






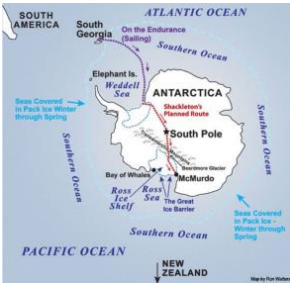


Steps to Success

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| Date | Monday 1st February 2021 |
| Subject/s | English |
| | Imitate |
| Learning Objective  | Hook |

For our hook we had some jigsaws to put together to find out some information about Ernest Shackleton. We looked at information we could retrieve from the pictures and information that we could infer.

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| Clues: | Clue 1  | Clue 2  | Clue 3  |
| Clue 4  | Clue 5 5 January 1922  | Clue 6  | Clue 7  |

Use the clues to answer these questions:

Who is the person behind all the clues?

What did he do?

When was he born?

When did he die?

Where was he born?

Why is there a picture of Antarctica?

Here are some interesting facts about the work of Dr Barnardo, founder of the charity Barnardo's, who provided homes and education for poor children in Victorian Britain.

- Thomas John Barnardo was born on 4th July 1845 and he died on 19th September 1905.
- He was born in Dublin, Ireland.
- When he was sixteen years old, he decided he wanted to become a Protestant medical missionary in China.
- He moved to London in order to train to be a doctor. He studied at the London Hospital, but never actually completed the course to earn a doctorate. Although he is known as 'Doctor' Barnardo, he never actually qualified as a doctor.
- During his time in London, Thomas Barnardo became interested in the lives of the Victorian poor. He was appalled by the number of people living on the streets of London and he witnessed the horrific effects of cholera, unemployment and overcrowding.
- Barnardo decided to put aside his plans to visit China. He opened his first 'ragged school' in 1867, in the East End of London, to educate and care for poor orphans.
- One of his pupils, a boy called Jim Jarvis, took Barnardo on a walk of the the East End, showing him the sheer number of poor children sleeping rough. Barnardo was so moved by the sight that he decided to do something about it.
- In 1870, Thomas Barnardo opened a home for boys in Stepney Causeway, providing shelter for orphans and destitute children. A sign hang on the building which said: 'No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission'.
- Barnardo founded the Girls' Village Home. Located in Barkingside, the 'village' consisted of a collection of cottages and was home to 1500 poor girls.
- During his life Barnardo continued to open institutions that helped to care for poor children. By his death in 1905 it is estimated that his homes and schools cared for over 8000 children in more than 90 different locations.

WAGOLL - What A Good One Looks Like

Mother Teresa Biography

Mother Teresa was one of the most significant figures of the 20th century.

She felt her calling from God was to help the sick and needy people of India. Working almost up until her death in 1997, she remains an inspiration to people all over the world.

Early Life

She was born on August 26th 1910 and given the name Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Her birth place was the modern day city of Skopje, the capital city of the Republic of Macedonia. Agnes was raised by her mother as her father died when she was only eight years old.

Devotion to God

Agnes was from a Roman Catholic family and devoted her life to God from a very young age. At 18, she joined the Sisters of Loreto to become a missionary in India. Agnes was based in Darjeeling and had to learn Bengali which enabled her to teach at the local school. She then took her first vows as a nun, and became known as Teresa.

At 36, she felt a calling from God and went to help the sick and the needy of India, receiving basic medical training beforehand. She had very little support and often went hungry herself. She once said, 'God doesn't require us to succeed, he only requires that you try'. Her words and cause inspired others to join her, therefore the Missionaries of Charity was formed.

Awards and Achievements

Later in her life, Mother Teresa was awarded many honours for her humanitarian work, including the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. She refused the prize winner's banquet, asking that the money for this lavish occasion went to those who needed it more.

She received India's highest civilian award in 1980 and Albania's international airport was named after her.

Her Death

She died from heart failure on the 5th September 1997 in Calcutta, India. Mother Teresa was given a state funeral by the Indian government in appreciation of all her work. Her death was mourned all over the world.

Her Legacy

Today, her legacy continues through the Missionaries of Charity which now has over 4,500 nuns who care for people all over the world. The organisation runs schools, soup kitchens and homes for orphaned children. All of these services are free and open to those in need.

This extraordinary woman will always be remembered for the love and care she showed to many people in her lifetime. She once said, 'Not all of us can do great things. But we can all do small things with great love.'

In 2003, Pope John Paul II began the process of making Mother Teresa a saint. Her official title, given to her by the Catholic Church, is Blessed Teresa of Calcutta.