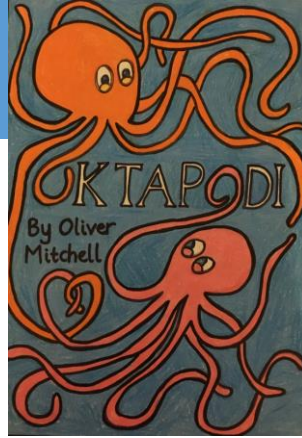


Year 6 week beginning 22.6.20- Home learning



Mary Anning

Mary Anning was an English palaeontologist, Mary Anning, was one of the first palaeontologist to be recognised. She was recognised by the science community, even though recognised Anning was not admitted to the Geological Society as to women were not allowed to join until 1904. However, the Geological Society did record her death in 1847.

Mary Anning taught herself to read and write, most days Anning went hunting for fossils with her father. Till he died when she was twelve so carried on herself, Mary lived in Lyme Regis, and most of the time it was under water this helped Mary Anning to collect fossils and find more discoveries as the storms would chip the rocks.



Mary Anning discovered the first complete fossil ichthyosaurus, Mary thought this as a skeleton sticking out of the wall face but appeared not to be, doing hours of research of her finding she soon discovered what she found. This is now in the English Museum as well as her other amazing findings.

MARY ANNING

One Lady, One Beach, Fossils about to reveal the past...

Fun Facts

- Mary Anning was constantly accompanied by her faithful dog, Tray
- Her advice guided many of the geologists and palaeontologists of her day
- Mary's profession was called palaeontology
- Her Father taught her how to carefully chip and reveal fossils
- Anning never married
- Most people regarded her as unworthy because she was a woman
- Although she made many discoveries, Mary was quite poor
- Anning died from breast cancer, aged 47
- Her life span was from 1799 – 1847
- Most of her paintings show her holding onto a chisel, pointing at a fossil with her dog Tray



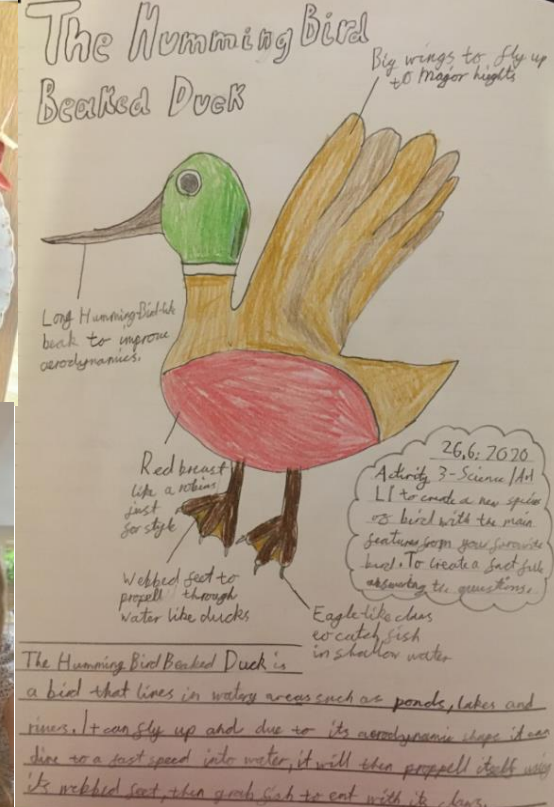
Types of Fossils and Business

When Mary was just twelve she discovered the skull of a mysterious creature poking out of a cliff, it was an ancient reptile called the Ichthyosaurus (meaning fish lizard) ! She went on to make more incredible discoveries the long-necked marine reptile, the Plesiosaur and a flying reptile called the Dimorphodon. The Anning family had now established themselves as fossil hunters. However they remained poor, almost destitute. In 1820 one of their patrons, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James Birch, organised an auction of specimens he had purchased from them. The sale attracted interest from Britain and all over Europe and raised £400 which he generously donated to them. The publicity consolidated Mary Anning's fame.



MARY ANNING

Here is a snapshot of some of the work Year 6 have been completing at home this week



Background
Mary Anning was born on the 21st of May 1799. She was an English fossil collector, dealer and palaeontologist who became world famous for important finds of all kinds of fossils which contributed a lot to scientists understanding of prehistoric life.

Early life
Mary was born in Lyme Regis, Dorset. She had a sister, called Mary Anning (who she was named after) who died in a fire and a brother called Joseph Anning. She was a sickly child who survived a lightning strike when she was 15 months old and her health blossomed after the strike.

Interests
Her interest in geology was taken from her most prized possession – a copy the Dissenters' Theological Magazine and Review. The Anning family were religious dissenters and their local Pastor (Reverend James Wheaton) had published two essays in the book - one insisting that God had created the world in six days, the other urging dissenters to study the new science of geology.

Theories
In 1833, Anning theorised that the fossils she had found in different layers showed that the animals had been created and had existed during different eras. She explained this theory to the Reverend Henry Rawlins and his son Frank. A disapproving Reverend Rawlins refused to discuss the issue further and remained unconvinced. Her upbringing in a dissenting church possibly helped Anning take a flexible view of Earth's history.

Modern day
Mary Anning has helped a lot with modern day understanding of prehistoric life. Her findings can be found in The Natural History Museum, London. But at that time she only got about £23.

Types of fossils
She was one of the first palaeontologists to be recognised. Mary first started work with her father when he would mine the cliff fossil beds near Lyme Regis before he died. When she was 11 she found a full skeleton of an Ichthyosaurus. She carried on fossil hunting and found full skeletons of a Plesiosaur and continued to supplement her income selling the more commonly found Ammonites and Belemnites.

Fun facts
Mary's father didn't earn much in his job as a cabinet maker, so he boosted the family's earnings by looking for fossils (known as 'curiosities' back then) at the beach and selling them to holidaymakers. Young Mary and Joseph would join him, and they developed a deep love of fossil-hunting.



My design has a short robin beak to eat small berries and seeds with and collect earth worms from the ground their beaks are very sharp to tare different types of food. It has long, soft parrot feathers to keep himself warm as warm-blooded creatures they use these feathers to stay warm and dry this helps them also to get through different weathers during each season, and to fly around smoothly. It has small beady eyes to see in far distance and to identify mates and predators.

- Mixture of birds:
- Robin
 - Parrot
 - Mag pie

