

Subject: History		Year Group: 1		Unit: Arctic Explorers	
Key Question: Who reached the north pole first?					
First- hand experience:					
NC Objectives to be addressed:				Previous learning and Future Learning related to this unit of work:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally 				Year 6 – The Exploration of Antarctica A study of the life and work of Ernest Shackleton	
Local	Regional	National	International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people’s lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world 	
Key Vocabulary:					
Explorer	Someone who travels to new places to find out more about them				
Route	The journey travelled from a start point to a finishing point				
Orphaned	A child whose parents are no longer alive				
Black American	A person who is from America who has black skin				
Equal	To be treated to same as everyone else				
Expedition	A journey taken for exploring or adventure				
Frostbite	Damage to the body caused by extreme cold				

Sequence of learning:	
Session 1 - Robert Peary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Peary was born in America in 1856. He died in 1920. He was 64 when he died Robert Peary claimed to be the first person to reach the North pole in 1909. On the expedition Peary got frostbite and lost several toes. This resulted in the journey to the North Pole being much slower than planned When he reached the North pole he planted an American Flag in the ice. Many people believe that Robert Peary was the first person to reach the North Pole and not Dr Cook 	

Session 2 - Dr Fredrick Cook

- Frederick Cook was an American explorer.
- He was born 1865.
- He died 1940 at age 75
- Dr Cook claimed to be the first person to reach the North Pole in April 1908
- Robert Peary said that Cook was a liar.
- Nobody could prove that Cook actually reached the North pole at all or that he got there first.
- To begin with people believed that Cook reached the North Pole first and there was huge celebrations and parades to honour this achievement.
- However, later it was reported that Cook was a liar.

Session 3 - Matthew Henson

- Matthew Henson was an African American explorer.
- He was born in 1866 and died in 1955.
- As a child Matthew was treated very badly and beaten by his stepmother so he chose to leave home. He was incredibly poor and uneducated.
- He decided to leave home and head to the city in search of a better life and an adventure.
- He then met a man called Captain Child's who was kind to him. He took him on to help of the Katie Hines (ship). He taught him to read, write, maths skills, he learned carpentry, to cook, to navigate using the sky. He learnt how to look after a boat and sail.
- He learnt many languages whilst exploring the world with Captain Childs
- Robert Peary then met Henson working in a store (Following the death of Captain Childs Henson needed to find any type of work).
- Together they went on a few adventures together before reaching the north pole.
- They travelled to Nicaragua and the Arctic circle many times.
- Whilst on his arctic adventure he learnt to speak Inuit, to drive a dog's sledge, how to survive in extreme colds, how to treat frost bite (hands in armpits/feet on someone's stomach), how to hunt for food.
- Some people who went on this expedition died due to how dangerous it was at this time.
- Henson travelled with Peary to the North pole. The expedition was led by Peary not Henson. Peary and his team stopped to rest but Henson's team continue their trek and arrived at the pole first.
- When Peary and Henson returned from this expedition, they got back to America to the news that Cook had reached the North Pole first. Cook had received all the credit.
- Later, the news reported that Cook was a liar so credit for arriving at the Pole first went Peary.
- All of the white members of the expedition received a medal. Matthew Henson received no credit or acknowledgement for his achievements.
- As time passed America changed and eventually in 1944 they acknowledged Henson and gave him a medal.
- Throughout Henson's life many people treated him badly as a result of the colour of his skin

Exploration	Invasion	Cultural Change	Rebellion	Empire	Technological Advancement	Crime and Punishment
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Resources and teacher subject knowledge:

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