

Who Is Jane Goodall

Jane Goodall

Dame Jane Morris Goodall DBE (/ˈdʒeɪn ɡʊdɔːl/; born Valerie Jane Morris-Goodall; 3 April 1934), formerly Baroness Jane van Lawick-Goodall, is an English zoologist

Dame Jane Morris Goodall (; born Valerie Jane Morris-Goodall; 3 April 1934), formerly Baroness Jane van Lawick-Goodall, is an English zoologist, primatologist and anthropologist. She is considered the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees, after 60 years' studying the social and family interactions of wild chimpanzees. Goodall first went to Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania to observe its chimpanzees in 1960.

She is the founder of the Jane Goodall Institute and the Roots & Shoots programme and has worked extensively on conservation and animal welfare issues. As of 2022, she is on the board of the Nonhuman Rights Project. In April 2002, she was named a United Nations Messenger of Peace. Goodall is an honorary member of the World Future Council.

Jane Goodall Institute (Hong Kong)

Jane Goodall Institute Hong Kong is one of the Asian branches of the Jane Goodall Institute which was founded in 1977 in California by Jane Goodall and

The Jane Goodall Institute (Hong Kong) (Chinese: 简·古道尔研究所), founded in 2002, was established as a local registered charity involved in the promotion of the well-being of the community, animals and environment. The Jane Goodall Institute Hong Kong is one of the Asian branches of the Jane Goodall Institute which was founded in 1977 in California by Jane Goodall and Genevieve, Princess di San Faustino. With its headquarters in the US, the Jane Goodall Institute is a worldwide non-profit organization with 17 overseas offices.

Jane (American TV series)

produced by the Jane Goodall Institute and Canada-based Sinking Ship Entertainment. Based on the missions of Jane Goodall, the series is about a 9-year

Jane is a live-action educational adventure children's television series, created by J.J. Johnson, and premiered on Apple TV+ on April 14, 2023. The series was produced by the Jane Goodall Institute and Canada-based Sinking Ship Entertainment.

Based on the missions of Jane Goodall, the series is about a 9-year old girl, named Jane Garcia who is an aspiring environmentalist whose mission is to save endangered species. Using her imagination, she goes on adventures with her friends David and Greybeard (a chimpanzee) to protect wild animals from around the world.

Each episode focuses on an endangered species and towards the end of each episode, Jane interviews various zoologists to help answer her research question.

The second season was released on April 19, 2024. The third and final season was released on April 18, 2025.

Jane Goodall: Reasons for Hope

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Jane Goodall: Reasons for Hope is a Canadian documentary film, directed by David Lickley and released in 2023. The film features scientist Jane Goodall speaking on various reasons to maintain hope in a positive future, including environmental recovery in the Sudbury area, the reintroduction of the American bison to regions where it had long been virtually extinct, and the political and social engagement of youth.

The 45-minute IMAX film premiered on May 30, 2023, at Science North, with Goodall in attendance, before undertaking an international tour of IMAX theatres.

A shorter 25-minute version also toured the Northern Ontario region as part of a museum exhibition at venues including the Canadian Bushplane Heritage Centre in Sault Ste. Marie, the Thunder Bay Museum in Thunder Bay, the Lake of the Woods Discovery Centre in Kenora, and the Cochrane Public Library in Cochrane.

Gombe Chimpanzee War

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The Gombe Chimpanzee War, also known as the Four-Year War, was a violent conflict between two communities of chimpanzees in Gombe Stream National Park in the Kigoma region of Tanzania between 1974 and 1978. The two groups were once unified in the Kasakela community. By 1974, researcher Jane Goodall noticed the community splintering. Over a span of eight months, a large party of chimpanzees separated themselves into the southern area of Kasakela and were renamed the Kahama community. The separatists consisted of six adult males, three adult females and their young. The Kasakela was left with eight adult males, twelve adult females and their young.

During the four-year conflict, all males of the Kahama community were killed, effectively disbanding the community. The victorious Kasakela then expanded into further territory but were later repelled by two other communities of chimpanzees.

List of awards and honours received by Jane Goodall

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Gombe National Park

Accessible only by boat, the park is most famous as the location where Jane Goodall pioneered her behavioural research on the common chimpanzee populations

Gombe National Park () is a national park in Tanzania, located in the Kigoma District of the Kigoma Region. It was formerly called Gombe Stream National Park.

The Trimates

The Trimates, sometimes called Leakey's Angels, is a name given to three women — Jane Goodall, Dian Fossey, and Birut? Galdikas — chosen by anthropologist

The Trimates, sometimes called Leakey's Angels, is a name given to three women — Jane Goodall, Dian Fossey, and Birutė Galdikas — chosen by anthropologist Louis Leakey to study primates in their natural environments. They studied chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans, respectively.

Kasakela chimpanzee community

near Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania. The community was the subject of Jane Goodall's pioneering study that began in 1960, and studies have continued ever

The Kasekela chimpanzee community (formerly spelled Kasakela) is a habituated community of wild eastern chimpanzees that lives in Gombe National Park near Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania. The community was the subject of Jane Goodall's pioneering study that began in 1960, and studies have continued ever since, becoming the longest continuous study of any animals in their natural habitat. As a result, the community has been instrumental in the study of chimpanzees and has been popularized in several books and documentaries. The community's popularity was enhanced by Goodall's practice of giving names to the chimpanzees she was observing, in contrast to the typical scientific practice of identifying the subjects by number. Goodall generally used a naming convention in which infants were given names starting with the same letter as their mother, allowing the recognition of matrilineal lines.

One of the most important discoveries that was learned by observing the Kasekela chimpanzee community was the use of tools. On November 4, 1960, Goodall observed a chimpanzee that she had named David Greybeard using a grass stalk as a tool to extract termites from a termite hill. Later, she observed David Greybeard and another chimpanzee named Goliath stripping leaves off twigs to create termite fishing tools. Previously, tool use in chimpanzees was only rarely observed, and tool creation by non-human animals had never been observed. Until then, tool making was considered one of the defining characteristics of being human. Another important observation occurred a few days earlier, on October 30, 1960. On that day Goodall observed the community's chimpanzees eating meat, dispelling the notion that chimpanzees are vegetarians. A third observation by Goodall in the early 1960s was that male chimpanzees perform a "rain dance," charging, calling, slapping the ground and trees and dragging branches in the rain. In the early 1970s the chimpanzees of the community were observed to engage in ongoing coordinated attacks against the chimpanzees of the neighbouring Kahama Chimpanzee Community, ultimately wiping it out. According to historian Ian Morris, this "Four Year War" represented the first time scientists had observed chimpanzees "deliberately seek out, attack and leave for dead" chimps from another community, and it has been described as "the first record of lasting 'warfare' among [non-human] primates."

Several families within the Kasekela chimpanzee community have been particularly prominent in books and documentaries. The F-family has produced five alpha males for the community, and the matriarch, Flo, played a particularly important role in acknowledging Goodall's acceptance as a human observer by the community. The G-family has produced at least one alpha male, and also the birth of several twins, which are rare among chimpanzees. There are other families as well which include the T-family and S-family (which has produced one alpha male).

Chimp Eden

The Jane Goodall Institute Chimpanzee Eden, commonly referred to as Chimp Eden, is situated within a 1,000 ha (2,500 acres) game reserve and animal sanctuary

The Jane Goodall Institute Chimpanzee Eden, commonly referred to as Chimp Eden, is situated within a 1,000 ha (2,500 acres) game reserve and animal sanctuary for rescued chimpanzees, in the Umhloti Nature Reserve, near Barberton, Mpumalanga, South Africa. Opened in 2006 by founder and director Eugene Cussons, in collaboration with the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), its purpose is to provide a permanent and safe home for chimpanzees who are rescued from abusive and unfortunate circumstances from areas where these great apes are being constantly exploited by humans through the bushmeat trade, pet trade and entertainment

industries. At the sanctuary, the chimpanzees are rehabilitated with the help of their care takers in being re-introduced back into chimpanzee social skills and live in a social group with others of their own kind.

Chimp Eden is the only sanctuary for chimpanzees within South Africa. The rest of the reserve it is home to game animals such as giraffes, zebras etc, which are also managed and conserved by the land owners (JGI rents approximately 23 hectares of the total 1000 hectares). Chimp Eden has rescued chimpanzees from Angola, Sudan, Mozambique, Italy, Central African Republic, Ghana, and Dubai

Chimp Eden is a member of the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance.

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