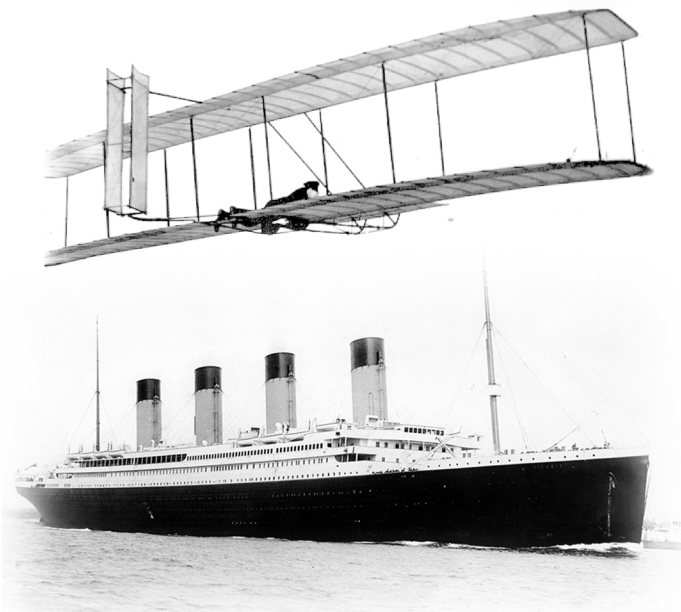


Early 20th Century - Knowledge Organiser



In this domain, we will learn about the forces involved in the movement of vehicles including:

- **Friction** - The resistance encountered when two surfaces come into contact with each other.
- **Air/Water resistance** - the frictional force air or water applies against a moving object.
- **Bouyancy** - The force of water pushing against the weight of an object on the surface.
- **Gravity** - The pulling force acting between the Earth and a falling object

Key Facts

- Small heavy objects sink but large heavy objects (ships) can float due to bouyancy.
- Increased surface area increases resistance.

The early 20th Century was a time of momentous technological, social and political change.

The role of women in society changed greatly, partly due to the Suffragettes (led by Emmeline Pankhurst) and partly due to the need for women to take over the roles left behind by men during WWI. Inventions and innovations led to great changes in the way life at home looked during the early 20th Century.

Key Words

- invention** a unique or novel device, method, composition or process.
- innovation** a new way of doing things.
- observation** a statement based on something seen, heard, or noticed.
- measurement** the action of measuring something.
- conclusions** judgements or decisions reached by reasoning.
- aeroplane** vehicle used for powered flight.
- speed** distance travelled over a period of time.
- disaster** sudden event that causes great damage.
- upper class** the highest status of society.
- lower class** the lowest status of society.
- upthrust** the upward force of a liquid or gas.
- aerodynamics** the way air moves things around.
- surface area** the size of the visible face of an object.
- Suffragettes** protestors who sought to gain the vote for women.
- campaign** work in an organized and active way towards a goal.
- Great Depression** the financial and industrial slump of 1929.
- stock crash** sudden dramatic decline of stock prices

Class within society

British society was generalised into three key classes during this time:

- **Upper class** - the most wealthy in society, this included the Aristocracy
- **Middle class** - the term developed in the early 1900's to describe wealthy professionals typically working in positions such as managers and senior civil servants. Not upper class, but above the peasants.
- **Lower class** - the poor and manual workers, generally called the working class.

Class divides affected most aspects of life in the early 20th Century, from the shops and facilities available to them, to the way people travelled. Even the mighty Titanic was divided up into sections for the different classes of people. The treatment of people on board was directly linked to their social status on land. This even dictated who would be given access to the life rafts when disaster struck.

The scientific discoveries of the early 20th Century revolutionised life for the people of Britain.

From medical discoveries to the development of the aeroplane, Science was driving developments that would impact on the future of our world. Notable people such as Albert Einstein and the Wright Brothers were pioneers. But things were not all good. In 1929, the New York Stock Market crashed with global consequences.