

GUY FAWKES 1570-1606

Guy Fawkes was a British soldier who was involved in a plan to attack the Parliament and King James 1. The plan was known as the Gunpowder Plot. Fawkes and the others were stopped before they could carry out the plan.



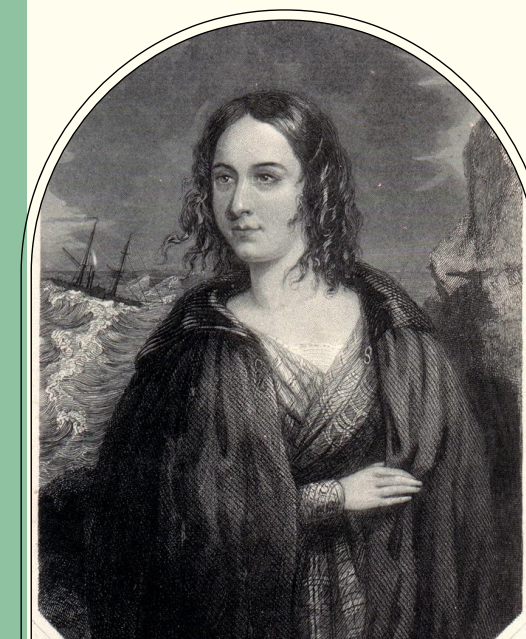
Today in Britain people remember the failure of the plot by celebrating Guy Fawkes day on November 5th.

Significant Historical Figures

Year 1

GRACE DARLING 1815 - 1842

Grace Darling achieved great fame for the part she played in the rescue of survivors from a wrecked merchant ship in 1838. Grace historically helped to rescue survivors from the Forfarshire,



a vessel travelling from hull to Dundee, which was wrecked on the Farne islands, off the coast of Northumberland.

SIR DAVID ATTENBOROUGH 1926-

David Attenborough has created television programmes about the natural world for more than 60 years. He was knighted in 1985.



Another honour for him has been in the naming of some extinct and living animal species.

LIONEL LUKIN 1742 - 1834

Lionel Lukin was born in Essex and is considered by many to have been the inventor of the lifeboat. He died in Hythe, Kent.

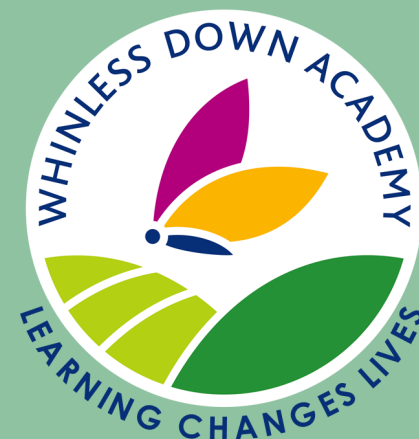


MARY SEACOLE 1805-1866

Mary was born in Kingston on the Caribbean island of Jamaica. In 1836, Mary married an English man called Edwin Seacole in her hometown of Kingston. But sadly, Edwin was a very sick man and died just a few years later, in 1844.



Following his death, Mary focussed on caring for sick people. In 1853 Mary went to the War Office in London to request to join Florence Nightingale and her team of nurses treating wounded and sick soldiers in the Crimea.



Significant Historical Figures

Year 2

CHOLITA CLIMBERS 2015-

The Cholita Climbers of Bolivia are a group of Aymara women who summit different mountains all throughout Latin America while wearing their traditional dresses.



They have gained recognition for their impressive mountaineering feats and for promoting women's empowerment and indigenous rights.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE 1820 - 1910

Florence Nightingale was a pioneer in the field of nursing. She improved the care of sick and wounded soldiers. She travelled to Turkey with a group of nurses to help wounded British soldiers.



She found terrible conditions in the military hospital in Turkey; medical supplies were low and the hospitals were dirty and filled with rats and fleas. Florence took control and cleaned up the hospitals.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS 1451 - 1506

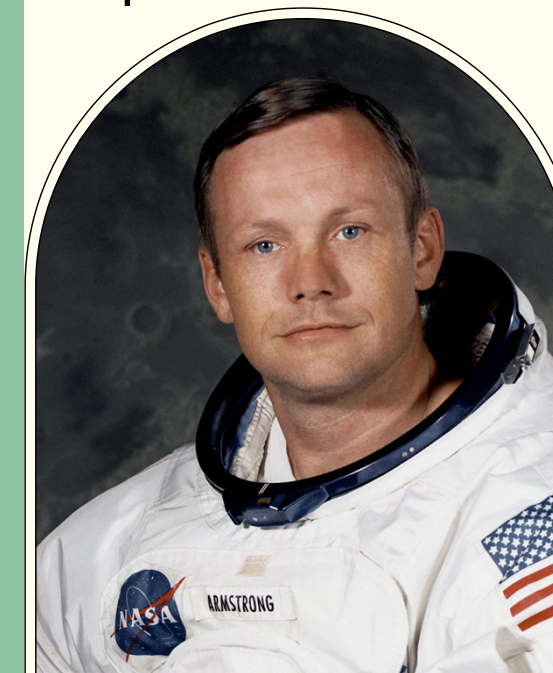
Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer who led expeditions across the Atlantic to discover the Americas.



His journeys marked the beginning of centuries of transatlantic colonisation.

NEIL ARMSTRONG 1930-2012

Neil Armstrong was the first human to walk on the moon during the NASA Apollo 11 mission on 20th July 1969. He completed the mission alongside co-pilots Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin and



Michael Collins. He famously said the phrase "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."



Significant Historical Figures

Year 3

MARY ANNING 1805-1866

Mary Anning was an English fossil collector, dealer, and palaeontologist who became known around the world for the discoveries she made in Jurassic marine fossil beds in

the cliffs along the English Channel at Lyme Regis in the county of Dorset in Southwest England.



HENGIST AND Horsa 400 AD - 455 AD

Hengist and Horsa were Germanic Warrior brothers who were said to have led the Angles, Saxons and Jutes in their supposed invasion of Britain in the 5th century.



Their arrival in Britain is seen as a significant moment in the country's history, as it marked the beginning of the Anglo-Saxon period and the eventual formation of England as a nation. Today, Hengist and Horsa are remembered as important figures in English folklore and are often depicted in art and literature.



Significant Historical Figures

Year 4

BOUDICA 30 AD - 61 AD

Boudica or Boudicca was a queen of the ancient British Iceni tribe, who led a failed uprising against the conquering forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61. She is considered a British national heroine and a symbol of the struggle for justice and independence.



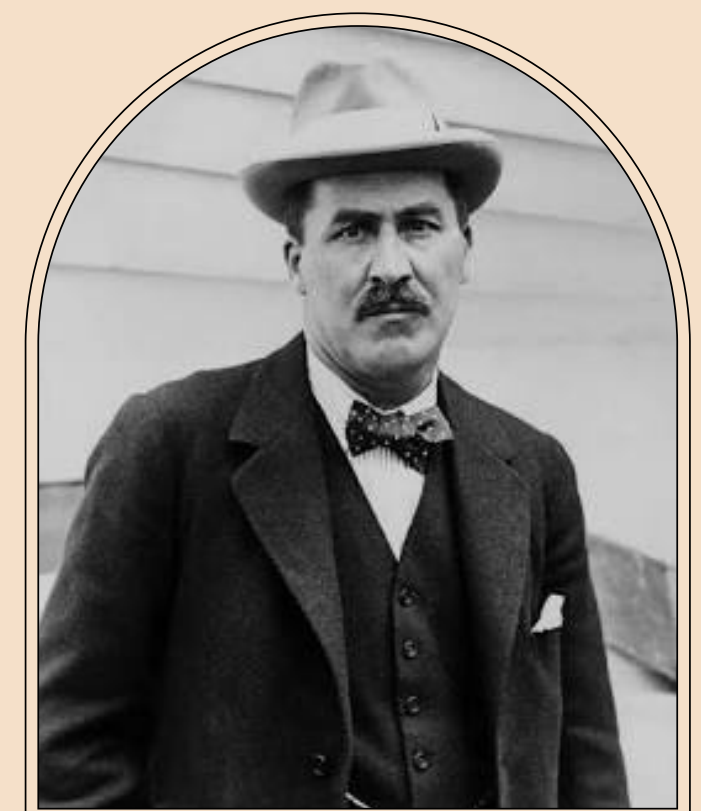
CLEOPATRA 69 BC - 30 BC

Cleopatra VII was the last pharaoh. During her rule, Egypt was threatened by the powerful Roman Empire, and Cleopatra took many steps to prevent Rome from taking over her kingdom. She set up trade routes as far as India.



HOWARD CARTER 1874 - 1939

Howard Carter was a British archaeologist and Egyptologist who discovered the intact tomb of the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh Tutankhamun in November 1922, the best-preserved pharaonic tomb ever found in the Valley of the Kings.





Significant Historical Figures

Year 5

HUBERT DE BURGH 1170 – 1243

Hubert de Burge was an English nobleman who served as Chief Justiciar of England during the reign of King John. Locally he is known as one of the great constables of Dover castle. He successfully defended England in the war against France (1215–1217) and protected the castle when it was under siege.



DICK TURPIN 1705 – 1739

Dick Turpin is well-known for being a dangerous highwayman. Some know him for a fictional ride on Black Bess which was made up by a novelist. He was executed for horse theft.



MAE JEMISON 1956-

Mae Jemison is an engineer and physician who was the first African American woman to become an astronaut. In 1992, Jemison and her crew orbited Earth for more than a week in the space shuttle Endeavour.

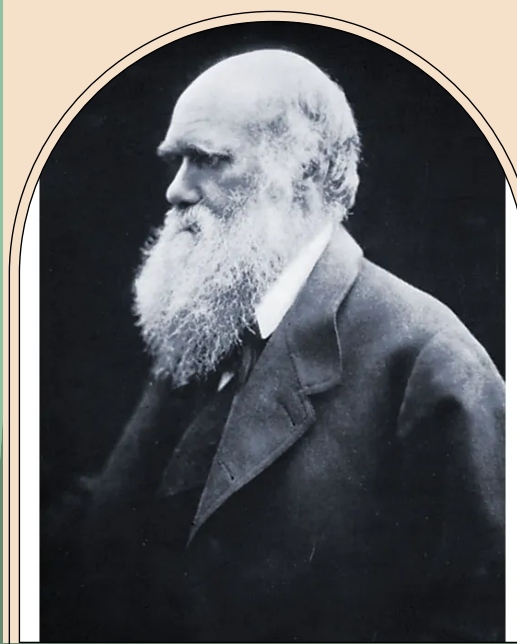




CHARLES DARWIN 1809-1882

Charles Darwin was an English scientist who is best known for his Theory of Evolution. As a naturalist, biologist and geologist, he studied the natural world

and developed a theory about how things change over time. His influential ideas still shape the way we view the world today.



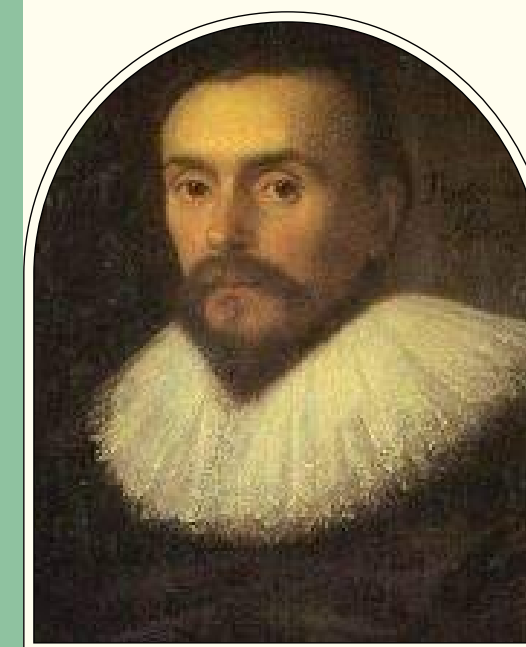
Significant Historical Figures

Year 6

WILLIAM HARVEY 1578-1657

William Harvey was an English physician who changed the way people understand the circulatory system.

He was the first person to discover that the blood moves around the body in a loop, starting and ending with the heart.



WALTER TULL 1888-1918

Walter Tull was a professional English footballer who born in Folkestone. He is known for fighting in World War One as the first black officer in the British army.



Tull was killed in action on 25 March 1918.

WINSTON CHURCHILL 1874-1965

Winston Churchill was a British Prime Minister during WW2. He is famous for standing strong against the German Nazi Party which was led by Hitler.



His famous, inspiring speeches are still remembered today.