



Explorers! (Page 1)

1. Can I **place** important Explorers (and their achievements) on a timeline?

- **Vocab:** historian, chronological order, timeline, place (on a timeline) explorer, achievement,
- **Prior Learning (Spring Term):** Placed important people's achievements on a timeline (Rachel Yankey, Nelson Mandela, Alexander Graham Bell)
- Recap: last term, children looked at important people in history and their achievements that have impacted the future (Nelson Mandela, Rachel Yankey and Alexander Graham Bell)
- Recap that, as historians, a timeline can help us to know when key events in history took place
- Know that many things in history happened a long time ago
- Know that a timeline helps historians to work out when events happened and we can place events on a timeline when we know the date they happened.
- Know that this term, children will be learning about Explorers in history
- Know that an explorer is a person who finds and investigates a new place.
- Know that this term, children will learning about 4 Explorers:
 - **Christopher Columbus** (1492)– Explored/discovered Americas
 - **James Cook** (1760s)– Sailed the Pacific Ocean and landed in New Zealand and Australia
 - **Amelia Earhart** (1932)– first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean
 - **Neil Armstrong** (1969)– Apollo 11 mission: first person on the Moon
- **Chronology:** Place (with dates) important achievements on a timeline. language 'a long time ago'

3. Can I **understand that historians have different views** about Captain James Cook?

- **Vocab:** historian, interpretation, opinion, positive, negative
- **Prior Learning (Spring Term):** different interpretations/opinions of Nelson Mandela's achievements
- Recap: key facts about Cook (lesson 2)
- Know that people's actions in history can be good (positive) and bad (negative)
- Know that historians can have different opinions on an event or person in history. This is called interpretation
- **Know why historians have positive views of Captain James Cook:**
 - He was a brave explorer who sailed to places far away.
 - He made very good maps so other sailors could travel safely.
 - He helped people learn more about the world.
 - He discovered new plants and animals and shared them with scientists.
- **Know why historians have negative views of Captain James Cook:**
 - When Cook visited places like Australia, he claimed land for Britain even though people already lived there.
 - His journeys led to changes that hurt people living there, like losing land and new diseases.
 - Some people think he was not fair to the people he met.
- **Interpretations of History:** Understand that people/historians can have different opinions

2. Can I explain **why Christopher Columbus and Captain James Cook are remembered as important explorers?**

- **Vocab:** historian, significance/significant, ocean, voyage, remembered
- **Prior Learning (Spring Term):** Significance of Nelson Mandela in history
- **Know key facts about Christopher Columbus:(1451–1506)**
 - A man who lived a long time ago (over 500 years ago).
 - He wanted to find a quicker way to sail to Asia.
 - He sailed across a big ocean called the Atlantic.
 - His journey made more people start exploring the world
- **Know key facts about James Cook (1728–1779):**
 - A man who lived about 250 years ago.
 - He was very good at sailing and making maps.
 - He sailed to places far away, like Australia and New Zealand.
 - He helped people learn more about the world and the oceans.
 - His maps made it easier for other sailors to travel safely.
- Know that, as historians, we must think about what makes someone important/significant in history. Did their actions change history? Are they still remembered? Did they achieve something rare?
- As historians, **we know Columbus is significant because:**
 - He reached islands in the Caribbean. People in Europe had never been there before.
 - His voyages started a time when people from Europe explored and settled in the Americas.
 - He is remembered because his journey changed how people understood the world.
- As historians, **we know Cook is significant because:**
 - He created maps of Australia and New Zealand so others could find them
 - He is remembered because he helped people learn more about the world and made very accurate maps.
- **Historical Significance:** learn about famous people and events. Explore why people are remembered today

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4. Can I use sources (photos) to help find out about Amelia Earhart?

- **Vocab:** historian, historical enquiry, source, fly solo, propellor, cockpit, pilot,
- **Prior Learning (Spring Term):** used pictures to understand how phones have developed
- Know that Amelia Earhart (approx. 100 years) is more recent than C. Columbus (600 years ago) and J. Cook (250 years ago)
- Know Amelia Earhart is known as an 'explorer of the air' as...
 - she was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean as a passenger (in 1928)
 - 4 years later (1932), she was the first woman to fly solo (by herself) across the Atlantic Ocean from Canada to Northern Ireland in her red aeroplane
 - in 1937 while trying to fly solo around the world she disappeared (and never found)
- Know that these are photos of Amelia Earhart taken in 1930s (see below).
- Know that photos are historical sources
- Know that as historians we can see important information from these sources (photos):

Photo 1:

- Amelia is standing in front of the plane suggesting this is the plane she flies
- It is a large plane with letters/number on the tail and wings;
- The plane has a propeller and it looks older compared to modern planes;
- The photo is black and white, suggesting it was taken a long time ago

Photo 2:

- Amelia is sitting in the cockpit and smiling, which shows she enjoys flying and exploring
- Amelia is wearing a large, padded jacket and protective headgear with goggles. These are pilot's clothes.

- **Historical Enquiry:** use sources (photos) to find answers

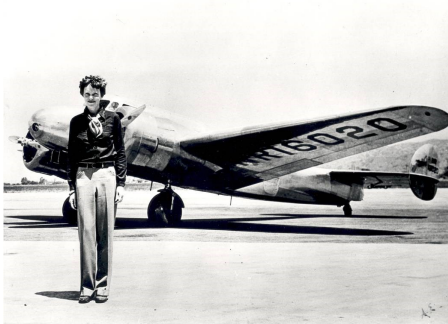


Photo 1



Photo 2

5. Can I explain why Amelia Earhart wanted to fly across the Atlantic and what happened as a result?

- **Vocab:** historian, cause, consequence
- **Prior Learning (Spring Term):** cause and consequence of Nelson Mandela's fight for equality (equal rights)
- **Why did she want to fly across the Atlantic? (Causes):**
 - **Amelia Earhart loved flying:** She took her first flying lesson in 1921 and was determined to become a pilot.
 - **She wanted to break records:** She aimed to show that women could do what men did in aviation.
 - **She planned a daring flight across the Atlantic Ocean:** At the time, very few people had flown across the Atlantic, and no woman had done it alone.
- **What happened as a result? (Consequences):**
 - **She became world-famous:** Newspapers and radio celebrated her achievement in 1932.
 - **She inspired other women:** Many women began to believe they could do jobs that were usually for men.
 - **Air travel became more popular:** Her flights showed that long-distance air travel was possible and exciting.
- **Her disappearance caused mystery and exploration:** When she vanished in 1937, people searched for her for years, and her story is still remembered today.
- **Cause and Consequence:** Understand that actions can impact the future



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6. Can I **sequence** the main events of Neil Armstrong's moon landing?

- **Vocab:** historian, chronological order, timeline, sequence,
- **Prior Learning (lesson 1):** place important explorers on a timeline
- Recap (lesson 1) that Neil Armstrong is recent than C. Columbus, J. Cook and A. Earhart
- Know that a timeline helps historians to know when things in history happened
- Know that a sequence is when we put events in the correct order and is important in history.
- Know that Neil Armstrong is an explorer because he was the first person to walk on the moon
- Know that the moon landing was in 1969 (55 years go).
- Know the main events of the moon landing:
 - Neil Armstrong travels to space in Apollo 11.
 - The spacecraft orbits the Moon.
 - The Lunar Module (Eagle) separates from the main spacecraft.
 - Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin land on the Moon.
 - Neil Armstrong steps onto the Moon and says, "That's one small step for man..."
 - They collect Moon rocks and take photos.
 - They return to the spacecraft and travel back to Earth.
 - Apollo 11 lands safely in the ocean.
- **Chronology:** Sequence events of moon landing on a timeline

8. Can I explain **what has changed and what has stayed the same** when exploring the world?

- **Vocab:** historian, change, continuity,
- **Prior Learning (Spring Term):** Change and continuity following Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone
- Know that as historians, we will look at what has changed and stayed the same for explorers between the time of Christopher Columbus 250 years ago, and Neil Armstrong more recently.
- **Continuity (What stayed the same)**
 - **Explorers are curious:** Both Columbus and Armstrong wanted to find out more about places people didn't know much about.
 - **They were brave:** Both had to travel far into the unknown.
 - **They used transport:** Columbus had ships; Armstrong had a spacecraft. Both needed special vehicles to explore.
- **Change (What is different)**
 - **Where they explored:** Columbus explored across the ocean to find new lands. Armstrong explored space and walked on the Moon.
 - **How they travelled:** Columbus used wooden sailing ships powered by wind. Armstrong used a rocket and a spacecraft powered by engines.
 - **What they wore:** Columbus wore normal clothes for his time. Armstrong wore a space suit to survive on the Moon.
 - **Communication:** Columbus had no phones or radios. Armstrong spoke to Earth from the Moon using technology.
- **Continuity and Change:** Identify what has changed and what has stayed the same

7. Can I **compare the similarities and differences** in the journeys of James Cook and Neil Armstrong?

- **Vocab:** historian, compare, similarity, difference,
- **Prior Learning (Spring Term):** compared similarities and differences between Rachel Yankey's experience as a footballer and women players today
- Know that, as historians, it is important we know what is the same and what is different between events and people in history
- Know that James Cook was 250 years ago and Neil Armstrong was 50 years ago, so a lot could have changed with exploring in the time between the two explorers.
- **Similarities:**
 - **Both were explorers:** James Cook explored new parts of the world, and Neil Armstrong explored space.
 - **They went somewhere new:** Cook sailed to places people in Europe had never seen before. Armstrong went to the Moon, where no one had walked before.
 - **They needed special transport:** Cook used a big sailing ship called the *Endeavour*. Armstrong used a rocket and a spacecraft called *Apollo 11*.
 - **They worked in a team:** Cook had sailors and helpers on his ship. Armstrong had astronauts and scientists helping him.
 - **They made history:** People still remember their journeys because they were very important.
- **Differences:**
 - **When they lived:** Cook lived over 250 years ago (in the 1700s). Armstrong lived about 50 years ago (in the 1900s).
 - **Where they went:** Cook went across the oceans to find new lands. Armstrong went far into space to land on the Moon.
 - **How they travelled:** Cook sailed slowly on water in a wooden ship. Armstrong flew very fast in a metal rocket.
 - **What they wore:** Cook wore normal clothes for his time. Armstrong wore a big white space suit to keep him safe.
 - **What they saw:** Cook saw islands, beaches, and people. Armstrong saw rocks, craters, and no people at all
- **Similarity and Difference:** Compare past and more modern exploring