aspects of periods of history and the present day
- know that people in the past represent events or ideas in a way that may be to persuade others;
- understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources and evaluate them

### Presenting, Organising and Communicating

- present, communicate and organise ideas about from the past using detailed discussions and debates and different genres of writing
- make confident use of a variety of sources for independent research
- note connections, contrasts and trends over time and show some use of historical terms

### Historical Enquiry

- select relevant sections of information to address historically valid questions and construct detailed, informed responses;

## Vocabulary

<b>Soviet</b>	A citizen of the former Soviet Union, now Russia
<b>Satellite</b>	An artificial body placed in orbit round the earth or moon or another planet in order to collect information or for communication.
<b>Apollo 11</b>	The first manned mission of the United States Apollo program, which had as its ultimate goal a manned lunar landing.
<b>NASA</b>	National Aeronautics and Space Administration. United States government agency
<b>Sputnik</b>	First artificial Earth satellite, it was launched by Moscow in 1957 and sparked U.S. fears of Soviet dominance in technology and outer space.
<b>Rivalry</b>	Competition for the same objective or for superiority in the same field.

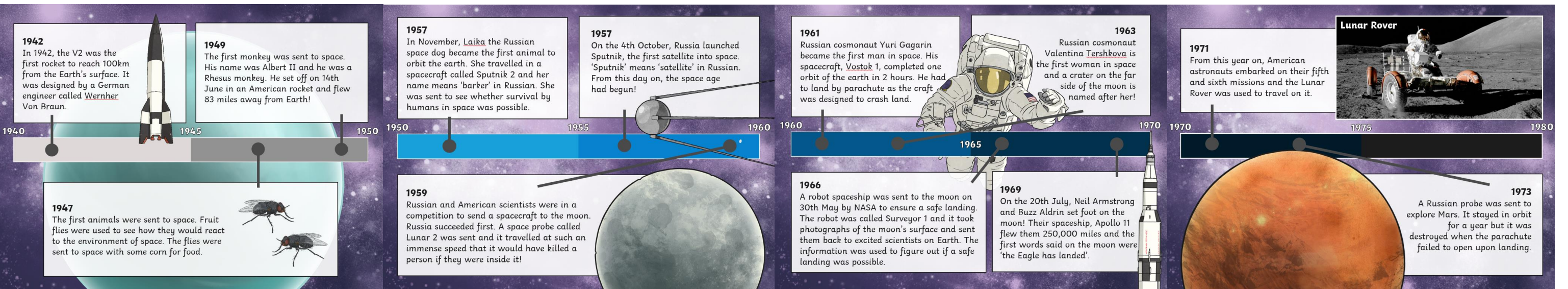


What was the Space Race?

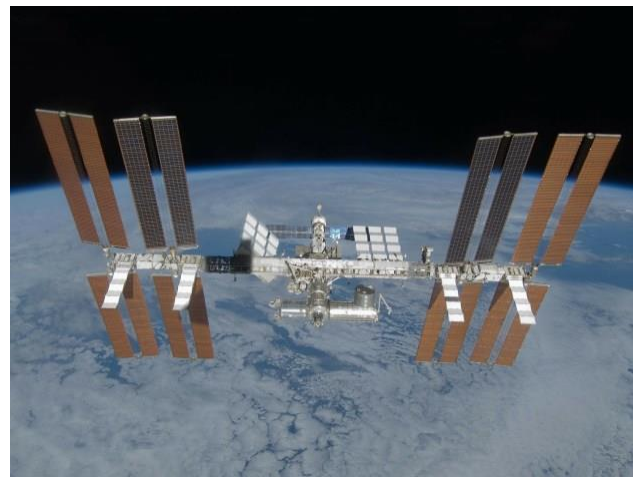
Why did we want to send people into space?

What ended the space race?

# Space Race Timeline



## International Space Station



- The ISS is the largest space craft in low Earth orbit.
- It is an artificial satellite
- It is almost as large as a football pitch
- It was created by five space agencies from around the world
  - Europe – America – Japan – Canada - Russia
- The first piece was launched into space in 1998 and the final part was added in 2011
- Humans have lived on there since 2000
- Many interesting experiments have taken place on the ISS

### Key Facts

The Cold War (1945 – 1991) was a long period of tension between the democracies of the Western World and the communist countries of Eastern Europe. The west was led by the United States and Eastern Europe was led by the Soviet Union (Russia).

- These two countries became known as superpowers.
- Although the two superpowers never officially declared war on each other, they fought indirectly in proxy wars, the arms race, and the space race.
- The Space Race began in 1955 when both countries announced that they would soon be launching satellites into orbit. The Soviets took the US announcement as a challenge and even established a commission whose goal was to beat the US in putting a satellite into space.



## Apollo 11 Astronauts



### Neil Armstrong

- Born on 20<sup>th</sup> January 1930
- 1966 performed the first successful space walk
- 20<sup>th</sup> July 1969, was the second man to walk on the moon

### Buzz Aldrin

- Born on 5<sup>th</sup> August 1930
- 20<sup>th</sup> July 1969, he became the first man to walk on the moon
- His famous words were "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

### Michael Collins

- Born on 31<sup>st</sup> October 1930
- He stayed in the command module while Aldrin and Armstrong took the first steps on the moon.

### Why was It Important

- The Space Race was considered important because it showed the world which country had the best science, technology, and economic system.
- After World War II both the United States and the Soviet Union realized how important rocket research would be to the military. They each recruited the top rocket scientists from Germany to help with their research. Soon both sides were making progress in rocket technology.