

National Curriculum History

Develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
 Know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework
 Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.
 Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.
 Ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.
 Understand ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.
 Learn about - changes within living memory.
 Look at aspects of change in national life and events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally
 Learn about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements,
 Learn to compare aspects of life in different periods
 significant historical events, people and places in their own locality e.g. related to the History of the School.

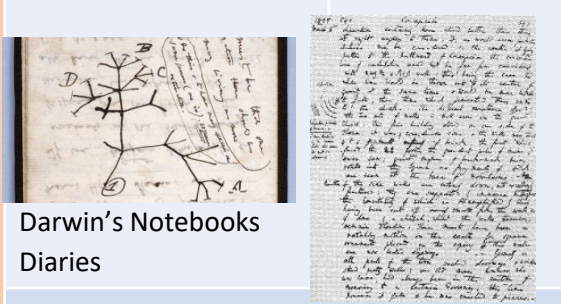
National Curriculum - Geography

Place Knowledge
 Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country.
Human and Physical Geography
 Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.
 Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.
Geographical skills and fieldwork
 Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage

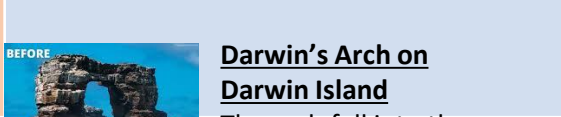
Artefacts



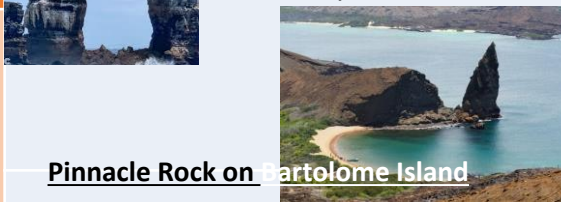
Darwin's Sketches



Darwin's Notebooks Diaries



Darwin's Arch on Darwin Island
 The arch fell into the sea in May 2021.



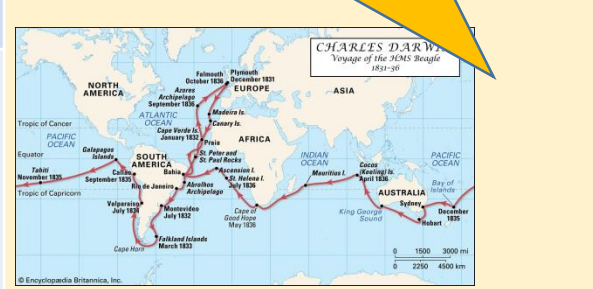
Pinnacle Rock on Bartolome Island



The Galapagos Islands
 Isabella is the largest island.

Cause and Effect

How did Charles Darwin's findings help our knowledge today?



Map of Darwin's Voyage around the world.

What happens when a volcano erupts?

How did erupting volcanoes create the Galapagos Islands?

What has happened to Darwin's Arch? Why?

Vocabulary

Cabin – the part of a ship, below deck, where the crew sleep
Circumnavigate – to travel all the way around the world
Equator – the imaginary line that marks the middle of the earth. It is hotter nearer the equator
Globe – a 3D representation of the world
Human Feature – a landmark that has been made by people
Map – a 2D picture representation of the world
Naturalist – a person who studies nature and the natural world
Observe – to look at closely and in detail
Physical Feature – a natural feature of the world
Sketch – a detailed pencil drawing that represents an object or living thing
Specimen – an individual plant, animal or rock used as an example
Volcano – a mountain or hill from which lava erupts
Voyage – a long journey ,usually by sea



1864

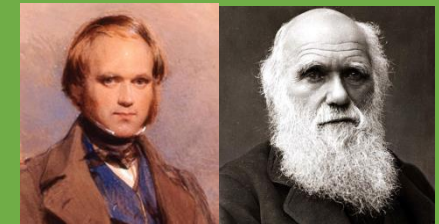
Chronology



**Key Learning: When did this event happen? Darwin - Beyond Living Memory – 1831 – nearly 200 years ago
Attenborough – Within living memory 1954**

- What do we already know about explorers? Who was Charles Darwin? Where was he born and where did he go to school?**
Charles Darwin was born in Shrewsbury in 1831. He went to Shrewsbury School for Boys'. His father wanted him to be a doctor but Darwin was interested in animals and he wanted to be a naturalist and an explorer. Locate Shrewsbury and Hallaton on a map of the UK.
- Where did Darwin travel on his famous voyage? How long did the voyage take? How did he travel? How might we travel now?**
Charles Darwin circumnavigated the world on a ship called the HMS Beagle. The voyage took 5 years. He spent 5 weeks on the Galapagos Islands, observing rocks and new species of plants and animals. Locate the Galapagos Islands on a map of the world and follow Darwin's route. Write some facts about Darwin's Voyage.
- There were no cameras, mobile phones or internet 200 year ago so how did people like Darwin share their findings with the rest of the world?**
Darwin was a very good artist and he drew sketches of all the animals, plants and rocks that he found. He also wrote descriptions of them in his notebooks. He also collected specimens of some of his findings and brought them home in barrels on the HMS Beagle. Sketch some of the Galapagos animals that Darwin found then write an entry in your notebook.
- How are the Galapagos Islands different to Hallaton? How were did the Galapagos Islands form?**
Physical Features – there are volcanoes and many different type of plants and animals. The islands are formed from volcanic rock.
- Who was John Edmonstone and why was he important to Charles Darwin?**
John Edmonstone lived as a slave on a plantation in Guyana, South America. He came to England with Charles Edmonstone, the plantation owner and went to work at Edinburgh University where he taught Charles Darwin how to preserve his specimens.
- Who is David Attenborough and why is he important? How does David Attenborough share his findings with the rest of the world today?** David Attenborough is local to Hallaton, he was born in Leicester and went to college there. He is a famous naturalist of today and cares about our world and the animals that live here. Attenborough makes television programmes like Blue Planet to teach us about the world and share his knowledge. He first appeared on television in 1954. David Attenborough visited the Galapagos Islands in 1978.

Key People

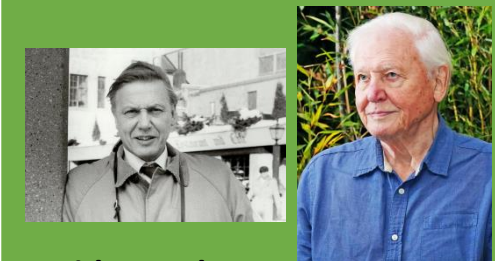


Charles Darwin



John Edmonstone

Captain Robert Fitzroy



David Attenborough