

Why are historical figures significant?

In this unit of work the children will look at different historical figures and how their different stories impacted and changed history. These important figures include, Amy Johnson, William Wilberforce, Edith Cavell and Florence Nightingale.

In this unit children will:

- How values and beliefs change over time using different historical figures to see this.
- Why Amy Johnson's life is significant.
- To identify different opinions about William Wilberforce's work and how important has was in changing history.
- How to identify how historians and archaeologists collect evidence to determine what happened in history.
- Learn about the life of Florence Nightingale and how she impacted on health and medical conditions.

Key Vocabulary

Gypsy Moth – The plane Amy Johnson made her solo flight to Australia in.

solo - on own.

Australia- the country that Amy Johnson flew to on her trip.

Darwin – The place in Australia where Amy landed.

round trip – flying to a place and back again.

slavery – having someone doing things and jobs for you.

abolition – the act of ending something, eg. ending slavery.

Parliamentary campaign – something organised through the courts to make a decision.

Nurse - a person trained to care for ill people.

standards - a level of quality throughout.

British – someone who was born in Britain.

discrimination – to be unjust to someone because of their age, sex, race etc.

Prior Learning

Year 1 – Historical figures (Neil Armstrong)

Cross Curricular Links

Geography – map work

Literacy – historical recounts

Key Knowledge

- Amy Johnson was the first woman **pilot to fly solo** from England to **Australia (Darwin)**.
- On 26 May 1930, she completed the 11,000 mile **round-trip** from Croydon to the northern Australian city of **Darwin** in 19 days.
- Born on 24 August 1759 in Hull, England, **William Wilberforce** was the only son of Robert Wilberforce, a wealthy merchant, and his wife Elizabeth Bird.
- William Wilberforce was famous for leading the **Parliamentary Campaign** that led to the **abolition of slavery** in 1834.
- **Florence Nightingale** was born in Florence, Italy in 1820.
- **Nightingale** was **famous** for changing the way nurses were viewed during her time, raising the **standards** for nursing, and educating **nurses**.



- **Edith Cavell** was a **British nurse** born in 1865.
- She is celebrated for saving the lives of soldiers from both sides without **discrimination**.
- In 1915 **Cavell** was arrested for helping and caring for over 200 soldiers who escaped in WW1.

Key Questions

- Who invented the television?
- When did the World Cup start?
- Why was it called 'The Swinging Sixties'?