Year 1- Kingfishers

History - How was Mary Anning's trip to the beach the start of a 'new beginning?'





What I should already know : The children will know that dinosaurs were on the earth a long time ago.

Enquiry Questions • Why do we remember Mary Anning? • What were the ups and downs of Mary Anning's life? • What was Mary like and what made her so special? • What did others think of Mary Anning? • How do we know that Mary really did do all these clever things? • What could we do to make Mary Anning more famous? Mary Anning Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter. She was born on 21st May 1799 in Lyme Regis, Dorset. As a child, Mary's father took her and her brother to the beach every day. They spent hours looking for fossils. He taught her how to get the fossils out of the rock by carefully chipping the rock away from the fossil using a hammer and chisel	Key VocabularyCentury - a period of a hundred years that is used when stating a date.For example, the 19th century was the period from 1801 to 1900.Chisel - A hand tool with a long blade.Coast - an area of land that is next to the sea.Dinosaurs - large reptiles which lived in prehistoric times.Discovery - If someone makes a discovery, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.Extinct - no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place.Existed - was present in the world as a real thing.Fossil - a special rock that holds the remains of creatures that lived millions of years agoInfluential - a lot of importance over people or events,Jurassic Coast - the name of the coast where Mary Anning made a lot of her discoveries. It is in the south of England.Palaeontology - the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth.Prehistoric - the time in history before any information was written down.Reptile - a group of cold-blooded animals which have skins covered with small hard plates called scales and lay eggs. Snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are reptiles.Scientist - someone who has studied science and whose job is to teach or do research in science.Search - to try and find something by looking or otherwise seeking and carefully and thoroughlySkeleton - the framework of bones in your body.Vertebrate - a creature which has a spine. Mammals, birds,	Historical Skills Pupils will: 1) develop an awareness of the past using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. 2) know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. 3) use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. 4) will ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key events. 5) understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.
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Mary met a fossil expert called Elizabeth Philpot. She became even more interested in fossil hunting. Mary sketched and studied the fossils. She went on to make many amazing discoveries, which included the first complete fossils of: • an ichthyosaur • a plesiosaur • a pterosaur People travelled from all over the country to see Mary's discoveries. She opened a small shop and sold fossils, stones and shells. She died in 1847 but is remembered as one of the greatest fossil hunters ever.	 today, yesterday, tomorrow, the present, the past, the future, day, week, month, calendar, long ago, old, new, parent, grandparent, great grandparent, memory, remember, historians Year One year, ancient, timeline, decade, century, ancient, modern, date order, similar, different, living memory, grandparents' time, the older generation, opinion, artefact, What?, When?, Museum 			
		What came next? George Stephenson built the Rocket in 1829 - the most advanced steam locomotive of its day. Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1829 - the most advanced steam Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1829 - the most advanced steam Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1829 - the most advanced steam Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1829 - the most advanced steam Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1829 - the most advanced steam Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1829 - the most advanced steam Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1829 - the most advanced steam Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1829 - the most advanced steam Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1829 - the most advanced steam Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1837 and the Victorian age began. Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1837 and the Victorian age began. Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1837 and the Victorian age began. Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1837 and the Victorian age began. Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1837 and the Victorian age began. Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1837 and the Victorian age began. Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1837 and the Victorian age began. Image: Stephenson built the Rocket in 1837 and the Victorian age began. Image: Stephensot in the Victo		
Links to other areas of the Curriculum: Literacy - We're Going on a Dinosaur Hunt Science - Why would a dinosaur not make a good pet?				