

## Year 2 How and why have ships changed over time? (Titanic)

<p>Week 1 What were the earliest boats like?</p> <p>Can I use phrases like before and past? Can I sequence objects in chronological order?</p>	<p>Week 2 What powers a sailboat?</p> <p>Can I recount some interesting facts from history?</p>	<p>Week 3 How did the invention of the steam engine change boats?</p> <p>Can I begin to work out how long ago an event happened? Can I recount some interesting facts from history?</p>	<p>Week 4 What are modern ships used for?</p> <p>Can I research events and history in my area?</p>	<p>Week 5 What are ships used for in Immingham?</p> <p>Can I answer questions using a specific source?</p>	<p>Week 6 Why are modern day cargo ships better to transport cargo than ancient or wind powered ships?</p> <p>Can I give examples of things in my life that are different from a long time ago?</p>
<p>Evidence Chronology</p>	<p>Continuity and change Chronology</p>	<p>Cause and consequence Chronology Evidence</p>	<p>Continuity and change Cause and consequence</p>	<p>Interpretations Evidence Cause and consequence</p>	<p>Interpretations Evidence Chronology Continuity and change Cause and consequence</p>
<p>In 8000 B.C. there were canoes or dugouts that were made from a hollow tree trunk. Evidence of one of these canoes has been found in the Netherlands. Ancient boats also included reed boats and wooden rafts. In the ancient time, boats were used to transport goods and humans and for hunting. The main advantage of the earliest boats is that they could be easily transported and were light. They were powered by people using a paddle or oar. They were made for only a few people. Some people still use these types of boats today.</p>	<p>In 1450 larger wooden sailing boats with 3 or 4 masts were used by several different countries. The ships were used by explorers to discover new lands, to transport cargo and as battleships. They used wind power to move faster and could carry more passengers.</p>	<p>1787- John Fitch built the first steamboat in the United States. The United States were starting to grow and they had a lot of unexplored territory to the east and west. There were no cars, trucks, trains or aeroplanes so if you wanted to explore you had to do it on foot, horseback or on water. Rivers often a faster means of getting from one place to another. Coal fire heats the water to make steam. The steam forces the piston up and down, the piston forces the paddle wheel or the propeller to move which then pushes the boat forwards through the water. See in diagram in history file. This for the first time enabled the to go against the natural flow of the river.</p>	<p><b>1910:</b> Ships that were previously powered by burning coal started to be converted to diesel power, and started to use oil as opposed to steam. This meant that the ships could go faster. Many large modern ships use gas, diesel or petrol to fuel their engines. Modern day ships are used for: Travel and tourism Transport and cargo To protect countries and people (navy) To save lives and rescue people who are in trouble at sea.</p>	<p><b>1912-</b> opening of Immingham dock by King George V. <b>1980:</b> In the 1980s, container ships began to be more widely used to transport cargo. The ship was designed to carry the containers stacked on the deck. Modern cargo ships can normally hold up to one thousand containers at a time.</p>	<p>P1- canoes couldn't carry a lot of stuff because they weren't very big because they were made out of a hollow tree trunk and they didn't have the power to go very fast as powered by a person.</p> <p>P2- sail boats could carry more people and more cargo but they couldn't travel very fast because they didn't have an engine.</p> <p>P3- modern day cargo ships have lots of space for cargo and a powerful engine which means they can transport goods reasonably quickly from one country to another.</p>
<p>Art: Clay technique modelling. Roll a piece of clay to a slab. Cut a tile out of the slab. On a tile shaped piece of clay: to experiment with texture and pattern Use bit box to create different textures and patterns Use for someone special</p>	<p>Discuss the different shapes we can see in a boat / ship.</p> <p>Draw the big outlines. Children to draw their own outlines of a boat in art book. (oval shape)</p> <p>How could we create that?</p>	<p>Model to the children how to roll the piece of clay into a ball. Use your thumb to create a pinch pot. Pinch the sides of the ball with and even thickness and squeeze. Shape the clay into a canoe shape.</p> <p>Remember to wrap the clay in a damp cloth if you want to continue to work with it next day or later in the week.</p> <p>Roll out a piece of clay into a slab. Score and slip the middle of the tile and the bottom of their boat. Put boat onto the tile and blend the sides smoothly. Always wrap the clay in a damp cloth if you want to continue to work on it.</p>	<p>Add detail and texture to the clay.</p> <p>Discuss what texture we could add to the boat / sea</p> <p>How could we do that?</p> <p>Does every part need a texture? No.</p>		

## Year 2 How and why have ships changed over time? (Titanic)

### Vocabulary:

cargo, ship, transport, goods, dock, port, B.C., ancient, freedom, frontier, merchant, navy, trade, trade route, voyage, modern, engine, mast, sail, advantage, explore, explorer, man power, invention, piston, wheel, propeller, paddle, power source, countries, tourism, protect, rescue

Art vocab to be added

### Resources and actions:

Floating and sinking week one only if links to science

Lifeboat station- speak to SG- week 4.

Craig from ABP to talk to chn about how cargo ships are used at Immingham dock in week 5.

Tracker of ships coming into Immingham Dock – Week 5

<https://www.vesseltracker.com/en/Port/immingham/Dashboard.html>

Images of different types of water transportation through the history

Different viewpoint designs of boats, How to model clay, damp cloths

### Expert Outcome:

Why are modern day cargo ships better to transport cargo than ancient or wind powered ships?

Use picture prompts i.e. picture of a canoe, picture of a sailboat and a picture of a modern cargo ship

To create a choice of water transportation with air drying clay

Previous Learning: Children studied the development of the dock and how it led to the settlement of Immingham being formed earlier on in Year 2.

Preparing for: Developing children's disciplinary knowledge of continuity and change and chronology.

Bespoke to us: With Immingham dock being the largest in the UK, the shipping industry forms a core element of our History and Geography learning throughout the school.

### Intended outcomes:

#### Planning in 3D:

- To be able to draw plans for 3D model from initial starting point showing consideration for various viewpoint – front back side top bottom.
- To be able to design a 3D model from given stimulus
- Create a pinch pot with even depth from a small ball of clay by using thumb and fingers and turning and pushing clay
- Use guides and rolling pin to roll a piece of clay to an even thickness to create a slab

#### Texture and decoration:

- Use a wide range of objects to create different textures and patterns on the surface of the clay
- To know that texture can be made on clay by adding pieces on - applique
- Be able to make different marks into clay and describe the effect.
- Know that colour and pattern can be applied to clay by using glazes.

#### Technique: Modelling:

- To know that to join two pieces of clay together there must be a secure bond and that if this isn't accurate there is a risk of damage
- To know that clay shrinks as it dries out.
- To be aware of balance and weight of free supporting 3D objects and where the balance points will be on their models.