

KS1.CB.T3	<p>Area of study: Lives of significant individuals: Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole</p> <p>Unit aims / outcome: To know about the lives of Mary and Florence in order to make comparisons between their way of life in different time periods</p>	
<p>History concepts to organise knowledge:</p> <p>Chronology</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>Similarities and differences</p> <p>Cause and consequence</p> <p>Continuity and change</p>		
<p>Key strands of learning:</p> <p>Monarch</p> <p>Industry</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Children</p> <p>Hierarchy – rich and poor</p>		
<p>Learning in Reception:</p> <p>People who help us</p>	<p>Tier 2</p> <p>New</p> <p>Hygiene</p> <p>Nurse</p> <p>War</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>Statue</p> <p>Review - Reception</p> <p>Hospitals</p>	<p>Tier 3</p> <p>New</p> <p>Disease</p> <p>Infections</p> <p>Crimean War</p> <p>Including etymology</p> <p>Review</p>
NC objective:	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to	<p>Context of study:</p> <p>This unit of work gives the children the opportunity to explore the lives of two significant women. The children have learnt about ‘significance’ through the study of the GFoL, developments in transport and role of women in this</p>	

<p>national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects in different time periods (Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale)</p>	<p>(KS1.CB.T1) and WWI. During Cycle A the children study the Victorian era and Queen Victoria's reign (KS1.CA.T2). This unit deepens the children's understanding of what life was like at this time and allows them to make connections to the local pottery study too (KS1.CA.T1). This unit introduces the children to war and conflict through the Crimean War as well as discrimination and race, with the people were treated.</p> <p>As the children move into KS2, they build on the understanding of this time period during the industrial revolution unit (LKS2.CA.T3) and really explore the role women played during WWII (LKS2.CA.T2).</p> <p><u>Chronology:</u></p> <p>1805 – Mary Seacole is born</p> <p>1820 – Florence Nightingale is born</p> <p>1837 – Queen Victoria's reign begins</p> <p>1854 – Crimean War begins</p> <p><u>Crucial Knowledge:</u></p> <p>To know that hospitals and doctor surgeries must be kept clean to prevent the spread of disease and to reduce infections</p> <p>To know how doctors and nurses keep themselves clean by washing their hands regularly</p> <p>To know that it hasn't always been like this</p> <p>To know that early Victorian hospitals were very dirty places</p> <p>To know that during the Victorian era people began to understand more about disease and how it spread</p> <p><u>Florence Nightingale</u></p> <p>To know that Florence Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy 1820. She was named after the place where she was born – Florence</p> <p>To know that Florence Nightingale was a famous nurse</p> <p>To know that she looked after soldiers during the Crimean War (1854-1856)</p> <p>To know that she lived and worked during the reign of Queen Victoria</p> <p>To know that she had a positive everlasting impact on nursing</p>
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Mary Seacole

To know that Mary Seacole was born in 1805, in Jamaica which was part of the British Empire at the time

To know that the British empire was an area of land that was controlled by Britain

Mary Seacole considered herself to be British and moved to live in Britain

To know that not many black people were living in Britain at this time

To know that Mary Seacole was a nurse, just like Florence Nightingale and cared for soldiers during the Crimean war too.

	Florence Nightingale	Mary Seacole
Born	12 th May 1820	1805
Died	13 th August 1910	14 th May 1881
Early life and schooling	From a wealthy Victorian family who had servants She was taught by her father at home	Grew up in Jamaica and moved the Britain when she was 15 years old It is not known if Mary went to school or not
Nursing	Florence’s family were wealthy and so it was expected that she gets married and not work – they were unhappy at her plan to become a nurse	Mary was taught to use plants and herbs as medicines to look after others by her mother They ran a hospital to care for sick soldiers
Crimean War 1854 British and French soldiers went to fight in Southern Russia	Led a team of 38 nurses in a Turkish hospital It was very unhygienic meaning dirty and more likely to cause infection and disease She worked hard to improve the hygiene by keeping the hospital	The army did not let Mary Seacole help in the war because she was black <i>Know that black people were treated differently at this time</i> Mary set up a hotel close to the battlefield and provided soldier with

		clean – leading to better care for the soldiers	drinks, food, clothes and rest for the soldiers She was known for her bravery as she treated wounded soldiers on the battlefield
	Became well know	Florence became know as the Lady with the Lamp as she would walk around the hospital at night checking on the soldiers with a lamp in her hand	Mary Seacole became known and Mother Seacole due to the care she provided.
	Impact	After the war, she helped to fight for improvement of cleanliness of hospitals	After the war she wrote a book 'Wonderful Adventures of Mrs Seacole

To know that Florence and Mary have impacted our hospitals of today and they are now clean, have well-trained staff and are well organised.

To know that statues are often made for people who have made significant contributions to a country.

To know that Florence Nightingale has a statue in London

To know that Mary Seacole has a statue in London

Historical enquiry:

Consider the significance of Nightingale and Seacole and the impact they had

Children to explore the similarities and differences between two nurses who worked in the same time period.

Make connections between medicine today and what it was like in the 1800s. Consider the different that Nightingale and Seacole had on change.