



# Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 and 6:

## Victorians and Inventions

### Wonder Words

ballot	a system of voting secretly and in writing on a particular issue
economy	how a country or place is doing in producing and making goods, and how much money it has
empire	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch
invention	the action of inventing something, typically a process or device
machine	an apparatus using mechanical power and having several parts, each with a definite function and together performing a particular task
monarch	a sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor
mourn	feel or show sorrow for a death, typically by following conventions such as the wearing of black clothes
navvy	a labourer employed in the excavation and construction of a road, railway, or canal
poverty	the state of being extremely poor
reign	hold royal office; rule as monarch
settlement	a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community
Victorian	relating to the reign of Queen Victoria



### A Brief History of Swindon

Swindon began as a Saxon village. By the late 13th century, Swindon had grown into a small town with a weekly market. Swindon was still a very small settlement with perhaps 600 inhabitants.

The Wiltshire and Berkshire canal was built in 1810 and was followed by the North Wiltshire canal in 1819 both of which brought more trade to the area. By 1831 the population of Swindon had risen to 1,742. Of course, it was the coming of the railway, which transformed Swindon from a small and sleepy market town into the largest town in Wiltshire.

The Great Western Railway reached Swindon in 1840. In 1840 the village was selected as a place to build an engine building and maintenance works.



### Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria reigned in Britain from 1837-1901. This time is also called the Victorian era. She ruled with her husband, Prince Albert, until he died in 1861. They had nine children. Victoria was queen for 64 years.

### Victorian Timeline

1837	Victoria becomes Queen at the age of 18 after the death of her uncle, William IV.
1838	1 August: Slavery is abolished in the British empire.
1842	The Mines Act ends child labour.
1851	1 May: The Great Exhibition opens.
1854	Crimean War
1856	
1861	14 December: Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, dies aged 42.
1862	The first London trams
1863	London Underground opens
1870	The Education Act means school for everyone.
1872	18 July: Voting by secret ballot is introduced.
1876	Alexander Bell invented the telephone.
1883	First electric railway
1887	The invention of the gramophone.
1891	Free education for every child
1901	22 January: Victoria dies and is succeeded by Edward VII. Victoria died at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight at the age of 81.

## Economic activity

The word 'economy' describes how a country or place is doing in producing and making goods, and how much money it has. The amount a country sells and makes is called economic activity.

### Supply and demand

If people want to sell things, there must be other people who want to buy them. The more people want something, the more demand there is and the more money can be charged for them. However, if there are lots of people selling - or supplying - the same goods, and there are not many people who want those goods, then the demand will drop and the prices will be lower. This is called supply and demand.



## Types of settlement

### Hamlet

A very small settlement with just a group of houses.

### Village

Also small, but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.

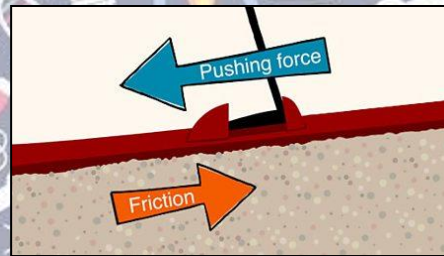
### Town

Larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.

### City

The largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.

# SCIENCE



## Friction and Resistance

### Friction

A force between two surfaces that are sliding across each other.

### Water resistance

A type of friction between the surface of an object and water particles.

### Air resistance

A type of friction between air and another material.

## Simple Machines

Machines are devices that make it easier to do work by increasing the force you can apply.

### 1. Levers

These use a long pole and a pivot point to increase a force

### 2. Pulleys

These use a rope running over a pulley wheel to increase a force

### 3. Gears

These use cogs with teeth in to increase the force and also transit it from one part of a machine to another.

