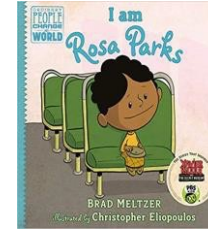
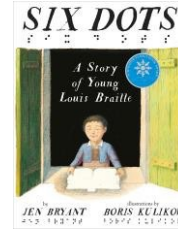


Subject Specific Vocabulary	
chronological	arranging something by the order of time they occurred
famous	someone who is known by many people
discrimination	unfair treatment of people because of their colour, age, religion, disability or sex
disability	a physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses or activities
racism	treating someone unfairly because of the belief that their religions or beliefs are not as good as yours
inclusion	to include someone within your group however different they may seem
protest	to take action to show disapproval or objection to something
equality	ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents
courageous	facing danger or standing up against the odds without flinching
awl	a sharp tool used in woodwork
Braille	a system of raised dots to aid the blind to react
planchette	a little plank of wood to create Braille
hygiene	to prevent disease through cleanliness
infection	invasion and growth of germs in the body
nutrition	how the food that we eat affects our bodies

Why do we remember people? Florence Nightingale, Louis Braille and Rosa Parks



By the end of this topic I will...

- know that Florence Nightingale helped to make sure that hospitals were clean places
- know that Louis Braille created a system of raised dots so the blind people can read
- know that Rosa Parks stood up for the rights of black people
- know how their contributions have influenced modern day life

Links to the National Curriculum:

- compare the lives of significant individuals who have contributed to national and international achievements
- understand changes within living memory that have changed national lives

What do I already know?

- Mary Anning was an important person
- Life was different in the past for a lot of people