

CHARLES DARWIN'S COLLECTING JOURNEY ON HMS BEAGLE

Designed for students primarily between the ages of 10 – 14 years, studying science, history, geography and global citizen subjects.

Key learning outcomes:

Generic Learning outcomes	Relevance to England National Curriculum
<p>Observing, recording and collecting the natural and cultural world during the voyage of HMS Beagle were the foundations upon which Darwin theory of natural selection was developed. It is not possible to understand how Darwin came to the conclusions he did, without understanding his circumnavigation of the world as a journey of observation, collection, analysis, identification and pattern-seeking across geography and time.</p>	<p>KS2 Science – Evolution and Inheritance; Working Scientifically</p> <p>KS3 Biology – Evolution, Inheritance and Variation; Working Scientifically</p>
<p>Explore Darwin's global journey, understand how his personal Europe-centred viewpoint influenced his opinions of indigenous communities, especially in Tierra del Fuego, and consider the impact of his scientific ideas on late C19th imperial actions in this context.</p>	<p>KS3 History - Ideas, Political Power, Industry and Empire: Britain 1745 - 1901</p>
<p>Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places through the lens of Darwin's journey, and understand the processes that he observed and identified that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world.</p>	<p>KS2 Geography - Locational knowledge, Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>KS3 Geography - Locational knowledge, Physical and human geography, Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>
<p>Be inspired to develop competency in geographical skills, including communicating geographical information, by following in Darwin's footsteps, using a virtual earth GIS resource</p>	

Supporting the following UN Sustainable Development Goals as a case study:



Reduced Inequalities: how modern day inequalities often have their roots in global imperial histories



Responsible Consumption and Production: how actions in one part of the world can result in negative consequences elsewhere (both intended and unintended).

HMS Beagle was an Admiralty ship on a mission to survey coastlines and make safe trade routes for imperial expansion. Darwin was on a mission to collect the natural and cultural world in the name of a new discipline of empire – science – used in the late C19th and beyond to justify that same imperial expansion. As a consequence, indigenous communities lost their homes, their lands, their ways of life, and even their lives. Only in recent years are their descendants asserting their voices again. Today, the UN estimates there are 370 million indigenous people spread across more than 90 countries, and belonging to over 5,000 indigenous communities.

Resources:

- Charles Darwin's Collecting Journey

<https://the-earth-museum.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer3d/index.html?id=3ea81f8688844e479cbcdedfe9f2a267>

- Charles Darwin's Collecting Journey Introductory Video
- Charles Darwin's Collecting Journey Activity Sheet

Students will need access to good strength broadband, and an up-to-date version of a common desktop browser, ideally Chrome or Firefox. The resource does support most common current iOS and Android mobile devices, although the controls will be different.

Through this website you are able to link to other websites which are not under the control of The Earth Museum. We have no control over the nature, content and availability of those sites.