



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

HISTORY: FLIGHT

Y2 AUTUMN TERM

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS:	
DATE	WHAT HAPPENED
400 BC	First kites were invented in China
1485	Leonardo Da Vinci designed the ornithopter - a wing flapping aircraft
1783	A duck, sheep and a chicken flew in a hot air balloon.
1779	Andre J Garnerin skydived from a balloon
1849	A glider designed by George Cayley lifted a 10 year old boy into the air
1903	Orville Wright achieved controlled flight but only for 12 seconds
1907	Paul Cornu built the first helicopter
1910	Passenger flights began
1927	Charles Lindberg flew non-stop across the Atlantic
1933	Boeing 247 made its first flight with 10 passengers.

KEY VOCABULARY:	
WORDS	MEANING
Aeroplane	powered flying machine with fixed wings
Aircraft	flying machine
Aviation	the world of aircraft and air travel
Cabin	room or space on an aircraft or ship
Century	period of 100 years
20th Century	period of 100 years before the 21st century in which we live
Cockpit	small space where the pilot(s) of an aeroplane sit
Elevators	hinged areas on the horizontal stabilisers at the tail end of an aeroplane, used to control the aeroplane's angle of flight and lift on its wings
Engine	machine that provides power
Flight	journey through the air
Flying machine	machine that can fly through the air
Fuselage	body of an aircraft
Glider	light unpowered aircraft with wings
Hot air balloon	large bag filled with hot air or gases that can carry passengers through the air in a basket
Jet	aircraft with powerful jet engines
Landing gear	wheels and other parts that bear the weight of an aeroplane
Modern	the latest equipment or knowledge Propeller: turning part with blades that power an aeroplane
Rudder	hinged area on the vertical stabilisers on an aeroplane, used to steer the aeroplane
Significance	importance.

KEY KNOWLEDGE:	
QUESTION 1: What were early aeroplanes like?	
ANSWER Early aircraft were expensive and no faster than catching the train. They were however quite safe, comfortable and reliable. Initially they were made largely of wood and fabric but by the 1920's they were purpose built.	



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QUESTION 2: What were the two early methods of flight?

ANSWER

Early methods of flight include:

- The first kites in 400 BC designed by a Benedictine monk in China
- The first hot air balloon flew in 1783 with animals as crew. This was made of linen and paper by the Montgolfier brothers.

QUESTION 3: How have aeroplanes changed over time?

ANSWER

In 1933 the first Boeing flight had 10 passengers and initially planes could not fly far. Experiments with fuels by Robert Goddard in 1920 and the invention of the jet engine in 1937 led to faster planes which could fly further.

QUESTION 4: How did people travel before aeroplanes?

ANSWER

Before planes were invented people could travel by train, horseback or cars (but only the very rich) Long travel was done by ship.

KEY PEOPLE:

NAME	WHAT THEY DID
Leonardo Da Vinci	Invented the ornithopter
George Cayley	Designed the glider that lifted a 10 year old boy off the ground
Paul Cornu	Built the first helicopter
Charles Lindburg	Flew non-stop across the Atlantic
The Wright Brothers	First successful flight
Robert Goddard	Inventor of rocket fuels

SUGGESTED WEBSITES TO FIND OUT MORE:

www.dkfindout.com/uk/transport/history-aircraft/

www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zk7mhyc