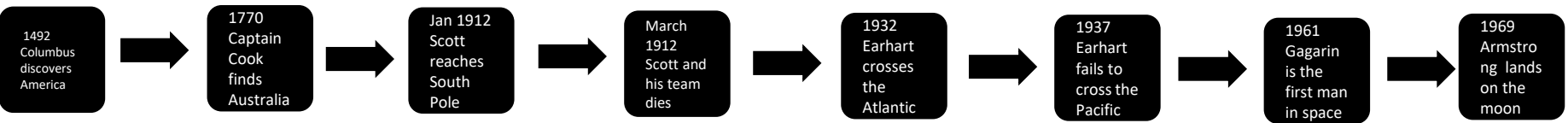


Was Neil Armstrong the greatest Explorer?







Key Word	Definition
Antarctic	The South Pole
Eagle	The space craft Armstrong landed on the moon
Feminism	Belief that men and women are equal
NASA	The American Space Agency
Navigation	To plan and follow a route
Pacific Ocean	Sea between Asia and the Americas
Smallpox	Deadly disease similar to chickenpox
Technology	Machinery and equipment as a result of scientific discovery



Neil's voice was calm, confident, most of all clear, "Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed". It was 4:17:42 PM EDT, Sunday, July 20th 1969
Jay Barbree




What do I need to know?	
	Columbus actually found the West Indies, not America, that was discovered by a later explorer. Although millions of people now live in the Americas and Columbus dealt with the dangers and difficulties of his voyage, western Europeans treated the native peoples of the Americas badly and brought diseases like smallpox.
	Although Scott's bravery and tragic death captured the public's imagination, he was beaten to the South Pole by the Norwegian Roald Amundsen. Whilst the dreadful weather conditions were out of Scott's control, there were allegations that he had failed to prepare adequately by bringing ponies instead of sled dogs.
	Amelia Earhart challenged the stereotype of women in the 1930s. She was a very able pilot and was the first woman to successfully cross the Atlantic in 1932. She attempted to cross the Pacific Ocean in 1937, but she disappeared during the journey. It is likely that she crashed into the sea when she ran out of fuel.
	Neil Armstrong was a fighter pilot and worked for NASA as an astronaut. Armstrong was joined by two other astronauts, but only two of them landed on the moon. Armstrong's amazing flying ability enabled him to successfully land on the moon, but he was supported by a team of people and the most advanced technology.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

 **READ**
<https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/scott-of-the-antarctic-a-true-british-hero/>


SCAN ME

 **WATCH**
<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=JABrB-gsCRl>


SCAN ME

 **LISTEN**
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000hmm>


SCAN ME




Writing good History: Key skills

<p>Chronology The order in which events happen. The big "story".</p>	<p>Change/ Continuity Whether things have changed or remained the same over time.</p>	<p>Similarity/Difference What events or situations have in common, and how they are different.</p>	<p>Cause The reasons that something happens- long term or trigger cause.</p>	<p>Consequence Things that happen as a result of an event. Can be good or bad.</p>	<p>Significance Whether an event is important or not. The impact it has had on people. How it has changed the world.</p>	<p>Sources Information that comes from the time studied, or that was produced by someone who was there at the time.</p>	<p>Interpretations The views of people who were not there at the time but have researched the event.</p>
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EXTENDED WRITING: What do I need to know?	
	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.
	If asked if you AGREE you need to include arguments for why you do agree (SUPPORT the statement) and arguments for why you disagree (CHALLENGE the statement). This is called having a BALANCED ARGUMENT.
	Try to use the PEE structure- make a POINT that answers the question, add DETAILED EVIDENCE (examples) to support your point, and then EXPLAIN how these are linked.
	Include ANALYSIS that measures the importance of each reason- are they long/short term? Which impacts more people? Are the reasons/points connected?
	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as a conclusion.

USING SOURCES: What do I need to know?	
	Inferences- to make an inference you need to state what you can learn, or work out from a source. Make sure you take note of the focus of the question!
	Utility- when looking at how USEFUL a source is, you first must state what information the source gives you about the topic in the question. This is the CONTENT of the source. Does the source SUPPORT or CHALLENGE your own knowledge?
	Utility- You next need to look at the PROVENANCE of the source. This means looking at who wrote the source, when it was written, what type of source it is and why it might have been produced. Do these things make the source RELIABLE?
	If answering a "how useful" question you need to make a judgement- How useful is it? Extremely? Quite? Not very? Not at all? You can do this in a CONCLUSION
	Whenever you use written sources you must QUOTE from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can SEE in the picture.

Suggested Vocabulary: What do I need to know?		
To show importance	To agree/disagree	Linking points
The primary reason...	The evidence supports the view that...	This meant that...
The most significant cause...	This view is convincing because...	The impact of this was...
A crucial role was played by...	One reason to agree is...	In addition to this...
Of lesser importance was...	An alternative view is...	This acted as a catalyst for...
A key factor was...	A less supported view is...	This led to...
The fundamental cause...	A less convincing argument is...	An immediate consequence was...
A less significant reason...	It is clear that...	Long term this was significant because...

USING INTERPRETATIONS: What do I need to know?	
	When looking at the similarities or differences between interpretations make sure you mention the point of view given in BOTH interpretations.
	If you are asked to suggest reasons WHY the interpretations have different views think about whether they FOCUS on different things, or whether one is POSITIVE and the other NEGATIVE, might the authors have done different RESEARCH?
	To decide how far you AGREE with an interpretation, use your own knowledge- does this SUPPORT or CHALLENGE the view given in the interpretation?
	You can also use sources to help you decide whether an interpretation is VALID- do the sources support or challenge the view in the interpretation? Are the sources RELIABLE?
	Remember to always include QUOTES from the interpretations, and include a JUDGEMENT in the conclusion- do you agree?



How do I use my knowledge organiser if I am isolating at home?



Task 1:

Learn how to spell all the key words correctly. Use the Read, Write, Cover, Check method or get someone else to give you a spelling test. Then write a paragraph which includes all the words.

Task 2:

Use the timeline to create your own illustrated version of a timeline.

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What do I need to know?

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WATCH
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LISTEN
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m0000hnm1>

Task 6:

Read the historian's opinion. Do you agree or disagree with it? Can you give some reasons why?

Task 5:

Complete the read, watch, listen activities. Write down 5 bullet points from each that you found interesting or thought were important

Task 3:

Use the picture source on the KO to answer the question: "How useful is this source for finding out about the time period we are studying. Remember to include comments on the content of the source as well as the provenance (who wrote it/ when and why)

Task 4:

Use the "What do I need to know?" box and turn it into a mind map. Can you find or remember any additional information to include?