

Achievers and Inventors

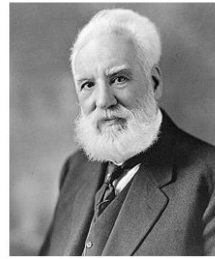
Examples of significant individuals from the past:



Elizabeth Fry
1780 – 1845
Known as the
'Angel of the Prisons'.



Mary Seacole
1805 – 1881
Nursed soldiers in
the Crimea War.



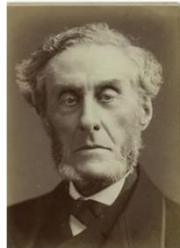
Alexander Graham Bell
1847 – 1922
Invented the telephone.



Winston Churchill
1874 – 1965
British Prime Minister
during WW2.



Emmeline Pankhurst
1858 – 1928
Suffragist and campaigner
for women's rights.



Lord Shaftesbury
1801 - 1855
MP Championed improved conditions
for the poor and education for children.



William Wilberforce
1759 – 1825
MP Campaigned for the
abolition of the slave trade.



Local Inspirational Figure William Booth 1829 – 1912

William Booth was born in Nottingham. He was an English Methodist preacher and establish an organisation whose mission was to help the poor. This organisation still exists today and is known as the Salvation Army.



Dawson's model

A person is historically significant if their actions match most of these statements:

- They made big changes in their lifetime.
- They made a lot of people's lives better or worse.
- They changed the way people think.
- Their ideas are still used today.
- They were a very good or very bad role model.

Categories of significant people

Significant people can be sorted into groups by what they did.

- An **activist** is a person who feels strongly about helping people, other living things or the planet. They protest to make changes happen.
- An **explorer** is a person who travels to places to find out what is there.
- A **scientist** is a person who discovers or invents new things.
- An **artist** is a person who creates works of art, including pieces of music, plays, poems, paintings, dances or sculptures.
- A **monarch** is a king or queen who rules a kingdom.

Examples of more recent significant individuals:



Tim Berners-Lee
1955
Invented the World Wide Web.



Professor Sarah Gilbert
1965
Helped develop the Covid 19 vaccine.



Helen Sharman
1963
First British person to venture into space.



Clive Sinclair
1940 - 2021
Pioneer of the computing industry

Key Vocabulary

inventor	An inventor makes or discovers a new way of doing something. They might make something new.
scientist	Scientists study the world around us, the people and animals in it as well as studying space. They do this by looking and by doing experiments.
astronaut	An astronaut is a person who is trained to travel into space.
biologist	Biology is the study of living things. A biologist is a scientist who studies biology.

Memorials



Elizabeth Fry's name on the Reformers Monument, Kensal Green Cemetery



Statue of Mary Seacole

Glossary

conduct	To allow electricity to pass through.
electric current	The flow of electric charge through a circuit.
LED	Light-emitting diode. A device that emits light when part of a complete circuit.
renewable	Something that can be used and then easily replaced.
resistance	The ability of a conductor to oppose the flow of electric current.
cochlea	The spiral-shaped part inside the inner ear that turns vibrations into electrical signals.
eardrum	A thin layer of tissue inside the ear through which vibrations pass.
medium	A material, such as a solid, liquid or gas, that transfers energy from one place to another.
ossicles	Three tiny, linked bones inside the ear through which vibrations pass.
particle	A single piece of matter that is too small to be seen.
vibrate	To quickly move back and forth repeatedly.

1759	1780	1801	1805	1829	1847	1858	1874	1940	1955	1963	1965
William Wilberforce	Elizabeth Fry	Lord Shaftesbury	Mary Seacole	William Booth	Alexander Graham Bell	Emmeline Pankhurst	Winston Churchill	Clive Sinclair	Tim Berners-Lee	Helen Sharman	Professor Sarah Gilbert