

Key Vocabulary

architecture	The art or science of designing and creating buildings.
bacteria	Minute organisms that can help or hinder the human condition on Earth.
bazaar	An enclosed shop or marketplace that sells a range of goods.
cholera	A water-borne disease that plagued cities in Victorian Britain.
emporium	A large shop that sells a wide range of antique goods.
fissure	A crack in a rock, wall or other surface.
higgler	Someone who used to sell (supposedly clean) water to the population.
Industrial Revolution	The period from 1750-1900 where Britain turned into a manufacturing country with increasingly large cities.
metropolis	An extremely large city.
population	The amount of people living in a place or area.
rural	Anything to do with the countryside.
squalor	Living in extreme poverty.

Key Knowledge

- The **Industrial Revolution** was a period of tremendous **change** in Britain, which lasted from around 1750 until around 1900. In this period of 150 years, almost every aspect of life in Britain changed.
- With the building of incredible buildings, it was the birth of the modern world and Britain changed from a rural country with small industries to a highly industrialised and wealthy nation.
- Poor children (as young as five) would work on farms, in factories, as chimney sweeps and down the mines.
- The development of transport (**steam trains, steam boats, underground trains, motor cars, bicycle**) revolutionised the speed at which people could travel.
- There were many revolutionary inventions which improved transport, safety and efficiency of factories including: **The Spinning Mule (Samuel Crompton, 1779)** This invention allowed one machine to operate more than 1,000 spindles at the same time and **The Steam Engine (James Watt, 1776)**: This used steam to create energy to power trains.
- Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806-1859)**: One of the most famous civil engineers and mechanics in history. His achievements include the steamships Great Western, Great Britain and Great Eastern.
- Sir Humphrey Davy (1815)**: Created the Davy lamp to help miners detect gas and save miners lives from explosions.

Core Text

The Nowhere Emporium by Ross Mackenzie. *A pacy adventure filled with magic, wonder and...imagination. Step inside the Emporium...if you dare pay the price!*



Core Text

The Watertower by Gary Crew. *An exciting and mysterious tale which centres around two boys who decide to explore an old water tower, which towers over the small mid American town of Preston.*



YEAR 5: SUMMER 2 MAGNIFICENT ARCHITECTURE

BIG Q: HOW DO BUILDINGS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES?

Key Questions:

- How have architects and engineers shaped Britain?
- Why can buildings evoke such strong feelings and memories?
- How were buildings used as status symbols for their owners?
- What does Nottingham's architecture tell us about its past?
- Should we keep buildings that have been left to rot and ruin?

Experiences and Visits

- Papplewick Pumping Station
- St Mary's Church



1824 – Southwell Workhouse built

1833 – Great Western Railway started by Isambard Kingdom Brunel

1851 – Great Exhibition shows the UK to be the 'workshop of the world'

1884 - Papplewick Station Built

1800

1850

1900

1800 – UK population 8 million, 80% live in rural areas

1832 – 55,000 people across the country die from 'King Cholera'

1880 – Education Act makes school attendance compulsory for children aged 5-10

1900 – UK population 30 million, 40% live in rural areas