

?Who were the great change makers?



Yr 1 People– Who changed the world ?



Yr 2 Power– Why did the world change ?



Yr 1 Place in History– What changes can I see today?



Yr 2 Purpose– How did they change the world?

Key Knowledge Focus

Year 1

Samuel Pepys 1633–1703

- ⇒ Samuel Pepys was **famous for his diary**. It's an amazing historical document that details the main events in Restoration England, including the Great Plague of 1665-1666 and the Great Fire of London of 1666. The diary by which Pepys is chiefly known was kept between his 27th and 36th years (1660 and 1669). The diary is very interesting for historians as a source to find out about how people lived in the 17th century
- ⇒ Samuel Pepys was born in London in 1633.
- ⇒ He went to Cambridge University.
- ⇒ He could speak French and read Latin.
- ⇒ He was a Member of Parliament (MP) and he worked for the Royal Navy.

We saw the fire as only one entire arch of fire from this to the other side of the bridge, and in a bow up the hill for an arch of above a mile long: it made me weep to see it. The churches, houses, and all on fire and flaming at once; and a horrid noise the flames made, and the cracking of houses at their ruine.

- ⇒ Pepys rose to be one of the most important men of his day, becoming England's earliest secretary of the Admiralty and serving in his time as member of Parliament, president of the Royal Society
- ⇒ He was the trusted confidant both of Charles II, and of James II.

Key Vocabulary

Topic

Diary monarch
Reign Empire
Evolution
rights

Skill

Compare
Now then
Timeline past
Order similarities
Differences

Key Figures

Rosa Parks Florence Nightingale
Martin Luther King Charles Darwin
Queen Victoria
Elizabeth 1st Samuel Pepys
Guy Fawkes

Links



Georgians ,& Victorians
Modern History

Florence Nightingale 1820=1910

- ⇒ Florence Nightingale was a pioneer in the field of nursing. She improved the care of sick and wounded soldiers. She also made nursing a respectable career for women.
- ⇒ In 1854 the Crimean War broke out between the Russians and the Turks, the French, and the British. Nightingale traveled to Turkey with a group of nurses to help the sick and wounded British soldiers. She found terrible conditions in the military hospital in Turkey. Medical supplies were low. The hospital was dirty and filled with rats and fleas.
- ⇒ Nightingale took control and was soon running the hospital. She made sure it was clean and well supplied.
- ⇒ In 1860 she formed the Nightingale School for Nurses. It was the first school in the world that trained women to be professional nurses. Nightingale died in London on August 13, 1910.

Charles Darwin 1809-1882

- ⇒ Charles Darwin was an English scientist who studied nature. He is known for his theory of evolution by natural selection. According to this theory, all living things are struggling to survive. The living things that have the most helpful traits for their environment tend to survive. These living things then pass along their helpful traits to their young. In this way, animals change, or evolve, over hundreds of years. He described his ideas in his important book, *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859).
- ⇒ In 1831 Darwin joined an expedition to explore the coasts of South America. On December 27, 1831, Darwin and the others set sail on the HMS Beagle. Darwin's goal was to study the natural history of the areas they were to explore. The

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observations he made during the five-year trip led him to wonder how new species developed. To explain this process Darwin formed his theory of natural selection.

Rosa Parks 1913-2005

- ⇒ In the face of racism, Rosa decided to make a stand for what was right. Together with her husband Raymond, she joined the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP), working towards putting an end to discrimination and segregation.
- ⇒ But it was on the 1 December 1955 that Rosa truly sparked change. After a long day at work, Rosa boarded the bus home and took a seat. At that time in Montgomery, seats at the front of buses were reserved for white passengers, and the seats at the back for black passengers.
- ⇒ on **13 November 1956** their efforts were finally rewarded. After **381 days** of boycotting the buses, the **Supreme Court** ruled that Alabama’s racial segregation laws were ‘unconstitutional’ – meaning they weren’t valid and should not be recognised. In light of such a wonderful victory, Rosa became known as **“the mother of the civil rights movement”**.

Year 2

Martin Luther King

- ⇒ Martin Luther King Jr was born in the United States of America to African American parents. At birth he was named Michael King, but his father later changed his name to Martin Luther King Jr.
- ⇒ When Martin Luther King was growing up, life was hard for African Americans. The Southern United States operated under the ‘Jim Crow laws’ that kept black and white people separated in what was called ‘segregation’. Black people had different schools, toilets and even sections of the bus to white people. They were also denied the right to vote in elections.
- ⇒ Martin Luther King had his first experience of segregation at just six years old, when he was told he

wasn’t allowed to play with his white friend anymore – his friend’s father wouldn’t allow it!

- ⇒ His first major role in the Civil Rights Movement came in 1955, after an African American lady – Rosa Parks – was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man on a bus. This sparked outrage in the African American community and Martin helped to organise a boycott of the city’s buses. After 381 days of protest, a court finally ruled that such segregation laws should no longer be recognised.
- ⇒ In 1963, Martin gave his famous “I Have a Dream” speech, at a famous rally named ‘March on Washington.’ Over 250,000 people gathered in the country’s capital to hear Martin and other activists speak about the importance of civil rights. It has become one of the most famous speeches in history and focuses on Martin’s dream of a society where black people and white people live together in harmony.
- ⇒ In 1964 – 99 years after the abolition of slavery – the Civil Rights Act was passed, outlawing racial segregation and discrimination in the USA.
- ⇒ In October 1964, Martin won the Nobel Peace Prize!
- ⇒ Martin Luther King Jr was assassinated in 1968 in Tennessee, where he had given a speech the day before. Martin Luther King Jr is remembered for his tireless work during the Civil Rights Movement and his dream that one day everyone would be treated as equals.

Elizabeth 1st

- ⇒ Elizabeth I was Queen of England and Ireland from 17th November 1558 to 24th March 1603. She’s regarded as one of the greatest monarchs of England.
- ⇒ Born 7th September 1533, Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. Henry already had a daughter, Mary – Elizabeth’s half-sister – with his first wife Catherine of Aragon.
- ⇒ When Henry VIII died, he left his nine-year-old son, King

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Edward VI, to rule England – quite a big job for a little boy! But after Edward’s untimely death, Henry’s eldest daughter, **Mary I**, reigned until she died in **1558**.

- ⇒ Elizabeth proved to be a very different ruler to her older half-sister, Mary, who had dealt out harsh punishments to those who disagreed with her attempts to restore England to Catholicism (the Roman Catholic faith) – earning her the nickname ‘Bloody Mary’.
- ⇒ During Elizabeth’s reign, she sought to return the country from Catholicism to Protestantism (another form of the Christian religion), like her father had done before her.
- ⇒ Many people in the 16th century believed that a woman wasn’t fit to rule, but Elizabeth was quick to prove them wrong! She could be as cunning and ruthless a leader as any king who came before her, and she was a strong, formidable leader.
- ⇒ Elizabeth’s reign is looked back on as a ‘Golden Age’ in British history. It was a time of great exploration by men such as Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh, who discovered new lands and set up new colonies overseas. Poetry, music and literature flourished, and London opened its first theatres. Playwrights such as William Shakespeare were hugely popular, especially with the Queen, who attended the first performance of Shakespeare’s ‘A Midsummer Night’s Dream’.

Guy Fawkes

- ⇒ Guy Fawkes was a British soldier who was involved in a plan to attack the Parliament and King James I. The plan was known as the Gunpowder Plot. Fawkes and the others were stopped before they could carry out the plan.
- ⇒ Fawkes was born in York, England, in 1570. He belonged to an important Yorkshire family. As a young man he

became a Roman Catholic.

- ⇒ At the time, there were many conflicts between Protestants and Roman Catholics. The Protestant Church of England was the official religion, and Roman Catholics felt that they were mistreated by the government. Roman Catholics angered by James’s refusal to grant more religious toleration to Catholics. They apparently hoped that the confusion that would follow the murder of the king, his ministers, and the members of Parliament would provide an opportunity for the English Catholics to take over the country.
- ⇒ The plotters rented a cellar under the palace, and Fawkes planted many barrels of gunpowder there. But the plot was discovered. Fawkes was arrested on November 4, 1605.

Queen Victoria

- ⇒ Victoria was queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (1837–1901) and empress of India (1876–1901). Her reign was one of the longest in British history, and the Victorian Age was named for her.
- ⇒ Victoria became queen in 1837. She was 18 years old. The young queen learned about the British government from Lord Melbourne, the British prime minister (head of government).
- ⇒ A prime minister, named Benjamin Disraeli, became Victoria’s friend. Disraeli pleased Victoria in 1876 by making the British government a part owner of the Suez Canal. The canal was an important link between Europe and Asia. Disraeli pleased Victoria even more by giving her the title of empress of India in 1876.
- ⇒ In **1887** the British people had a big celebration called the Golden Jubilee to honor her 50 years as queen. Ten years later they had another big celebration called the Diamond Jubilee.
- ⇒ On January 22, 1901, Victoria died at age 81
- ⇒ Queen Victoria is associated with Britain's great age of industrial expansion, economic progress and, especially, empire. At her death, it was said, Britain had a worldwide empire on which the sun never set.

Key Vocabulary**Topic**

Travel Explore
Discovery
Expedition
Voyage
Invention

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