Beneath our Feet: Dinosaurs and Fossils Year 1

What I have already learnt (ELGs)

- I have learnt to use everyday language to talk about time
- I have learnt to find some similarities and differences between things in the past and now
- I have learnt to talk about the lives of the people around me and their roles in society
- I have learnt to understand the past through reading and having stories told to me
- I have learnt to understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around me, including the seasons and changing states
- I have learnt to explore the natural world around me, make observations and draw pictures of animals and plants

What I will have learnt by the end of this unit

- I can use words and phrases like: old, new and a long time ago
- I can recognise that some objects belonged to the past (like fossils)
- I can explain how some people have helped us to have better lives (Like Mary Anning)
- I can ask and answer questions about old and new objects
- I can spot old and new things in a picture
- I can explain what an object from the past might have been used for

What I will have learnt by the end of my Key Stage

- I will have developed an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time
- I will know where the people and events I have studied fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods
- I will use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms
- I will ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that I know and understand key features of events
- I will understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented

My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

Mathematics: I can use my measuring/scaling knowledge to see how big dinosaurs/fossils were
Literacy: I can use my literacy knowledge to write non-chronological reports
Reading: I can use my phonic knowledge to read dinosaur fact files
Geography: I can use my knowledge of my local area to think about where fossils may be
Science: I can use my knowledge of habitats to research where different dinosaurs lived
D&T: I can use my D&T skills to know what materials would be best to create my own fossils and dinosaur bones

Key Skills I will learn/use

REMEMBER – I will use my memory to remember when certain things happened a long time ago and what I know about dinosaurs and fossils already
Recall – I will be able to recall facts and dates about dinosaurs and Mary Anning
Name- I will be able to name different periods of time, dinosaur names and some important people such as Mary Anning
Observe – I will learn to observe things happening such as fossils being uncovered and changes over time
Notice – I will be able to notice how times have changed and why
Recognise – I will be able to recognise some similarities and differences when I compare the past to now

Key Knowledge

- Dinosaurs lived over a million years ago before humans existed
- Some dinosaurs walked on two legs, some on four and others could fly
- Many dinosaurs moved speedy and others moved slowly
- Most dinosaurs were plant eaters and were called herbivores
- Some dinosaurs were meat eaters and were called carnivores
- Dinosaurs went extinct about 165 million years after an asteroid hit earth
- When dinosaurs ruled the Earth, the climate was most likely hot and humid. There is no evidence of Ice Ages found in rocks of this age
- There is a lot of evidence of tropical species existing at this time
- Mary Anning was born in 1799 in Lyme Regis, in the southwest English county of Dorset. Lyme Regis is now part of what is now called the Jurassic Coast, and discoveries are still being made to this day

Mary Anning (21 May 1799 – 9 March 1847) was an English fossil collector, dealer, and palaeontologist

Key Vocabulary

A period of history - A length of time in history with a certain feature
Mesozoic era - A period of time from about 252 to 66 million years ago. Also called the Age of the Reptiles
Triassic - The first stage of the Mesozoic era
Jurassic - The second stage of the Mesozoic era
Cretaceous - The last stage of the Mesozoic era
Prehistoric - Very old, before humans were alive
Dinosaur – reptiles that lived a long time ago
Carnivore - Animals that eat meat
Omnivore - Animals that eat meat and plants
Herbivore - Animals that eat plants
Palaeontologist - A scientist who studies fossils
Skeleton - The bones of the body form a framework called the skeleton
Extinct - No longer exists

Key Historical Concepts

- Chronology Empire
- Civilisation
- Wider world history
- Continuity and change
- Cause and consequence
- Similarity/difference/significance
- Local history
- Culture
- Economy
- Governance
- Vocabulary

Body fossils show us what a plant or animal looked like. They are the fossilised remains of an animal or plant, like bones, shells and leaves.

The fossilised dinosaur skeletons and big bones we see, petrified wood and whole body fossils (mammoths caught in ice or insects trapped in amber) are all body fossils.

Opportunities for teaching Diversity, Equality (Including protected characteristics) and expanding Cultural Capital

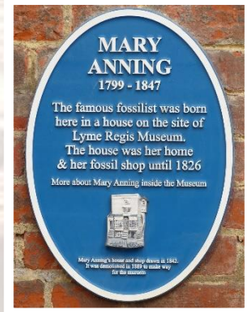
Scarborough's Rotunda was built to showcase the world-class fossils of Yorkshire's 'Dinosaur Coast'. The building itself is even shaped like a giant, glass fossil ammonite! It is not only home to some of the country's most thrilling sea-dinosaurs, but also to some of the world's most exciting archaeological finds including a mysterious shaman's antler stag headdress from Stone Age Star Carr.

Yorkshire Museum journey back through time in a Jurassic World exhibit. Dinosaurs, sea monsters and other colossal creatures are brought to life using the latest research and ground-breaking technology. See the oldest sauropod remains ever found in the UK; tremble at a terrifying Megalosaurus tooth as you stand amid its hunting habitat, and much more.

Recall and Remember

Can you answer these 6 questions in 6 minutes?

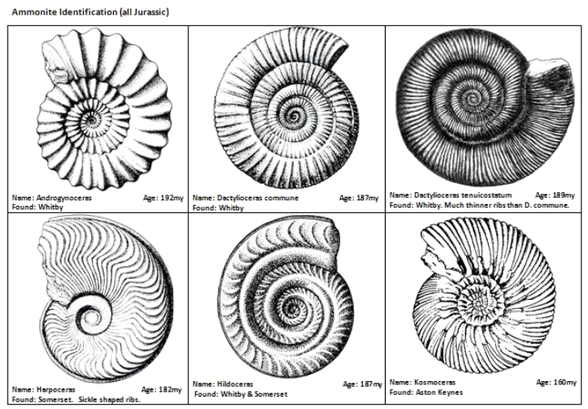
1. What is a century?
2. What is a fossil?
3. Where was Mary Anning born?
4. What did Mary help prove?
5. What is her most famous discovery?
6. What does prehistoric mean?

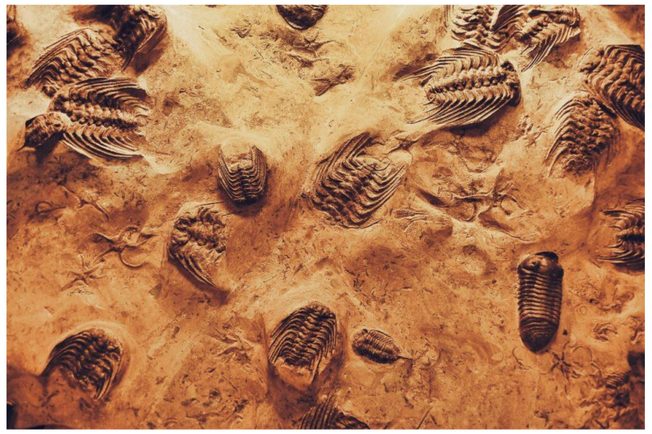


Mary Anning's birthplace

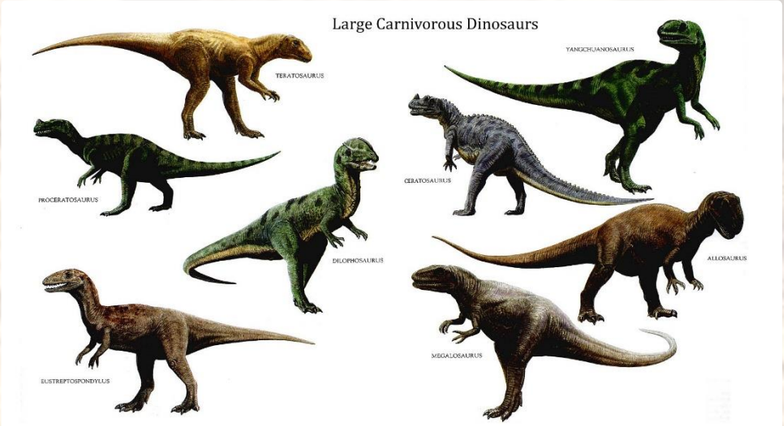
Fossils found in Whitby

The best places to find fossils in the UK





Fossils in a cliff face



Carnivorous dinosaurs