

# History Knowledge Organiser: *Why is Mary Anning famous all over the world?*

## What do I already know?

- I can use picture clues to deduce that something is in the past
- I can sequence events of the Great Fire and the eruption of Mount Vesuvius
- I can use evidence to explain how the Great Fire started.
- I can place dates on timeline, and relate to other events I have studied.

## Fun facts!

- Mary Anning was one of 10 children but only she and her brother lived to adulthood.
- Mary taught herself to read and write.
- Mary's work and discoveries can be seen in the Natural History Museum in London!
- She inspired the famous tongue twister 'she sells seashells on the seashore'.

## Key vocabulary and definitions:

century	100 years; used when stating a date.
dinosaur	Large reptiles which lived in prehistoric times.
discovery	To find or become aware of something new – a place, substance or fact.
extinct	No longer has any living members.
fossil	The hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock.
Jurassic Coast	The name of the coast in Dorset where Mary Anning made a lot of her discoveries.
palaeontology	The study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth.
prehistoric	The time in history before any information as written down.
reptile	A group of cold-blooded animals which have skins covered with scales and lay eggs – snakes, lizards, crocodiles.
skeleton	The framework of bones in your body.
scientist	Someone who has studied science and whose job is to teach or research in science.
vertebrate	A creature which has a spine – mammals, birds, reptile, fish.

Fossils were known as 'curiosities'.

## What will I know by the end of the unit?

- Who Mary Anning was and why we still remember her today.
- The life of Mary Anning – the ups and downs.
- What Mary was like and what made her so special.
- What other people thought of her.
- What Mary did and how we know it was her.



Born: 21<sup>st</sup> May 1799  
Died: 9<sup>th</sup> March 1847

1799

Mary Anning is born in Lyme Regis, Dorset.



1811

Shortly after their father's death, Mary and her brother Joseph discover the full Ichthyosaurus skeleton.



1824

Mary realises that coprolites are actually fossilised poo! This can be studied to help us understand the diet of ancient creatures.



1828

Mary finds the Pterodactylus remains.



1850

A stained glass window dedicated to Mary Anning is unveiled in St Michael's Church in Lyme Regis, which is the church she attended and also where she is buried.

November 1810

Mary's father dies.



1823

Mary finds the complete skeleton of a Plesiosaurus.



1826

Mary opens her shop, known as 'Anning's Fossil Depot'.



March 9<sup>th</sup> 1847

Mary dies aged 47.

