

TIME FOR SCIENCE





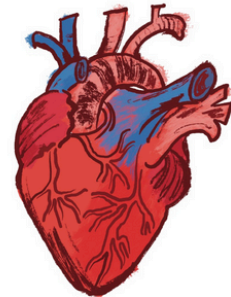
Dr Frederick Akbar Mahomed

Reception / P1



Dr Frederick was born in Brighton – but when he decided to become a doctor, he moved to London.

He worked at a famous hospital called St Thomas's.



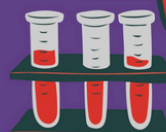
Dr Frederick was interested in blood pressure.

Blood pressure shows how hard your heart has to work to pump blood around the body.



Dr Frederick was the first person to realise how dangerous high blood pressure can be.

He invented a better way of measuring blood pressure – one that doctors still use today to save lives!



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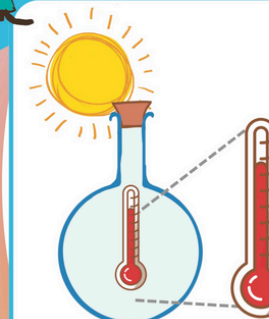
Eunice Newton Foote

Year 1 / P2



Eunice grew up in the state of New York, in America, more than 200 years ago. She went to a school where teachers wanted to give girls the chance to become scientists.

While she was at school, Eunice learned how important it was that science experiments should be fair.



Eunice designed a fair experiment to find out what happens when different gases are heated by the sun.

She discovered that a gas called carbon dioxide became much, much warmer than any of the others she tried.



Eunice had found out that carbon dioxide could cause climate change.

She was one of the first scientists ever to suggest that human beings were harming Planet Earth. Later on, other scientists proved that she was right.

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Kitty Wilkinson

0 Years Old
Kitty was born in Londonderry, in Ireland.

9 Years Old
Kitty's parents took her and her sister to live in Liverpool, England. Sadly, her father and sister drowned when their ship had an accident.

12 Years Old
Kitty went to work in a cotton mill in Lancashire. A few years later, she began working as a servant in rich people's houses – and moved back to Liverpool.

About 30 Years Old
When one of the rich ladies that Kitty had worked for died, she left Kitty her mangle. With the help of the mangle, Kitty began working for herself, doing the washing for other families.

36 Years Old
Liverpool was hit by a terrible disease – called cholera. People thought the disease was caused by bad air – and more than a thousand people died.

36 Years Old
Kitty began to wonder if clean sheets and clothes might keep cholera at bay. She was the only person in her part of Liverpool to be able to heat water. She allowed her neighbours to use her water and laundry equipment to wash their own sheets and clothes. For just one penny a week, you could do as much washing as you wanted!

50 Years Old
Doctors had realised Kitty had been right – keeping yourself, your sheets and your clothes clean was an amazing way of increasing your lifespan. Liverpool became the first city in the world to open a Public Wash-House. And it was run by Kitty Wilkinson!

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Mary Anning

Year 3 / P4

1799
Mary was born in the year 1799 – in Dorset, England. Her father worked as a carpenter – but also sold some of the fossils he found on the beach. As a little girl, Mary helped her father find fossils – mainly trilobites and ammonites.

1811
When Mary was ten years old, her brother found the fossilised head of what he called a sea-dragon. Mary took over the search – and uncovered the first ever fossil of an entire ichthyosaur. It eventually ended up in the British Museum – where it was given its name.

1823
Mary went from strength to strength – and discovered the first ever fossil of a plesiosaur! In 1823, when Mary discovered the first ever fossil of a plesiosaur, some scientists accused her of making things up – they didn't like the idea of a woman fossil-hunter. The next year, though, the Geological Society of London declared that she had been right all along.

1828
In 1828, Mary found another amazing fossil – of what she called a flying-dragon! It was given the scientific name pterosaur. Thanks to Mary, it was becoming clear that dinosaurs had ruled the skies and the sea, too – not just the land. And people came from far and wide to visit her.

1833
Fossil hunting was a dangerous job. Apart from anything else, Mary was always at risk of being cut off by the sea while she worked – and drowning. Danger came from the land as well as the water – and in 1833 Mary was nearly crushed to death when rocks and boulders, loosened by storms, fell from the cliffs to the path where she was working.

1847
By the time Mary died in 1847, her fame had spread across Europe – even kings came to see her! Mary had never been allowed to become a member of the Geological Society – simply because she was a woman. But three years after her death, the society unveiled a portrait of her in tribute to the astounding contribution she had made to science.

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Granville T. Woods

Year 4 / P5

1856 - 1866
Granville was born in Ohio, in America. He was a clever boy and worked hard at his lessons. But his family was so poor that he had to leave school when he was just ten years old to find work.

1866 - 1880
Granville had a number of different jobs combining his skills as an engineer with his understanding of electricity – at an iron mill, on a ship and with the railways. He learnt as much as he could from each and every job – and went to college in the evenings to learn even more!

1880 - 1884
Although he was a brilliant engineer, Granville found it difficult to get promotion. He thought this might have been because of the colour of his skin – and, sadly, he was probably right. But he didn't give up – and started his own business. The Woods Electric Company was born!

1885
Granville was keen to develop his own ideas – and, around the year 1885, he invented the Synchronous Multiplex Railway Telegraph. Using electricity and magnetism, Granville's invention meant that, for the first time ever, train drivers could communicate directly with stations on their routes – and get warnings of any problems ahead.

1898
Around 1898, Granville invented his Amusement Apparatus and Electric Railway Conduit. This allowed electricity to flow in a complete circuit from the tracks to the train and back into the tracks again. And not just trains – some roller coasters used Granville's invention, too!

1910
By the time Granville died in 1910, he had more than sixty inventions to his name – including an egg incubator! One of the most important was his Dead Man's Handle – a piece of electrical engineering that automatically slows down and stops a train if the driver becomes ill. Versions of Granville's invention are still used on trains all around the world today.

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Caroline Herschel

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1750 - 1772
Caroline was born in Germany in 1750. She was a clever girl and wanted to go to school – but instead her mother made her do all the housework.

1772 - 1781
By the time she was twenty two, Caroline had had enough – and left home to live with her brother William in England. He played the organ and gave music lessons, while Caroline was a skilled singer, so they were much in demand.

1781
The brother and sister had always been interested in astronomy – and William discovered the planet Uranus in 1781. A year later, Caroline and William packed up their belongings and moved to the town of Windsor – so that William could work as King George's astronomer.

1781 - 1787
Caroline had her own telescope – and it wasn't long before she discovered her first comet. William proudly told the king that it was "My sister's comet!" King George was so impressed that he offered Caroline £50.00 a year to continue her work. Caroline was the first woman in Britain to become a professional scientist!

1787 - 1797
Over the next ten years, Caroline used her scientific and mathematical skills to discover another seven comets. She was now so highly thought of that she was given the job of correcting the Star Catalogue. This had been put together seventy years earlier – but recent discoveries had made it outdated. There was only one person for the job – Caroline Herschel!

1797 - 1828
Before her death in 1828, Caroline won many awards – including the Astronomical Society's Gold Medal and the King of Prussia's Gold Medal for Science. And she is still remembered today – because, since the year 2020, there has been a satellite orbiting the Earth called Caroline!

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Ibn Miskawayh

Year 6 / P7

1030
Ibn Miskawayh dies in 1040, in Rey. As a devout Muslim, he placed Allah at the top of his Chain of Being. After all, one of the ninety nine names for Allah is Al-Khaliq – The Creator!

Around 1000
Ibn Miskawayh writes a book called The Greatest Victory – which suggests that creation can be divided into four areas: minerals, plants, animals and humans. His Chain of Being predates the work of scientists like Carl Linnaeus and Charles Darwin by seven hundred years!

975
Ibn Miskawayh moves back to Baghdad to work in his beloved House of Wisdom again. It is thought that he might have been a member of the Brethren of Purity – a group that met in secret to discuss and write about religion, culture, science and mathematics.

966
Three years after Ibn Miskawayh returned to Rey, a band of brigands is heading for the library, intent on stealing its treasures. And, miraculously, he persuades the brigands to leave his beloved library alone!

932
Ibn Miskawayh is born in the city of Rey, in what is now the country of Iran. He uses his skill with languages when he moves to Baghdad (now in Iraq) and finds work in the library, translating ancient books. The library is called The House of Wisdom.

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Science Topics

Understanding My Body

Seasonal Changes

Animals, including Humans

Rocks

Electricity

Earth and Space

Evolution and Inheritance

Electricity Timeline Year 4 / P5

Name: _____ Date: _____

1800

1877

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Seasonal Timeline Year 1 / P2

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spring

Summer

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Space Timeline Year 5 / P6

Name: _____ Date: _____

Human Adventures in Space

Mars

Business in Space

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Human Timeline Reception / P1

Name: _____ Date: _____

Baby

Child

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Lifespan Timeline Year 2 / P3

Name: _____ Date: _____

Less Than a Year

1 - 9 Years

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Evolution Timeline Year 6 / P7

Name: _____ Date: _____

On the Origin of Species

A Meeting of Minds

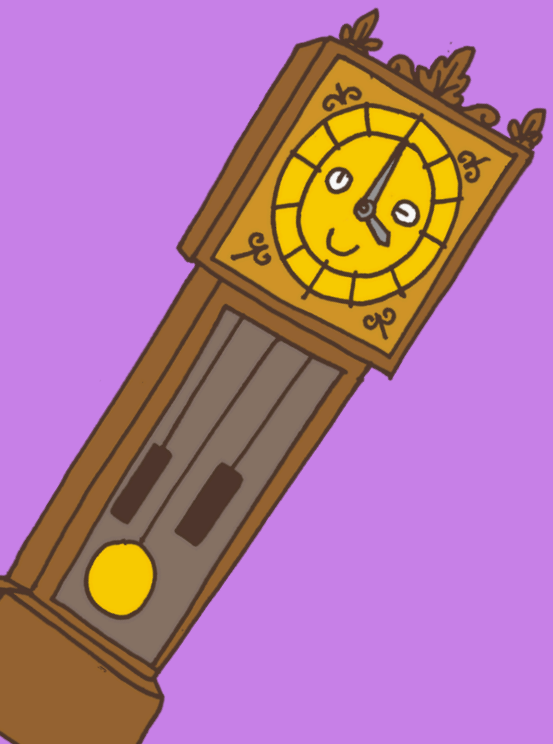
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**"Thank you so much for
organising our Time for Science! day.
The children thoroughly enjoyed the
activities and workshops. Chris was
brilliant and so full of enthusiasm!
I look forward to booking with
As Creatives again in the future."**

St Andrew's CofE Primary School





https://youtu.be/LJ21wWlvehE?si=m7Zj_EzF4UHX_v67

<https://youtu.be/Jw5--9WCbcU?si=E4ldD3d5FHDm70CN>

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