

National Curriculum History	Artefacts		Cause and Effect	Vocabulary
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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.

Pupils should be taught about:

- *changes within living memory.

Look at aspects of change in national life,

- *events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally e.g. the Great Fire of London,
- *the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements,
- *compare aspects of life in different periods

significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.



Race to the South Pole-
Why did Scott fail?

How Did Ernest Shackleton save his men

Who was Matthew Henson?



Captain Robert Scott – British Polar explorer

Roald Amundsen - Norwegian explorer . First man to reach the South Pole

Tom Crean
Polar explorer with Scott and Shackleton

Terra Nova – Scott’s last ship

Sir Ernest Shackleton – Irish Polar Explorer who rescued his men after losing their ship.

Endurance – Shackleton’s Ship that was lost in the ice.

James Caird – the lifeboat Shackleton used

Pack Ice- solid, frozen ice

Ice Floes small floating icebergs

Matthew Henson
African American , possibly the first man to reach the North Pole

Key Learning; Finding out about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Events that are significant globally.

- 1** **Race to the South Pole- Why did Scott fail? Who was the first person to reach the South Pole?**
The Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen and his team were the first people to reach the South Pole. Robert Falcon Scott tried to get there before him, but his mechanical sledges and ponies failed in the snow. The Norwegian team took a different route and were luckier with the weather. They also learnt a lot from the Inuits, they used Inuit sledges and wore Inuit-style clothing.
- 2** **Who was Ernest Shackleton? How did his men survive? What decisions did he have to make?**
Ernest Shackleton led an expedition aiming to be the first people to cross Antarctica. His ship, Endeavor got trapped in Ice and his men had to abandon it. He led his men to safety ensuring their survival, making some tough decisions along the way.
- 3** **Who was Matthew Henson? Why were his achievements not recognised ?**
Matthew Henson was an African American explorer who accompanied Robert Peary on seven voyages to the Arctic over a period of nearly 23 years. They spent a total of 18 years on expeditions together. He is best known for his participation in the 1908–1909 expedition that claimed to have reached the geographic North Pole on April 6, 1909. Henson said he was the first of their party to reach the pole. His achievement wasn't recognized
- 4** **Who was Nelson Mandela? How did he change the world?**
Nelson Mandela fought for freedom and equality in South Africa. In 1948, the South African government introduced a system known as 'apartheid'. Apartheid was a system that forced black and white people to lead separate lives. They went to different schools, lived in different areas, and couldn't even sit together on public transport. Nelson spent 27 years in prison before people realized that he was right and things changed. Now South Africa is known as a Rainbow Nation, where people from all different tribes live in harmony together.