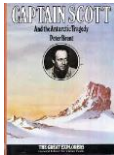

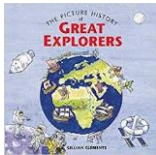
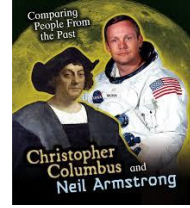
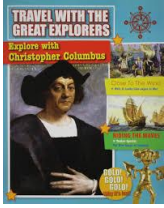
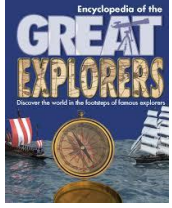
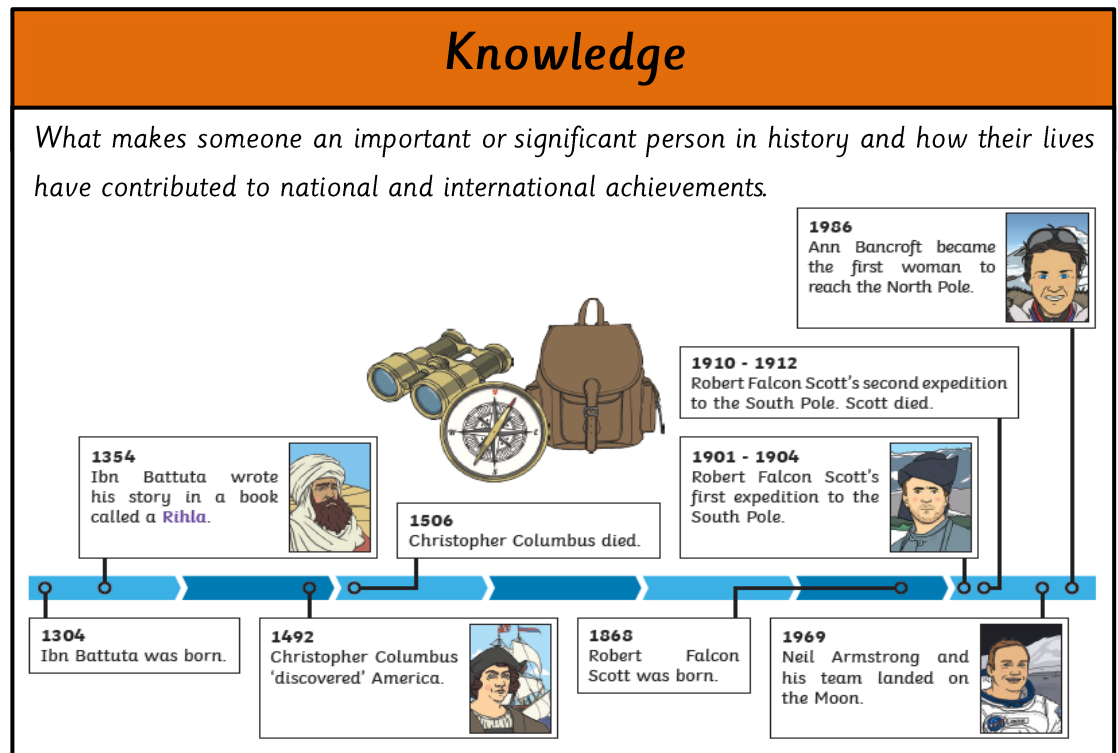


History – Year 2 – spring 2 – Great Explorers

Vocabulary	Meaning
Antarctica	The continent around the South Pole.
bazaar	An area of small shops and people selling goods of the same type.
explorer	Someone who travels to places where no one has ever been in order to find out what is there.
expedition	A long, organized trip for a particular purpose, or the people, vehicles, or ships making such a trip.
frostbite	Injury to someone caused by severe cold, usually to their toes, fingers, ears, or nose.
legacy	Something that is a part of your history or that remains from an earlier time.
merchant	A person whose job is to buy and sell products in large amounts, especially by trading with other countries.
memorial	Something that is built in order to remind people of an important past event or of a famous person who has died.
Native Americans	A group of people who were living in North and South America before the Europeans arrived.
possessions	The state of having or owning something.
Rihla	A journey or voyage and a written account of the journey or voyage.
significant	Large or important enough to have an effect or to be noticed.

Skills
Ask and enquire using books, photographs and technology.
Recall and remember the context of the explorers' journeys.
Make links to other significant people and talk about your learning.

Books
     



What I should be able to do and know now.

Knowledge

Where to find the United Kingdom on a map.

What significant means.

The difference between a country and a continent.

Name significant people from the Great Fire of London and the Crimean War.

Know what a non-fiction book is and how it can help our learning.

Skills

Place events in chronological [date] order.

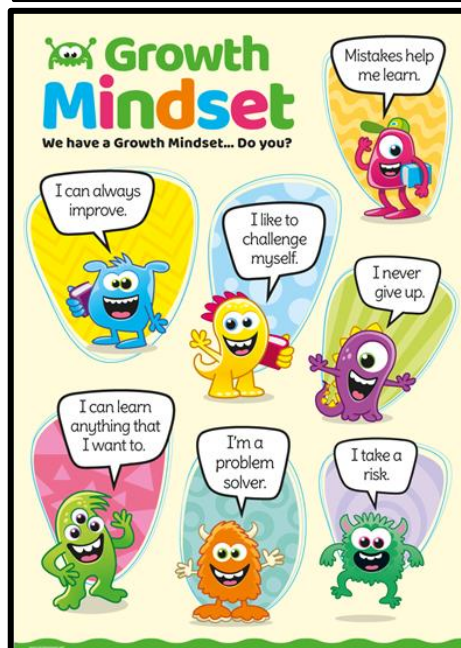
Ask questions about the past.

Know some ways we can find out about the past.

Use vocabulary related to the passing of time – before, after, a long time ago, past.

Read and recall non-fiction text.

Growth Mindset Strategies



What I will be learning

1. Why a person from history is a significant individual.
2. Why explorers became significant individuals.
3. What challenges are faced by explorers?
4. Who is a modern day explorer?
5. The similarities and differences between the explorers.

What I will know and be able to do at the end of the topic.

Who is a significant person in our life?

My family and friends are significant people to me.

Who was Ibn Battuta?

Ibn Battuta was born in 1304. He was a great explorer. He spent nearly 30 years travelling. It is thought that he travelled over 78,000 miles visiting the equivalent of 44 modern countries. In 1354, he wrote down what happened on his journey in a Rihla.

Who was Christopher Columbus?

Christopher Columbus was born in 1451. He was a sailor and he became famous for finding the 'Americas' in 1492. He died in 1506.

Why is Neil Armstrong famous?

Neil Armstrong is famous for being the first human being to set foot on the Moon in 1969. He was born in 1930 and died in 2012.

Who was Robert Falcon Scott?

Captain Robert Falcon Scott was an officer in the Royal Navy. He led two expeditions to Antarctica, the first from 1901 – 1904. The second expedition started in 1910 and he reached the pole in January 1912. The team all died on the journey back.

Are there any explorers now?

Ann Bancroft is a modern explorer. In 1986, she became the first woman to reach the North Pole on foot and by sled. It took the team of six 56 days to get there. In 2001, Ann and a Norwegian adventurer called Liz Arnesen became the first women to ski across Antarctica.

Name other significant historical people

Samuel Pepys [Great Fire of London], Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole [nurses in the Crimean War].