

# Year 1 History – How did Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole change nursing and how is it different today?

<p><b>Key Questions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Who was Florence Nightingale and why is she significant?</li> <li>- Why was Mary Seacole and why is she significant?</li> <li>- What would Florence Nightingale recognise and what would surprise her about nursing today?</li> </ul>	<p><b>By the end of this unit, children will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the achievements of the people they have studied</li> <li>- Identify similarities and differences between Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and nursing today</li> <li>- Pupils will show an awareness of chronology and begin to put people and events on a timeline</li> <li>- Ask and answer questions about significant people and use stories, photographs, photographs of artefacts, photographs of statues to show that they know and understand the main achievements</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Big Picture</b></p> <p>In this unit children expand on their knowledge of the past and chronology from Early Years by looking at significant individuals from history and comparing them to modern day equivalents. Children begin by looking at significant people within living memory and then expand this into people beyond living memory. They will begin to consider different periods of time. In KS2, children will explore different time periods in greater depth, considering the impact of significant events, people and developments across a period of time.</p>	

Key Stage One	Chronology	Historical terms	Using evidence and communicating ideas	Interpreting history	Key historical concepts			
					Continuity and Change	Cause and consequence	Similarity and difference	Significance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop an awareness of the past</li> <li>- Use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time</li> <li>- Know where all people/events studied fit into a chronological framework</li> <li>- Identify similarities / differences between periods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ask and answer questions</li> <li>- Understand some ways we find out about the past</li> <li>- Choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show understanding (of concepts)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify different ways in which the past is represented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify similarities / differences between ways of life at different times</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognise why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make simple observations about different types of people, events, beliefs within a society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Talk about who was important eg in a simple historical account</li> </ul>

**Knowledge**

**Florence Nightingale**

- Of the 1,650,000 soldiers who fought in the Crimean War(1853-1856), 900,000 died. Most died of disease. In Britain there were newspaper reports of the unhygienic, overcrowded and inhumane conditions wounded soldiers were suffering at the Barrack Hospital in Scutari in Turkey.
- Florence Nightingale was a famous British nurse who lived between 1820 and 1910.
- She wanted to be a nurse but her family didn't think it was respectable
- During the Crimean War Nightingale helped to treat wounded soldiers. She noticed that hospitals were often dirty places where diseases, including typhus and cholera, spread. She made sure that hospitals were clean places for the soldiers to recover. She worked to improve nutrition and care to stop diseases and illnesses from developing.
- People often think of her as the 'founder of modern nursing.' She became known as the 'Lady with the Lamp' as she would work all night to make sure that the soldiers were treated well, with water and warm blankets.

**Mary Seacole**

- She was born Mary Jane Grant in Kingston, Jamaica to a Jamaican mother and Scottish father.
- Her mother ran one of the top hotels in Kingston, and also worked as a healer. She passed her knowledge to Mary.
- As a black woman at the time, she faced unfairness and discrimination when she tried to volunteer to be a nurse during the Crimean War (1854-56)
- When the British turned down her offer of help, she decided that she would go to Crimea herself. She set up the 'British Hotel', a place near the frontline helped to provide comfort and support to those in the army. In the hotel there was a restaurant and a general store. Mary used all of the profits that she made to find buying medicines to help the stricken soldiers. She also rode to the battlefields to help the soldiers in battle.
- She used traditional African remedies to treat her patients and European medicine
- She is remembered as a hero – in 2004 she was voted number 1 in a poll of the Greatest Black Britons.

**Nursing today**

- The NHS was founded in July 1948. It provides healthcare which is free at the point of need.
- Antibiotics were discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928. They are now widely used in the treatment and prevention of bacterial infections
- Advancements in technology such as x-rays and organ transplants
- Maintaining high levels of hygiene is important and part of the daily routine of modern hospitals
- The importance of nutrition particularly when poorly

<p><b>Topic Specific Vocabulary</b></p> <p>nursing, disease, infection, hospital, medicine, health, wounded, field, remedies, healer, racism</p>	<p><b>NC Subject content</b></p> <p>The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements</p>
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<p><b>Resources</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.florence-nightingale.co.uk/free-learning-resources/">https://www.florence-nightingale.co.uk/free-learning-resources/</a></p> <p><a href="#">Online Workshops – Florence Nightingale Museum London (florence-nightingale.co.uk)</a></p>	<p><b>Texts</b></p> <p>Little People Big Dreams: Florence Nightingale</p>
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