

Jane Goodall



Fact File

Date of birth:	3 rd April 1934
Place of birth:	Hampstead, London
Mother:	Margaret Myfanwe Joseph (an author)
Father:	Mortimer Herbert Morris- Goodall (a businessman)

Jane Goodall is an expert on chimpanzees. For 55 years, she has been studying our closest relatives, finding out how they behave and act in the wild.

As well as learning about chimpanzees, Jane spends a lot of her time on **animal welfare** and **conservation** projects. She believes that animals have rights too. In April 2002, Jane's efforts to help animals around the world earned her the position of Messenger of Peace for the **United Nations**.

Chimp Talk

Chimpanzees 'speak' to each other through sounds, touch, making different faces and the way they move!

Early Years

When she was young, Jane's father gave her a stuffed chimpanzee instead of a teddy bear. She named it Jubilee and Jane says this is what first inspired her to work with animals. Years later, after a lifetime of working with chimpanzees, Jane still has Jubilee!

Africa

In 1957, Jane travelled to Kenya in Africa to work on a friend's farm. She met Louis Leakey, a scientist who studied chimpanzees and other apes. Jane agreed to work for Louis and began learning all about the animals.



Jane's Special Way

One of Jane's ideas was to give the chimpanzees names. Other scientists at the time just gave the chimps numbers but Jane was different. She named one of the chimpanzees David Greybeard because he had such a grey chin! There were other interesting names too. There was Gigi, Goliath, Mr McGregor, Flo and Frodo. Giving the chimps names helped Jane get to know and understand them better.

What Jane Learnt

Jane was so good at understanding chimpanzees that she made lots of new discoveries. These are some of the things she learnt:

Chimpanzees use tools

One day, Jane watched a chimpanzee putting a blade of grass into a **termite** nest. When he pulled it out there were lots of termites on it, which the chimp then ate. It was the first time anyone had seen an animal – other than humans – use something as a tool.



Chimpanzees eat meat

As well as eating plants, Jane found out chimpanzees work together to hunt other animals. Before that, scientists thought chimps were **herbivores** but they are now classed as **omnivores**.



Chimpanzees are all different and can feel things

Because Jane worked so closely with the chimpanzees, she noticed that not all of them behaved in the same way. Some were loud, others were quiet. Some were mean while others were kind. In fact, Jane discovered that chimpanzees were a lot like humans – she even noticed them showing emotions, such as happiness, sadness and anger.

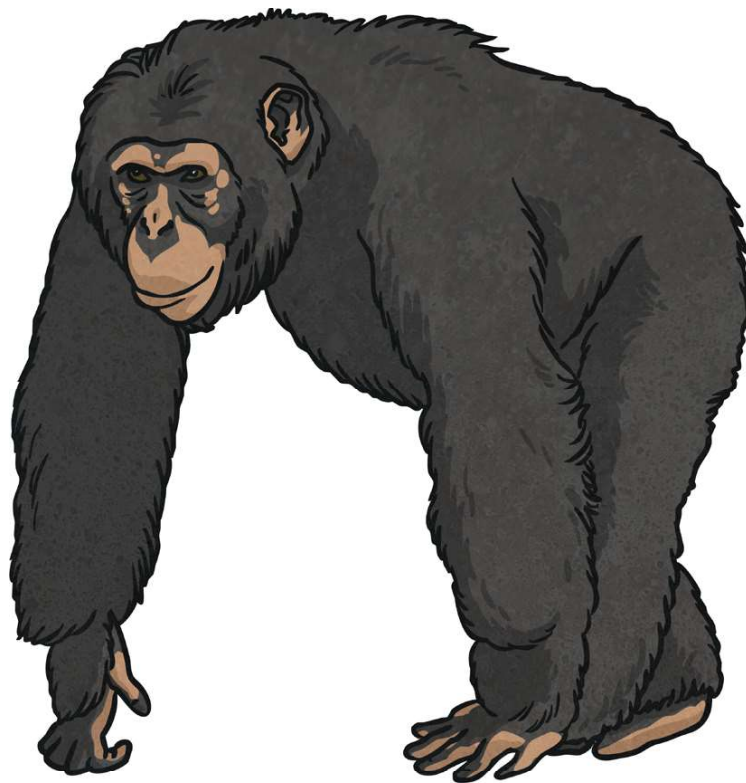
Did You Know?...

Chimpanzees aren't monkeys. They are part of the ape family, which includes gorillas and orangutans.



Glossary

animal welfare:	The protection and well-being of animals.
conservation:	Protecting wildlife.
herbivore:	An animal that eats plants.
omnivore:	An animal that eats both plants and meat.
termite:	An ant-like insect.
United Nations:	A large group of countries from around the world that work together.



Questions

1. What does the phrase '**our closest relatives**' infer about chimpanzees?

2. Why do you think Jane spends a lot of her time on animal welfare and conservation projects?

3. What jobs did Jane Goodall's mother and father have? Tick **two**.

- ☐ teacher
- ☐ author
- ☐ zoo keeper
- ☐ businessman

4. In what way did it help Jane to name the chimpanzees she was studying?

5. **Jane watched a chimpanzee putting a blade of grass into a termite nest.**

Why was this important?

6. What type of animal is a chimpanzee and what type of animal is it not?

7. Join the boxes to link the name to who (or what) it is.

Louis Leakey

chimpanzee

David Greybeard

stuffed chimpanzee

Jubilee

scientist

8. **Jane found out that chimpanzees were a lot like humans.**

What sort of things did Jane discover that made her think this?

Answers

1. What does the phrase 'our closest relatives' infer about chimpanzees?

It infers that chimpanzees are more like humans than any other animal.

2. Why do you think Jane spends a lot of her time on animal welfare and conservation projects?

Pupils' own responses, such as: Jane loves animals. She loves learning about them and making sure they are OK. She wants to help animals and wildlife so she spends a lot of her time on these projects.

3. What jobs did Jane Goodall's mother and father have? Tick **two**.

☐ teacher

☒ **author**

☐ zoo keeper

☒ **businessman**

4. In what way did it help Jane to name the chimpanzees she was studying?

Giving the chimps names helped Jane get to know and understand them better.

5. **Jane watched a chimpanzee putting a blade of grass into a termite nest.**

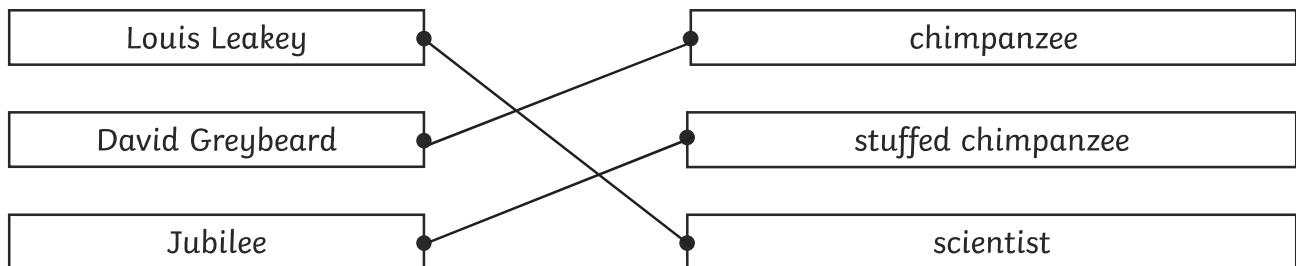
Why was this important?

Pupils' own responses, such as: It showed Jane that chimpanzees can use tools because the animal was using the blade of grass like a spoon to eat the termites. It was an amazing discovery because before that it was thought that only humans used tools.

6. What type of animal is a chimpanzee and what type of animal is it not?

A chimpanzee is an ape. It isn't a monkey.

7. Join the boxes to link the name to who (or what) it is.



8. **Jane found out that chimpanzees were a lot like humans.**

What sort of things did Jane discover that made her think this?

Pupils' own responses, such as: Jane probably thought chimpanzees were a lot like humans because a lot of what they do is like us. They eat meat and plants like us, they use tools like us, they communicate with one another and they feel feelings and emotions.