

## History

### Two great nurses. Who made the greater impact?

#### Y2 spring term

| National Curriculum Objectives: |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| KS1 key historical skills:      |  |
| ✓                               | Develop an awareness of the past using words relating to the passing of time.  |
| ✓                               | Know where people and events fit within a chronological framework.   |
| ✓                               | Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.   |
| ✓                               | Use the vocabulary of everyday historical terms.   |
| ✓                               | Ask and answer questions.  |
| ✓                               | Use stories and sources to show understanding of key events.   |
| ✓                               | Identify different ways in which the past is represented.  |
| National Curriculum theme:      |  |
| ✓                               | Pupils should be taught about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. (Some should be used to) compare aspects of life in different periods. |



**Florence Nightingale**



**Mary Seacole**

| Key Vocabulary:   |  |
|---|--|
| Spelling:   | Definition:  |
| In the past; a long time ago; modern; old; living memory; decades; similar; different; in my lifetime; significant; artefact; consequence; impact; era; compare | Generic language used in Y2 history lessons.   |
| community   | A group of people living or working in the same location.  |
| compassion  | Concern for people when they are injured or suffering.   |
| Crimean War   | The war that Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole served in.                                      |
| hygiene   | Activities which help to maintain good health, especially through cleanliness. E.g. washing hands. |
| infection   | An illness caused by spreading germs.  |
| injured   | Somebody who is hurt.  |
| medical supplies, medical equipment, medicine   | Things that are used to treat injuries or illnesses.   |
| nurse   | Somebody who works in a hospital treating patients.  |
| nurture   | Look after, care for.  |
| patient   | A person who is ill in hospital.   |
| Red Cross   | The award given to Florence Nightingale for the amazing things she did.                            |
| Scutari Army Hospital   | Army hospital in the Crimea.   |
| wound   | An injury where the skin is cut or broken.   |

| Sequence of Learning:  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Objectives (key knowledge):  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lesson 1<br>To be able to place the significant events of Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale's lives on a timeline. | Lesson 2<br>To learn why Mary Seacole is an important figure in nursing. To learn about the challenges that she faced. | Lesson 3<br>To learn why Florence Nightingale is an important figure in nursing. | Lesson 4<br>To learn about the similarities and differences between Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale. | Lesson 5<br>To learn about how Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale have influenced modern day nursing. | Lesson 6<br>To use historical sources of evidence to answer the topic question: "Who made the greater impact?" |
| Three nurses key facts:  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Both Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole travelled to the Crimea, to nurse soldiers injured in the Crimean War, which was fought between 1853 and 1856 in the area around the Black Sea. Mary Seacole was born in Kingston, Jamaica on 23rd November 1805. Mary is remembered for her role in helping wounded soldiers in the Crimean War. Mary, who was mixed race, also fought against being treated differently because of the colour of her skin. She learned herbal medicine from her mother, but never trained as a nurse. She travelled to the Crimean and set up "The British Hotel" as a safe place for injured soldiers. Mary often rode on horseback across the battlefields to rescue wounded soldiers. Mary was left with no money after the war, but the soldiers raised funds to help support her. Florence Nightingale was born on 12 May 1820 in Florence, Italy to a rich family. She lived in England. She was a trained nurse. She is known for being the founder of modern nursing. Florence's father believed that women should receive an education and so Florence was tutored at home. Age 18, Florence heard God telling her to spend her life helping others. Florence ran a field hospital in Scutari. She realised that dirt caused illness, and saved lives by insisting on cleanliness. She became known as the "Lady with the Lamp".

#### Sticky Knowledge about Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole:

- Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run; she treated soldiers during the Crimean War.
- Florence Nightingale is known as "The lady with the lamp".
- In 1860 Florence Nightingale set up her own nursing school to teach others how to become nurses.
- Mary Seacole wanted to help the soldiers so she used her own money to travel to help.
- Mary Seacole lived an exciting life; she travelled to many different countries helping people.

#### Key events timeline:

|   |  |  |                          |                          |  |   |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| 1805: Mary Seacole born 23 <sup>rd</sup> November 1805. | 1819: Queen Victoria born 24 <sup>th</sup> May 1819. | 1820: Florence Nightingale born 12 <sup>th</sup> May 1820. | 1853: Crimean War began. | 1856: Crimean War ended. | 1881: Mary Seacole died 14 <sup>th</sup> May 1881. | 1910: Florence Nightingale died 13 <sup>th</sup> August 1910. |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|