# Year 1 -History Term 3

## How did Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell change nursing today?

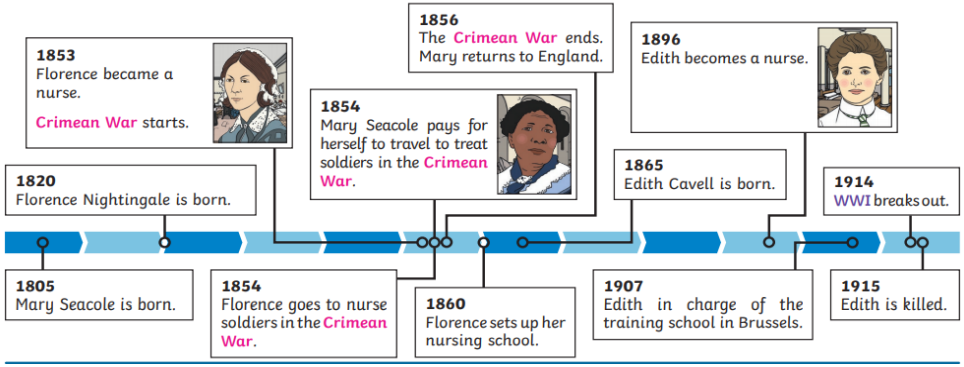
**Curriculum Key Question: Where have we come from?**
**Topic: Who is your Superhero?**

### What should I already know?

EYFS:
*To talk about similarities and differences between things in the past and now.

### Historical Skills I will develop:

- To use a wider range of "time" terms including recently, before, after, now, later
- To use past and present when describing events.
- To recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others lives.
- To know and recount episodes from stories about the past.
- To use stories to encourage children to distinguish between fact and fiction.
- To use representations of the past (photographs, books, written accounts) to make interpretations.
- To explore events and look at pictures.
- To encourage children to ask their own questions about the past.




| Key Facts | |
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| **Who was Mary Seacole?** | Mary Seacole was a nurse. She was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her mother was Jamaican and her father was Scottish. She died in Britain in 1881. |
| **What is Mary Seacole remembered for?** | Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating the soldiers injured in the Crimean War, but the British Government refused. So she paid for herself to go. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital two miles from the fighting for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the front line, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides. |
| **Who was Florence Nightingale?** | Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born 12th May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was the daughter of an upper-class couple. She longed to be a nurse, but her father wouldn't allow it as it was not a job that a lady would have. Eventually, she became a nurse in 1853. |
| **What is Florence Nightingale remembered for?** | Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run. She treated soldiers during the Crimean War; here she became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'. |
| **Who was Edith Cavell?** | Edith Cavell was born 4th December 1865 in Norfolk, England. She trained as a nurse in 1896. In 1907, she was asked to be in charge of a nursing training school in Brussels, Belgium. |
| **What is Edith Cavell remembered for?** | During WWI, Edith nursed and saved soldiers from both sides of the war. She also hid over 200 allied soldiers from the Germans. She was arrested for **treason** and sentenced to death. She was killed by a German firing squad on 12th October 1915. |

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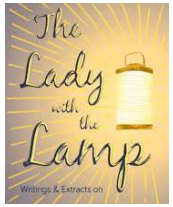
| Disease | A condition that causes harm to the health of a person, aniaml or plant. |
| Nurse | A person who is trained to care for sick or injured people. |
| Soilder | A person who fights as a party of an army when there is a war. |
| Monarch | A person who reigns over a kingdowm or empire. |
| Crimean war | A war fought between Russia on one side and France,the UK and Turkey on the other side. |
| Antiispetic | Used for cleaning wounds to stop infections |
| Anaesthetic | Medicine is given to a paitent to stop them feeling pain in an operation. |

Queen Victoria, the monarch, awarded Florence a jewelled brooch, designed by her husband, Prince Albert. It was dedicated: 'To Miss Florence Nightingale, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for her devotion towards the Queen's brave soldiers.'