

Queen Elizabeth I

Elizabeth ruled for a total of 45 years from 1558 to 1603. Her father was Henry VIII and her mother was Anne Boleyn. During her reign, she built up England's sea power, sending many ships and explorers abroad to discover new lands. She never married and wore heavy white makeup and had fiery red hair like her father,



Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria was born in 1819 and died in 1901. She became Queen at the age of 18 in 1837. Queen Victoria married Prince Albert and they had nine children together. Sadly, in 1861 Albert died and Victoria suffered deeply from grief - she spent the next forty years in a period of mourning.

During Victoria's reign many major technological developments took place, such as Brunel creating the Great Western railway; Alexander Graham Bell inventing the telephone in 1876 and Thomas Edison inventing the light bulb in 1876.



What is fame?

Fame means being well-known or respected by a number of people. A person could become famous for a number of reasons, such as achievements in medicine, music or sport.

Key Vocabulary

Past	Having happened or gone by at an earlier time; former.
Present	Existing at this time; current.
Future	Time that is yet to come.
Heir	A person who receives or has the right to receive another person's property or title after that person's death.
Reign	Rule by a king or queen.
Coronation 	The ceremony at which a king or queen is crowned.
Famous	Recognised or liked by the public.
Medicine 	A drug or other substance used to treat a disease, injury, pain, or other symptoms.
Discrimination	The act of treating some people unfairly because of prejudice.
Suffragettes	Women who strongly advocated the right of women to vote.
Equality	The condition, fact, or quality of being equal.
Activist	A person who fights openly and vigorously
Civil rights movement	A movement in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s that sought to end racial discrimination, legal segregation of blacks and whites and legal barriers to voting.
Legacy	Anything that is passed down from ancestors or someone who came before.

Mary Seacole.

Mary Seacole was born in 1805 to a Jamaican mother and Scottish father. Her father was in the British army and her mother ran a nursing home called Blundell Hall. After her mother died, Mary took over running the nursing home and put into practice the nursing skills she had learnt from her mother.

In 1854 Mary travelled to England. She wanted to help in the Crimean war which had begun a year earlier. Sadly, she was turned away due to the colour of her skin. Undeterred, Mary raised her own funds to travel to Crimea. She set up her own hospital called the 'British hospital' where she cared for injured and wounded soldiers. She even travelled into battle to provide food, blankets and clothing to those on the battlefield. She became known as 'Mother Seacole'.

Nicola Adams.

Nicola Adams was born in Leeds in 1982. As a child, she suffered from eczema, asthma and several food allergies. Doctors told her mum to limit Nicola's physical activity and running. However, this was impossible and she joined a boxing class as a child. Nicola won medals for boxing in 2012 and 2016. She was also awarded an MBE for her services to boxing in 2013.

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was born in Italy in 1820. She treated soldiers during the Crimea War and became known as the 'Lady with the lamp'. In 1860 she founded a school of nurse training school in London. At that time there were no medicines to stop disease and infections spreading. She taught others the importance of regular hand washing in hospitals which helped reduce the number of deaths from 41 per cent to 2 per cent.

Emmeline Pankhurst

Emmeline was born in Manchester in 1858. She started the 'Women's Social and Political Union' with her daughters, which became known as the 'Suffragettes'. They campaigned for equal rights for women and believed in direct action. This meant many people thought of them as criminals because of this - Emmeline was arrested several times. 1918 women over the age of 30 were given the right to vote and in 1928 women over the age of 18 were given this right.

