

# How has transport changed over time?

## Water transport – What did we learn from the Vikings?

The main types of water transport are ships, boats and hovercraft. They can be used to travel across seas, oceans, lakes, rivers or canals.

The Vikings used Longships. These long, narrow and flat, longships were **fast, long lasting and were able to travel on both choppy seas and shallow rivers**. They were also light enough to be carried over land.

**Christopher Columbus**— One of the most famous explorers was Christopher Columbus. He lived over 500 years ago. The King of Spain paid for three ships. **The Pinta, the Niña and the Santa Maria.**



## Aeroplanes— Why did the Wright Brothers invent the aeroplane?

On December 17, 1903, in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina in America, **Orville and Wilbur Wright** made the first flight in an engine-powered airplane.



Sir Frank Whittle invented the Jet engine which was used in planes and made them go faster than a normal engine. He was born in Coventry.



## Cars— How is the first ever car different to the cars we use today?

A car is a wheeled motor vehicle used for transportation. Cars run mostly on roads, seat one to eight people, have four wheels, and mainly transport people rather than goods. Cars came into global use during the 20th century.

**Nicholas-Joseph Cugnot**, a Frenchman, built a self-propelled vehicle with a steam engine in 1769. The cart, designed to move artillery pieces, moved at a walking pace and had to stop every 20 minutes to make more steam.

In 1885-1886, **Karl Benz** developed a petrol- or gasoline-powered car. It was called the Benz Patent-Motorwagen. This is also considered to be the first "production" automobile.



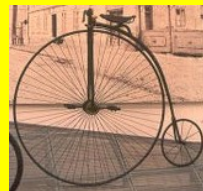
**Electric Cars**— An electric vehicle is **a vehicle that uses electricity for power**. It was one of the first kinds of transportation that did not use horse or human power.

## Bicycles—What changes from the Penny Farthing have they made to modern bikes?

In 1817 a German professor, **Baron Karl von Drais**, created the **first** two-wheeled bicycle. It was made of wood and had two wheels. The front wheel could be turned using the handlebars in order to steer the bike.



1870—The Penny Farthing was invented. It wasn't very safe and very difficult to get on and off.



## Key Words/Phases we will be using:

Before, after, past, present, then, now, past, present, before I was born, when I was younger, car, bike, bicycle, aeroplane, boat, long ship, train, Hot Air Balloon,

**Automobile**—a usually four-wheeled vehicle that runs on its own power and is designed to carry passengers.

**Engine**—a machine that uses energy from fuel or electricity to do work, such as to move.

**Gasoline**—liquid made especially from natural gas found in the earth and from petroleum and used mostly as an automobile fuel

**Invention** - a new thing that someone has made.

**Passenger**—a person who travel on a vehicle.

**Route**—the way from one place to another.

**Steam powered**— gets power from the heat of steam.

**Transport** - To take/carry people from one place to another by vehicle.

**Travelling** - Go from one place to another.

**Vehicle**— a type of transport.

**Wheel**—a disc- or circle-shaped mechanical device. Its main purpose is **to allow things to roll**; in other words, the wheel spins, and objects on the wheels move more easily along the ground.

## STICKY LEARNING

What kinds of transport did they use during the Great Fire of London?

How did they transport the water to the fires?