

# Aim

- I can explain what Jane Goodall discovered about chimpanzees.

# Success Criteria

- I can describe Jane Goodall's work with chimpanzees.
- I can explain why chimpanzees are endangered.

# Who is Jane Goodall?



Jane Goodall is a British scientist who has studied chimpanzees for many years.

She is considered to be the world expert on chimpanzees and their behaviour.

Goodall was born in 1934 in London. When she was a child, her father gave her a chimpanzee toy, which began her lifelong love of animals.

# Jane's Work With Chimpanzees



In 1960, Goodall was appointed as a chimpanzee researcher by a famous archaeologist called Louis Leakey. Leakey sent her to Gombe Stream National Park, in what is now called Tanzania in Africa, to observe the chimpanzee troop living there.

Tanzania was known as Tanganyika when Jane Goodall went to study the chimpanzees there.

# Jane's Work With Chimpanzees

Jane began to study the Kasakela chimpanzee community. She used unusual methods, such as giving the chimpanzees names. At that time, scientists working with animals would use numbers to identify the animals, so they didn't get too attached. Goodall's methods allowed her to observe the chimpanzees' personalities and emotions.



Observing patiently over a number of years, Goodall won the trust of the chimpanzees, and noticed new and interesting things about the chimpanzees' behaviour.

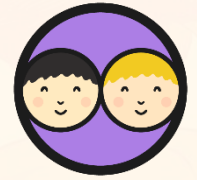
# Jane's Work With Chimpanzees



She found that the chimpanzees had strong family bonds that would last for the whole of the chimpanzees' lives. She observed family members hugging, kissing, patting each other on the back, and even tickling each other!

Goodall became familiar with several families of chimpanzees, and watched new family members be born. She saw the life cycle of the chimpanzees in action.

# Fact or Fiction?



Match the statements on your Jane Goodall Activity Sheet to show whether they are facts or fiction.



## Jane Goodall

Draw lines from the statements about Jane Goodall to 'Fact' or 'Fiction'. Add your own statements in the two blank boxes and ask your partner to decide if your statements are fact or fiction.

Jane Goodall is an African scientist who studied chimpanzees.

Goodall studied chimpanzees living in the Gombe National Park in Tanzania.

Goodall used numbers to identify the chimpanzees that she studied.

Her interest in animals began in childhood started when her father gave her a toy chimpanzee.

She found out that the chimpanzees had very strong family bonds.

Fact

Fiction

# Chimpanzees in Danger

100 years ago there were around 1 million chimpanzees in Africa. Scientists believe that there are now fewer than 200 000 left in the wild. The species has already disappeared from 4 African countries, and chimpanzees are nearing extinction in several other countries.

What do you think is causing them to be endangered?



# Chimpanzees in Danger

There are many threats to the survival of the chimpanzee species:

Poachers hunt and kill chimpanzees for bush meat, which is sold to people living in cities.



Wars and conflict in the areas in which the chimpanzees live also cause habitat loss and can result in deaths of chimpanzees.

Baby chimpanzees are taken illegally to be exotic pets.

Chimpanzees lose their habitats when forests are cut down for timber or to clear space for farming.

Diseases can affect chimpanzees, and can drastically reduce their population.

All these threats prevent the chimpanzee life cycle from continuing in its normal way. This will eventually lead to the species becoming extinct.

# Asking for Help

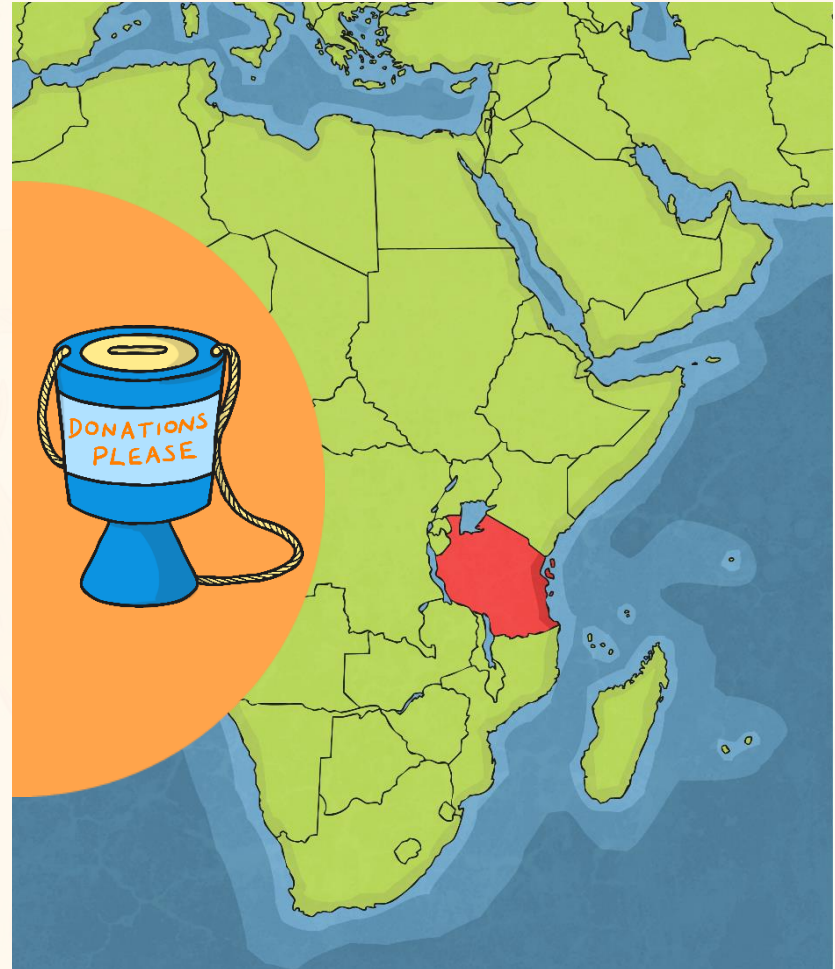


Chimpanzees do still live in Tanzania, and the Gombe Stream chimpanzees are still living in the area where they were originally observed by Jane Goodall.


The Jane Goodall Institute was set up by Goodall to protect the wild chimpanzees that are left in Africa.

The Institute supports sanctuaries and public education programmes to protect chimpanzees in the wild.

It raises money for these programmes and developments through donations from the public.



# Asking for Help

An illustration of an elderly woman with white hair, smiling and holding a young chimpanzee. They are surrounded by large green leaves. A speech bubble is positioned above the chimpanzee.

Please help save  
the chimpanzees!

Imagine that you have been asked to create an advert to ask people to help the Jane Goodall Institute save endangered chimpanzees by donating some money.

In your advert, you should tell people about Jane Goodall and why chimpanzees are endangered.

You can choose what your advert should look like. You may be able to design a poster or leaflet, or act out a television or radio advert.

Use the Advert Activity Sheet to plan your ideas.

# Evaluation



Work with another group. Read, listen to or watch their advert. As you do so, think about these things:

Does the advert tell you about Jane Goodall?

Does it inform you about chimpanzees and why they are endangered?

Think of two other good things about the advert.

Think of one suggestion that would make the advert even better.

Swap over, so the other group evaluate your advert. What do they think?

