

Year 5 Autumn 1 Who was the greatest world explorer?

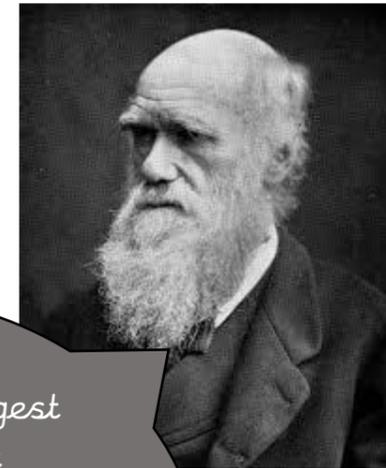
Captain James Cook	Mary Kingsley	Marko Polo
		
James Cook was born on 7 th Nov 1728 in Yorkshire.	Mary Kingsley was born in Islington on October 13th 1862	Marco Polo was a merchant explorer born in Venice, <u>Italy</u> in on September 15 th 1254.
In 1755 he joined the Royal Navy in North America where he learnt to chart coastal waters.	Mary arrived at Sao Paulo de Luanda in Angola on August 1893.	He started his first trip to Asia in 1271 at the age of 17 years. He travelled to the Mongol empire in <u>China</u> with his father and uncle. Their journey took around four years, they arrived in 1274.
He was promoted to Lieutenant for what would be his first voyage on the HMS Endeavour.	Kingsley returned in 1895 in order to study cannibal tribes. She travelled by canoe up the Ogowe River where she collected specimens of formerly unknown fish.	He stayed in China for 17 years with his father and uncle and became an ambassador for the Pope taking messages to Kublai Kahn the Emperor of China.
In 1769 Cook arrived in Tahiti to observe Venus pass in front of the sun, a rare event only visible in the Southern Hemisphere.	Kingsley first book about her experiences, <i>Travels in West Africa</i> (1897) was an immediate best-seller.	He introduced Europe to the concept of paper currency and some animals like Chow Chows, musk deer etc.
In 1770 Cook discovered Australia and sailed along the length of Australia's Eastern coast and claimed it for Britain naming it New South Wales.	On the outbreak of the <u>Boer War</u> , Kingsley volunteered to work as a nurse treating people with typhoid fever.	In 1295 he returned to Venice in 1295, after 24 long years.
In 1772 Cook set out on another voyage to the Southern Continent. His two ships sailed close to the Antarctic coast but were forced to sail back due to the cold.	Mary Kingsley died on 3rd June, 1900. As requested just before her death, Mary Kingsley was buried at sea.	1298 There was a conflict going on between Venice and Genoa. Marco Polo joined the Venetian army and he was captured and put in a jail for about 1 year.
Cook returned to England in 1775.	Famous for exploring West and central Africa.	In prison Polo told his travel stories to Rustichello da Pisa who wrote all the stories under the name 'The Travels of Marco Polo'.
1776 Captain Cook's Third and Final Voyage to explore the northern Pacific and map extensive parts of North America and Alaska before being turned back by ice.	Victorian woman who was a pioneer explorer.	1307 a book about his journey was published in Europe and printed in three different languages: – French, Italian and Latin.
In 1779 Cook was killed by Hawaiians.	Wrote books and lectured on anthropology.	He died on January 8, 1324 and was buried in the Church of San Lorenzo in Venice.

Key Vocabulary	
Key Term	Definition
Cartographers	Men who made maps
Continent	A large area of land made of several countries. Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, North America, South America, and Antarctica
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the earth, an important line of latitude.
Explorer	Someone who travels to a place where very little is known, in order to discover what it is like there.
Oceans	Atlantic Ocean . Arctic Ocean . Indian Ocean . Pacific Ocean . Southern Ocean .
Merchant	A person who buys and sells goods
Tropic of Cancer	A major circle of latitude that runs north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	A major circle of latitude that runs south of the equator.
Latitude	Invisible Lines of latitude (also known as parallels) circle the Earth from east to west.
Longitude	Invisible lines which run north and south.

Year 5 Autumn 1 What kind of animals might these explorers have discovered? How are they suited to the environments in which they live?

Key Vocabulary	
Key Term	Definition
Vertebrate	An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column.
Invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone
Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that compromises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders.
Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young
Reptile	They are distinguished by having a dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled eggs on land and are cold-blooded.
Fish	breathe underwater using gills not lungs, live in water, have scales and fins, cold-blooded, lay many eggs.
Insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism
Life cycle	The series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction
Microorganism	A microscopic organism that may exist in a single cell or a colony of cells, especially a bacterium, virus, or fungus.
Carnivore	Carnivores eat mainly meat and hunt their prey. Wolves, tigers, lions, foxes and owls are carnivores.
Herbivore	Herbivores eat mainly plants. Herbivores include rabbits, donkeys, horses, cows, sheep, giraffes, elephants, goats, parrots and tortoises.
Omnivore	Omnivores eat a mixture of plants and meat. Pigs, hedgehogs, humans and bears are all omnivores.

Charles Darwin



Who is Charles Darwin?

Charles Darwin was a naturalist and evolutionary scientist, who lived from 1809-1882 and he is famous for travelling the world, investigating what makes animals and plants different and introducing the **theory of evolution**.

It's not the strongest of species that survives, nor is it the most inelegant that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.

The theory of Evolution

Evolution describes the **changes** that happen in the **same species**, living in the **same location**, over a **long time**.

Evolution does not describe people changing their bodies by exercise or dyeing their hair. Evolution happens over a much longer time and can only happen between parents and offspring through **inheritance**.

Adaptation

Adaptation is when animals and plants have **evolved** so that they have **adapted** to **survive** in their **environments**. For example, polar bears have a thick layer of blubber under their fur, to survive in the cold harsh **environment** of the Arctic. Whilst giraffes have long necks to reach the leaves on the trees. Some **environments** provide challenges yet some plants and animals have **adapted** to **survive**.

Not all **adaptations** are **advantageous**. One example is the dodo bird, which became **extinct** as it lost its ability to fly through **evolution**. Flying was unnecessary for the dodo as it lived for many years without any **predators**, until its island became uninhabitable. **Disadvantageous adaptations** that cause more harm than good are called **maladaptation**.

