





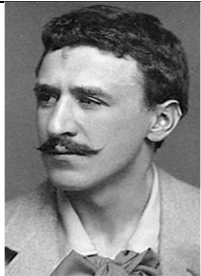









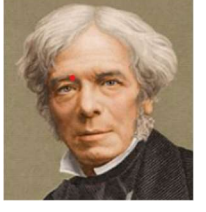
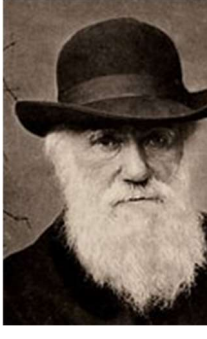



Scientist / Significant Individuals Overview 2024-2025

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	<p>Seasonal changes (continuous)</p> <p>Animals (including humans) throughout the British Isles.</p> <p>Jane Goodall (1934 -)</p> <p>She is considered the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees after 60 years' studying the social and family interactions of wild chimpanzees.</p> 	<p>Animals (including humans)</p> <p>George Mottershead – the founder of Chester Zoo.</p> 	<p>Uses of everyday materials</p> <p>Ole Kirk Christiansen (1891 – 1958) was a Danish carpenter. In 1932, he founded the construction toy company Lego. Christiansen transformed his small woodworking shop, which initially sold household products, into a manufacturer of wooden toys. By 1934, he had officially named the company Lego and established its fundamental principles. The business shifted to producing plastic bricks after the acquisition of a plastic moulding injection machine in 1947.</p> 	<p>Uses of everyday materials</p>	<p>Plants</p> <p>George Washington Carver (1864-1943)</p> <p>He was a botanist, scientist, and teacher. He was born into a life of slavery, but through education, determination, and a passion for plants, he became one of the most prominent Black scientists of the early 20th century.</p> 	<p>Seasonal changes</p> <p>George James Symons (1838 – 1900) was a British meteorologist who founded and managed the <i>British Rainfall Organisation</i>, an unusually dense and widely distributed network of rainfall data collection sites.</p> 
Year 2	<p>Living things and their habitats</p> <p>Sir David Attenborough</p> 	<p>Animals (including humans)</p> <p>Florence Nightingale 12.05.1820 - 13/8/1910</p> <p>Modernised nursing, advocated for health care reform and better sanitation in hospitals.</p>	<p>Uses of everyday materials</p> <p>Charles Macintosh (1868-1928) was a Scottish chemist and the inventor of the modern waterproof raincoat. The Mackintosh raincoat is named after him.</p>	<p>Uses of everyday materials</p> <p>John Dunlop (1840 1921) was a Scottish inventor and vet. Familiar with making rubber devices, he invented the first practical pneumatic tyres for his child's tricycle and developed them for use in cycle racing.</p>	<p>Plants</p> <p>Jane Colden</p> <p>Had she not been a woman, Jane Colden would likely be one of the most famous early American botanists. But, because of her gender, she faced numerous barriers, including a lack of formal schooling and being given the cold shoulder by the foremost expert of her time.</p>	<p>Plants</p>

						
Year 3	<p>Animals (including humans) Marie Curie (1867-1934) Marie Curie was a famous polish scientist best known for discovering the elements, polonium and radium. She also championed the use of radiation and is a big reason we have radiotherapy today.</p> 	<p>Forces and magnets Mary Somerville (1780 – 1832) Scottish scientist, writer and polymath, who lived during the late 18th and early 19th century. She is an inspirational figure in history and made many contributions to science, maths, astronomy and geography. She is the face on the Scottish £10.</p> 	<p>Rocks Mary Anning 1799-1847 A pioneering palaeontologist and fossil collector who discovered the first ichthyosaur, plesiosaur and pterosaur.</p> 	<p>Light Hasan Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen) A pioneering scientific thinker who from his observation of light entering a dark room, made major breakthrough in understanding light and vision.</p> 	<p>Plants Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820) British explorer, naturalist, and president of the Royal Society, who travelled with Captain Cook and collected plants and animals around the world.</p> 	<p>Plants Kate Hardwick (1967 -present day) Kate coordinates the Millennium seed bank projects, particularly in Asia.</p> 
Year 4	<p>Animals (including humans) Lilian Lindsay (1871-1960) Lilian Lindsay was the first British woman to qualify as a dentist and the first person in Britain to write at length about the history of her chosen profession.</p>	<p>Sound Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) Bell was a Scottish-born https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Graham_Bell Canadian-American inventor, scientist, and engineer who is credited with patenting the first practical telephone.</p>	<p>States of matter Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov Discovery of graphene in 2004 when studying at Manchester University.</p> 	<p>States of matter - continued</p>	<p>Living things and their habitats Rachel Carson (1907 – 1964) Rachel Carson was an American scientist and writer who studied the natural world, especially the sea. Her book <i>Silent Spring</i> convinced many people that the environment needed better protection. For that reason, she is sometimes called the mother of the environmental movement.</p>	<p>Electricity Thomas Edison (1847 – 1931) Thomas Alva Edison was a famous American inventor. He is best known for inventing ‘domestic’ lightbulbs to go in houses, and the electric power system that allows them to work.</p>

						
Year 5/6 (2024-25)	<p>Light Galileo (1564-1642) He created a superior telescope with which he made new observations of the night sky, notably that the surface of the Moon has mountains, that Jupiter has four satellite moons, and that the sunspots of the Sun, under careful observation, reveal that it is a moving sphere.</p> 	<p>Living things and their habitats Carl Linnaeus Carolus Linnaeus was a Swedish naturalist. He created two scientific systems: the system for classifying plants and animals and the system for naming all living things.</p> 	<p>Electricity Michael Faraday His greatest achievement was the discovery of electromagnetic induction. He found in 1831 that when he moved a magnet through a coil of wire, a current was produced. From this discovery the electric generator—the heart of all modern electric power plants—was developed.</p> 	<p>Evolution and inheritance Charles Darwin</p> 	<p>Animals (including humans) Marie Maynard Daly (1921-2003) Marie Maynard Daly, who broke racial and gender barriers to become a biochemist and a pioneer in cancer research.</p> 	<p>Animals (including humans) continued</p>
Y5/6 (2025-26)	<p>Animals (including humans) Alexander Fleming Alexander Fleming was a Scottish scientist who discovered the first antibiotic drug, penicillin.</p>	<p>Living things and their habitats Eva Crane (1912-2007) Eva Crane was one of the greatest writers on bees and beekeeping in the 20th century.</p>	<p>Forces Isaac Newton Newton laid the foundations for our scientific age. His laws of motion and theory of gravity underpin much of modern physics and engineering.</p>	<p>Earth and Space Maria Mitchell (1818-1889) The first female astronomer in the United States, Maria Mitchell was also the first American scientist to discover a comet, which brought her international acclaim. Additionally, she was an early advocate for science and math education for girls and the first female astronomy professor.</p>	<p>Properties and Changes of Materials Stephanie Kowleck (1923-2014) Stephanie Kwolek was a chemist who invented Kevlar when working on a project to find a strong but lightweight material to help reinforce car tyres. Kevlar is 5 x stronger than steel and is used in bullet proof vests and more.</p>	<p>Properties and Changes of Materials (continued)</p>



Tim Peak
(1972 – present day)

