LKS2 History Knowledge Organiser: **Local History (The Railways) – Why is Local History Important?**

3 BIG IDEAS

Chronology

I can place the date of the first British passenger carrying railway line on a timeline (1825) during the Edwardian period.
I can place the date the Mid-Suffolk Light Railway was opened to allow travel to and from agricultural areas (1908) and closed in 1952.

Equality

I can explain how George Stephenson developed the first passenger steam locomotive on rail tracks which replaced horse drawn carts and enabled more people to travel.

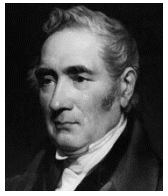
Change

I can identify the changes which have occurred to the local and national railways.
I can explain that the birth of the British railways has changed the way people travel around the world.
I can explain how the invention of the railways enabled goods to be transported more widely and new economic opportunities were developed.

Chronology – The History of the Railways

					
1825 'The Locomotive' George Stephenson invented the first steam train. The first ever railway line was opened between Stockton and Darlington, in North East Britain.	**1830 'The Rocket'** George Stephenson invented this steam engine to enter a competition - the 'Rainhill Trials'. It won, achieving a speed of 45kmph.	**1936 'The Mallard'** The Mallard holds the record for the fastest speed achieved by a steam train. It reached 126mph.	**1947 'The Diesel Train'** This train, number 11001, was the first diesel train put in service by British Railways. It was used to transport passengers and goods.	**1968 'Black Five'** Between 1961 and 1968, steam trains disappeared to the scrap heap, museums, or preservation groups. The last steam train journey was between Preston and Liverpool.	**1978 'The Intercity 125'** This highspeed train was introduced on the London to Bristol route. More highspeed trains were introduced across Britain.

Equality – George Stephenson Born: 1781 Died: 1848



Known as the 'Father of the Railways', George Stephenson was a pioneering engineer and inventor who rose from a humble background to play the key role in the development and building of Britain's railways. His most famous invention was the locomotive engine - the 'Rocket'. This train would revolutionise the way that people could travel on the railways and would put Britain as a world leader in terms of developing train travel for many decades to come.

George Stephenson's inventions were especially important as Britain was going through a period of massive change from the late 18th century to the early 19th century. This time is known as the Industrial Revolution. During this period, labour in Britain was moving away from the countryside and farming and becoming centred in the factories instead.

Change

The railway industry changed the world. Over 200 years ago, the only ways to travel were by foot, horse or boat. After the invention of the steam engine, people began investing in and developing steam engines as a method of transport.

Railways transformed the ability to move things and people across the country and beyond, faster than was previously possible.

Vocabulary:

Railway line – A route between two points on a railway.

Gauge railway - the distance between the two tracks on a railway.

National Railway - the network of passenger train services across the nation.

George Stephenson - Known as the 'Father of Railways', he built the first steam powered locomotive and railways for it. **The Rocket –** George Stephenson's ground-breaking railway steam engine which provided the model for future mainline locomotives. **Light Railway** – Runs trains which are lighter than those used for mainline rail services and operate at lower speeds.

Transport – To move people and/or things from one place to another.

Economy - How a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has.

Goods - Things that are produced, e.g. food, clothing, cars, electronics, and any other product that can be bought or sold.