



Is a British scientist who has studied chimpanzees for many years.

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

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.

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.

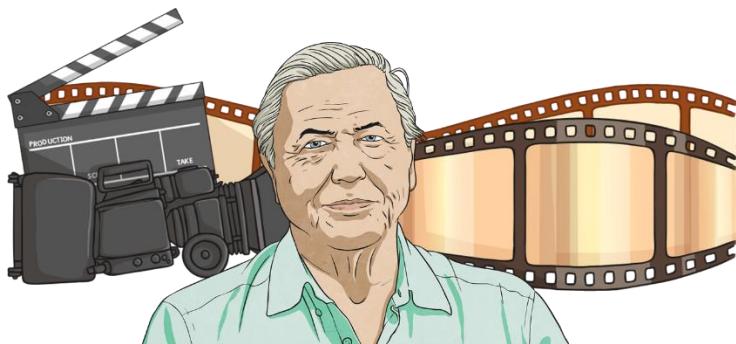
Tanzania was known as Tanganyika when Jane Goodall went to study the chimpanzees there.

Jane 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.

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.



Is an English broadcaster and naturalist and is extremely well known for his documentaries for the BBC.

He is often referred to as a 'national treasure' in Britain and was knighted in 1985, earning him the title of Sir David Attenborough.

He has won many awards for his wildlife film-making and even has 15 species named after him.

Sir David Attenborough was born David Frederick Attenborough, on May 8th 1926, in London. His older brother is the actor (pictured on right), Lord Richard Attenborough, who has been in some well known films, such as 'The Great Escape' and 'Jurassic Park'.

David also had a younger brother and two sisters who were fostered by his parents during World War Two.

From an early age, David had an interest in natural history. As a young boy, he had a large collection of fossils and stones.

1945 - He obtained a degree in Natural Sciences from Cambridge University.

1947 - After leaving university, he had to complete two years of National Service in the Royal Navy.

1950 - He married Jane Oriel and later became a father to two children, Robert (who became a lecturer in bioanthropology) and Susan (who became a headteacher at a primary school).

1949 - After leaving the Navy, David edited children's science textbooks, where he was in charge of making sure the information was accurate.

1950 - Despite not owning a television (and only ever having seen one television programme himself!), he went on to train as a television producer for the BBC.

1952 - David began to produce natural history programmes before returning to his studies.

1965 - He was offered the job of BBC Two Controller.

1969 - He later became the Director of Television Programming.

1972 – He left this job so he could work full-time writing and producing television programmes about natural history.

Attenborough has been a huge part in the creation of over 20 documentaries.