







Berkswell Primary School		History of film and animation		Year 3 History
Vocabulary		Important people		Timeline
<b>Primary source</b>	First-hand account of events or artefacts found from that period of time.	<p><b>Thomas Edison</b></p>  <p>Thomas Edison may be the greatest inventor in history. He has over 1000 patents in his name. Three of his most famous include:</p> <p>The Phonograph - It was the first machine that was able to record and playback sound.</p> <p>Light Bulb - Although he did not invent the first electric light, Edison made the first practical electric light bulb that could be manufactured and used in the home. He also invented safety fuses and on/off switches for light sockets.</p> <p>The Motion Picture - Edison did a lot of work in creating the motion picture camera and helping move forward the progress of practical movies.</p> <p><b>Charlie Chaplin</b></p>  <p>Charlie Chaplin was a famous English actor, comedian, movie maker, screenwriter, editor, musician, and author. He was very famous in silent movies (where there was no talking or sound). He acted, directed, scripted, and produced most of them.</p> <p>Charlie Chaplin was a performer for almost 70 years. The character that Charlie Chaplin played most was called the "Tramp". He was a man who wore a coat, a pair of big trousers, shoes and a black hat.</p>	 <p><b>1834</b> The zeotrope was a set of pictures in a rotating dome, giving the illusion of motion.</p>	
<b>Secondary source</b>	Accounts that were written after the event by people who were not directly involved.		<p><b>1891</b> The Edison company created a kinetoscope which allowed one person to view moving pictures at a time.</p> 	
<b>Chronological order</b>	Ordering events in the sequence that they occurred.			
<b>Ancient</b>	Something that belongs to a very distant past.			
<b>Modern</b>	Something relating to the present or a recent time.			
<b>Animation</b>	The process of creating the illusion of motion, by viewing images in rapid succession.		 <p><b>1895</b> The Lumiere brothers were the first to present projected moving pictures to an audience. One of the first movies made was the arrival of the train.</p> <p>Small penny theatres opened up so customers could spend a penny to watch a short production.</p>	
<b>Audience</b>	A group of people watching something together.			
<b>Audio</b>	The sound something makes			
<b>Motion</b>	The action of moving			
<b>Stop motion</b>	A technique used when the camera takes a set of photos, which can be played back to show motion.			
<b>Projection</b>	When an image is presented onto a screen.			
			 <p><b>1903</b> The silent movie era began.</p> <p><b>1927</b> The first movie with picture and synchronised sound was recorded.</p> <p><b>1930s</b> Colour motion pictures were being commonly used.</p> <p><b>1940s</b> Some TVs were sold, so people could watch from their own homes.</p>	

Vocabulary	
forces	Pushes and pulls
friction	A force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving across each other.
contact force	When two or more objects touch each other directly -for example friction.
non-contact force	A force that attracts something from a distance -for example gravity.
magnet	An object that produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it.
magnetic material	Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic. Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are magnetic.
magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is a magnetic force which will pull magnetic objects towards the magnet.
poles	North and south poles are found on different ends of the magnet.
repel	This is a force which pushes objects away. For example when a north pole is placed near the north pole of another magnet, the two poles repel (push away from each other).
attract	This is a force which pulls objects together. For example when a north pole is placed near the south pole of another magnet, the two poles attract (pull together).

**Key facts- Forces**

**What is a force?**

A force is a push or a pull of an object in a particular direction.

A push is a force that moves an object away from something.



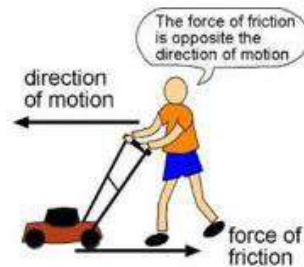
A pull is a force that brings an object towards something.

Forces can change the motion or a shape of an object.

They will either make it start to move, slow it down, speed it up, change direction or even make it stop.

**What is friction?**

Different surfaces create different amounts of friction. The amount of friction created by an object moving over a surface depends on the roughness of the surface and the object and the force between.



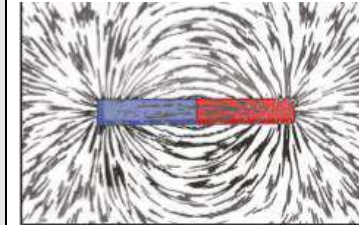
**Key facts- Magnets**

A magnet is an object that is made of materials to create a magnetic field.



Magnetic	Not magnetic
These objects contain iron, steel, nickel or cobalt. Not all metals are magnetic.	These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.

**What is a magnetic field?**

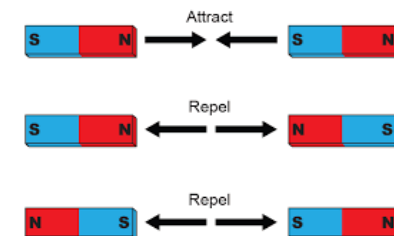


A magnetic field is invisible. You can see it here when iron filings are placed on a piece of paper with a magnet underneath.

**How do magnets work?**

Magnets have 2 poles a north pole and a south pole.

The north pole of one magnet will repel (push away) the north pole of another magnet. However it will attract (pull together) the south pole of another magnet.

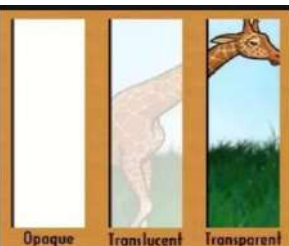


Vocabulary	
light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a light source
light source	An object that makes its own light
dark	Dark is the absence of light
reflection	The process where light hits the surface of an object and then bounces back into our eyes
shiny	A surface that is reflecting or glowing with light
matt	A surface that is dull and will not reflect light
sunlight	Is the light and energy that comes from the sun
mirror	A polished surface that forms images by reflection
shadow	An area of darkness where light has been blocked
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them
translucent	Describes objects that let some light pass through but scatter the light so we can't see through them properly
transparent	Describes objects that let light through them easily meaning that you can see through the object
retina	A layer at the back of the eye. The retina takes the light the eye receives. It then changes it into nerve signals to send them to the brain
iris	The colour part of the eye, it is responsible for controlling the amount of light entering the eye
pupil	The black part of the eye that lets light in

**Key facts**

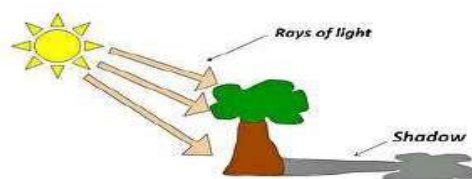
**What is a light source?**

Some objects produce their own light energy and these are light sources.



Some objects allow light to pass through them completely or partially and others do not allow light through.

**How are shadows formed?**



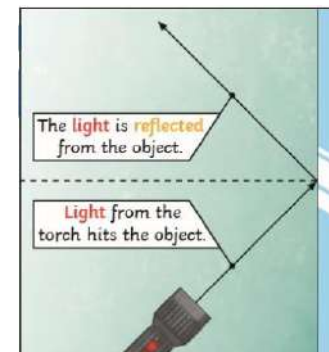
A shadow is caused when light is blocked by an opaque object. A shadow is larger when an object is closer to the light source. This is because it blocks more of the light.

The length and direction of shadows change throughout the day.

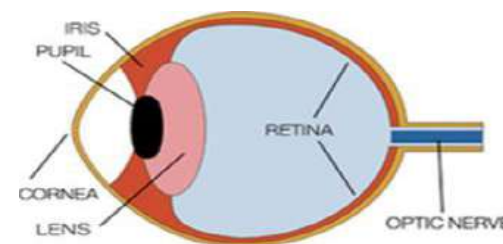


**How do we see?**

We need light to be able to see things. Light travels in straight lines. When light hits an object it is reflected (bounces off). If the reflected light hits our eyes then we see the object.



**Parts of an eye**



Eyes are shaped like a ball. The ball is filled up with jelly and at the front there is a hole to let the light in, called the pupil. At the back of the eye is the retina which contains lots of tiny light sensors, they detect the light and send messages to the brain.

If too much light enters the eye it can damage the retina. To help protect our eye do not look at the sun and wear sunglasses.