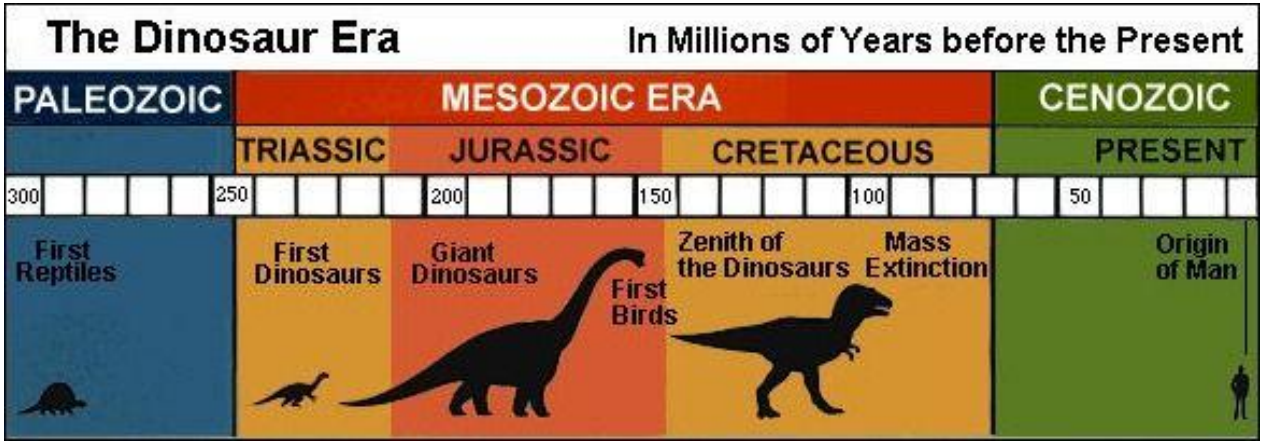
History Topic: Dinosaurs	Year Group: 1	Spring Term 2

Key Knowledge:

Overview	Dinosaurs were a diverse group of reptiles that lived millions of years ago. Their fossil remains have been found on every continent.
When did dinosaurs live?	Dinosaurs first appeared around 243 million years ago and became the most dominant land-based species about 200 million years ago. The dinosaurs lived for a very long time.
Were all dinosaurs gigantic?	Although there were many huge dinosaurs (some where the biggest animal ever to live on land) many were small. Many scientists believe that most dinosaurs were about the size of humans.
How do we know that dinosaurs existed?	Everything that we know about dinosaurs comes from fossils, including bones, teeth, footprints, tracks, eggs and skin impressions. Palaeontologists study these fossils like detectives, examining the evidence to discover what the dinosaurs were like. They can work out a great deal.
How are fossils formed?	Fossils are records of life built into stone. They are formed in lots of different ways but mainly they are produced when an animal dies in a watery environment and are buried in mud and silt. As the sediment builds it hardens into rock. The hard features of the animal like the bones, imprint into the rock. Sometimes this creates a replica skeleton of the dinosaur.
What happened to the dinosaurs?	Most dinosaurs are believed to have died out in a huge extinction event. This is believed to be an asteroid striking Earth. The event happened around 66 million years ago. Whilst all large land-based dinosaurs and animals died out, some animals survived. These animals were small and did not need much food or water. Many animals from the time of the dinosaurs still exist today including; crocodiles, snakes, sharks, crabs and lobsters.
Did humans and dinosaurs ever meet?	No! After the dinosaurs died out around 64 million years passed until the earliest humans began to appear.

Timeline of key events:



Key Vocabulary:

dinosaur	a group of reptiles that dominated the land for over 160 million years. A variety of dinosaurs lived over a long period of time.
reptile	a (normally) cold blooded animal with dry scaly skin, which has young by laying soft shelled eggs on land.
mammal	a warm-blooded animal, normally with hair or fur, which gives birth to live young and feeds them with milk.
cold blooded	animals whose body temperature varies depending on its environment.
warm blooded	animals which maintain a constant body temperature, normally higher than their surroundings.
temperature	the measure of how hot or cold something is.
herbivore	an animal that feeds on plants
carnivore	an animal that feeds on other animals.
omnivore	an animal that eats a variety of plants and animals.
extinct	when a species of animals or plants die out or disappear completely.
fossil	the remains or impression of prehistoric plants or animals embedded and preserved in rock.
palaeontologist	a scientist who studies fossils and dinosaurs.
diverse	a group of things that are very different.
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
prehistoric	the time in history before any information was written down.
discovery	if someone makes a discovery, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance or scientific fact that no one knew about before.
Jurassic Coast	the name of the coast where Mary Anning made a lot of her discoveries. It is in the south of England.
skeleton	the framework of bones in your body.

Significant People:

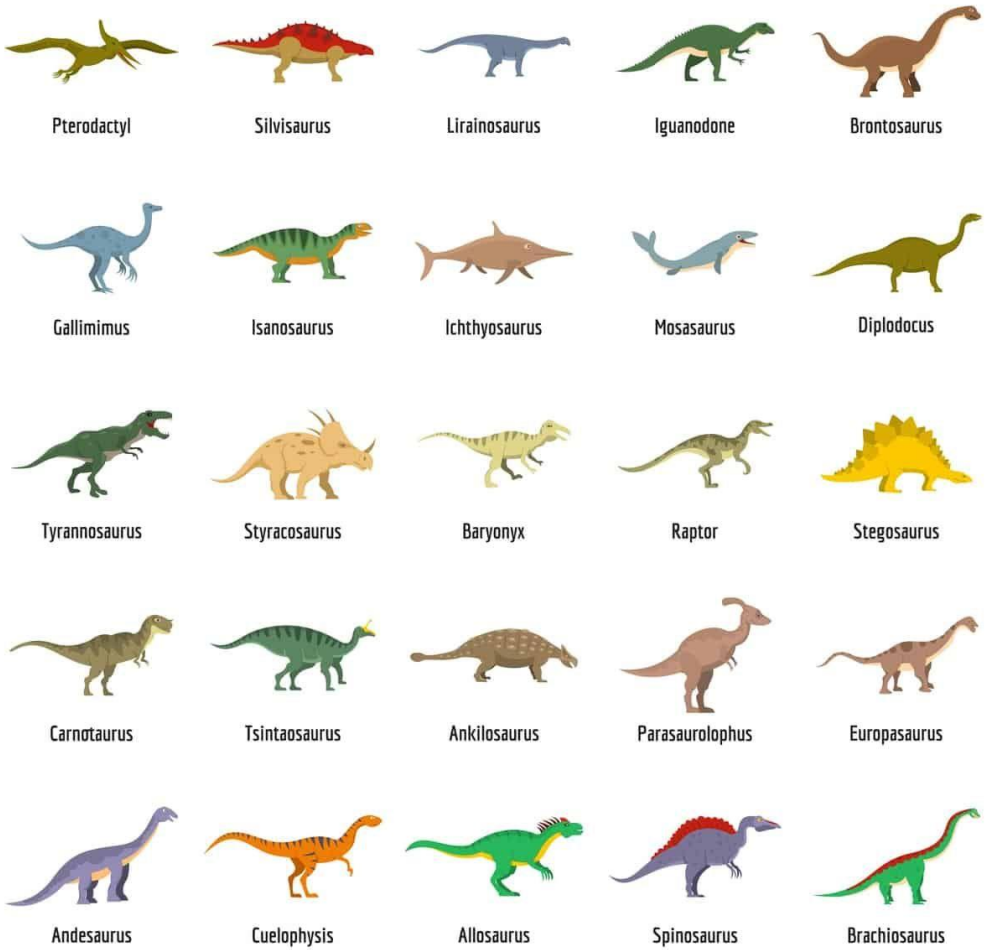
Mary Anning (21st May 1799 to 9th March 1847)

- Mary Anning was a famous English fossil hunter.
- She was born in 1799 and lived in Lyme Regis by the coast near the English Channel. This coast is called the Jurassic Coast.
- Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago-before humans lived on Earth. They are now extinct. When they became extinct, their remains were left behind as fossils.
- Mary's father taught her how to get the fossils out of the rock by using a hammer and chisel. Mary would then sell the fossils to help support her family.
- Mary then met Elizabeth Philpot, who was a fossil expert. She saw Mary's fossils and taught her about what fossils were by giving her books to read.
- Around 1810-1811, Mary made an amazing discovery. She had found a huge fossil that no one had ever seen before. It was the skull of a giant creature that looked like a crocodile.
- She had found the first complete fossil of an Ichthyosaurus.
- Mary Anning is often referred to as one of the first palaeontologists and her work started to change our understanding of how the world has changed over time.
- Her work and discoveries can now be seen in the Natural History Museum in London.

Lyme Regis is a **town** on the **Jurassic Coast**, which is in the South of England.

The Ichthyosaurus fossil found by Mary Anning.

Some species of dinosaurs



Historical Skills and Enquiry:

- I know what the dinosaurs were.
- I can know what happened to the dinosaurs.
- I understand what fossils are and how they link to the dinosaurs.
- Use words such as before, after, past, present, then and now to describe the time of the dinosaurs.