

Lent Term 1


History Yr1 - Significant Nurses

National Curriculum Objective

The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements

Timeline

	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
Learning intention for each lesson	I will Know who Florence Nightingale was.	I will Know what changes FN made to improve nursing and why they were important.	I will Know the impact of FN's work and why we remember her today.
Recall and Retrieval	<p>GFOL - Sunday 2nd September 1666-The fire started at around 1 a.m. in the Bakery on Pudding Lane.</p> <p>Monday 3rd September 1666- The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.</p> <p>Tuesday 4th September 1666- St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.</p> <p>Wednesday 5th September 1666—the wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.</p> <p>Thursday 6th September 1666- people tried to put out the fire with buckets of water but the fire was too strong. Eventually the fire was put out.</p>	<p>GFOL - In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw, and were built very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread.</p> <p>It had also been a dry summer, so the buildings were dry.</p> <p>Strong winds were blowing, which helped the flames to spread.</p> <p>Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born in Florence, Italy.</p> <p>When the Crimean war started, Florence went to nurse the soldiers.</p>	<p>GFOL - There was no fire brigade and the tools used to try to stop the fire did not work well.</p> <p>Florence Nightingale made sure that all soldiers had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a bed and clean/warm bed linen. - clean bandages and dressings - the soldiers were fed good food and properly looked after. <p>The hospital wards were clean/hygienic and free of germs.</p> <p>After the Crimean war had ended, Florence set up her own nursing school.</p>
Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the lesson	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know- Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born in Florence, Italy.</p> <p>Florence's father did not want her to be a nurse as it was not a job that a lady would have.</p> <p>When the Crimean war started, Florence went to nurse the soldiers.</p> <p>After the Crimean war had ended, Florence set up her own nursing school.</p> <p>Florence was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria.</p>	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know- Florence Nightingale made sure that all soldiers had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a bed and clean/warm bed linen. - clean bandages and dressings - the soldiers were fed good food and properly looked after. <p>The hospital wards were clean/hygienic and free of germs.</p> <p>Soldiers became well again and left the hospital after being treated correctly.</p>	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know- Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run.</p> <p>She became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'.</p> <p>There are statues, monuments, museums and hospitals named after Florence.</p> <p>In 1860, Florence Nightingale set up the first training school for nurses called the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. It is now called the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery and is part of the King's College London.</p> <p>Some of their ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today.</p>

	<p>The Royal Red Cross is one of the very earliest awards from Queen Victoria's reign.</p> <p>At the time of the first Anglo-Boer War of 1880-81 Queen Victoria was appalled that British army nurses had been killed during the fighting. She was concerned, too, that no official decoration existed to reward women who showed exceptional service and dedication in nursing sick and wounded servicemen, whether at home or abroad. She therefore persuaded her prime minister, W.E. Gladstone, to establish such an award.</p>	<p>At night, Florence would walk among the beds, checking the wounded men holding a light in her hand. She became known as 'Lady of the Lamp'.</p> 	
<p>Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge</p>	<p>Historical Cause confidently identify several relevant causes for some of the main events covered.</p> <p>Historical Consequence confidently identify several relevant consequences of some of the main events covered.</p> <p>Sources and Evidence select information independently from several different types of sources including written, visual and oral sources and artefacts to answer historical questions.</p>	<p>Sources and Evidence select information independently from several different types of sources including written, visual and oral sources and artefacts to answer historical questions.</p> <p>Change and Continuity. accurately identify and describe a range of changes within a specific time period.</p> <p>Historical Cause confidently identify several relevant causes for some of the main events covered.</p> <p>Historical Consequence confidently identify several relevant consequences of some of the main events covered.</p>	<p>Historical Significance identify a range of significant aspects of a theme, society, period or person and offer some comments on why they have selected these aspects.</p>
<p>Main teaching activity <i>If the school has another short term planning format, this does not need to be included.</i></p>			
<p>Scaffolding</p>			
<p>Challenge</p>			
<p>Key vocabulary:</p>	<p>Crimean War, WW1, Florence Nightingale, cared, nursed, supplies, hospital, Crimea, soldiers, Royal Red Cross, Queen Victoria, England.</p>	<p>supplies, hospital, injured, bandages, dressings, rats, germs, dirty, conditions, treated, overcrowded, unclean, hygienic.</p>	<p>government, problem, statues, monuments, museums, St Thomas' Hospital, Kings College London, British Army</p>

Diversity Links	Diversity: Maria Beasly (1836-1913)- The female American inventor Maria Beasley wanted to ensure that people would no longer die out at sea. For millennia, people had been navigating and exploring the seas, but during all that time, existing lifeboats were not that effective if an SOS situation took place. Beasly saved thousands of lives after she invented the life raft in 1882. Some of these people include 706 passengers of the sunken Titanic.		
Catholic Social Teaching Principles	Preferential treatment of the poor: Who needs our help? And how can we help? Solidarity: We are brothers and sisters, one family and one world.	Preferential treatment of the poor: Who needs our help? And how can we help? Solidarity: We are brothers and sisters, one family and one world.	Preferential treatment of the poor: Who needs our help? And how can we help? Solidarity: We are brothers and sisters, one family and one world.
British Values	Individual Liberty I am developing an awareness of my own needs, and feelings	Individual Liberty I am beginning to be sensitive to and respect the feelings of others I can make decisions	
Wider curriculum links			

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Timeline

	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
Learning intention for each lesson	I will Know who Mary Seacole was.	I will Know how Mary showed resilience.	I will Know the significance of Mary's actions.
Recall and Retrieval	<p>GfOL - They tried to put out the fire by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pulling down houses with 'fire hooks' and axes. - Using leather buckets to carry the water and long ladders - Gunpowder was used to 'level' buildings quickly and effectively. <p>This drastic method of creating firebreaks was increasingly used towards the end of the Great Fire.</p> <p>Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run.</p> <p>In 1860, Florence Nightingale set up the first training school for nurses called the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. It is now called the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery and is part of the King's College London.</p>	<p>FN - She became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'.</p> <p>FN - Some of their ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today.</p> <p>Mary Seacole was British-Jamaican, born in 1805.</p> <p>Her mother was a free Jamaican, her father a soldier in the British Army.</p> <p>Mary grew up in her mother's hotel in Jamaica and would watch her mother and copy her healing skills practising on her own toy dolls. From the age of 12yrs old, she was helping her mum for real.</p>	<p>GfOL - King Charles appointed architects, including Sir Christopher Wren, to plan how to rebuild London.</p> <p>some streets were made wider or straighter which helped to space out houses for safety and allow people and transport to move around more easily.</p> <p>Houses were made of brick, though some use of wood was allowed.</p> <p>FN - Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run.</p> <p>There are statues, monuments, museums and hospitals named after Florence.</p>
Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the lesson	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know- Mary Seacole was British-Jamaican, born in 1805.</p> <p>Her mother was a free Jamaican, her father a soldier in the British Army.</p> <p>Mary grew up in her mother's hotel in Jamaica and would watch her mother and copy her healing skills practising on her own toy dolls. From the age of 12yrs old, she was helping her mum for real.</p>	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know-</p> <p>Mary travelled to England from Jamaica, to ask if she could become one of the nurses looking after the soldiers in the war. Mary was told she wasn't need.</p> <p>Mary decided to use her own money to travel to the Crimea. It was a long and difficult journey.</p>	<p>By the end of the lesson, children will know- That Mary's services were most likely turned down due to the colour of her skin.</p> <p>Mary was passionate about helping others and would use her own money to ensure that she could help those in need.</p> <p>Mary was brave and put others needs before her own.</p> <p>Mary's compassion and medical knowledge had a significant impact on the British soldiers who were fighting in the Crimea.</p> <p>In 2016, a statue of Mary was unveiled at a hospital in London.</p>

	<p>One of the worst diseases in the Caribbean was cholera, which killed thousands of people.</p> <p>1853 was also the year a war broke out in a part of the world called Crimea. One of the countries fighting in this war was Britain.</p> <p>Jamaica was a British colony, which means that it used to be ruled by Britain. So Mary wanted to help the British soldiers in the war. She had heard that they were not well cared for.</p>	<p>Mary set up what she called a British Hotel (simple building) for British soldiers to come for a meal and be looked after.</p> <p>Mary used her medical knowledge and would also go out onto the battlefield and help injured soldiers.</p> <p>Mary became so popular with the British Soldiers that they called her 'Mother Seacole'.</p>	<p>And after the war ended, she returned to London, where she lived until she passed away in 1881.</p> <p>For over 100 years, it seemed as though everyone had forgotten about Mary.</p> <p>Then nurses from the Caribbean who had moved to the UK started visiting Mary's grave in London. People rediscovered Mary's story. After much campaigning in 2016 a statue of Mary was unveiled at a hospital in London.</p> <p>Mary is now rightly remembered as an extraordinary person who lived an exciting life and helped care for many people.</p>
<p>Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge</p>	<p>Historical Significance Consider one reason why an event or person might be significant</p> <p>Chronological understanding Recognise the difference between past and present in their own and others' lives.</p>	<p>Historical Causes Identify at least one relevant cause for several events covered.</p> <p>Historical consequence Identify at least one relevant consequence of several events covered.</p> <p>Similarities and Differences Identify a few similarities and differences occurring within a particular unit of study.</p>	<p>Historical Causes Identify at least one relevant cause for several events covered.</p> <p>Historical consequence Identify at least one relevant consequence of several events covered.</p> <p>Historical Significance Consider one reason why an event or person might be significant</p>
<p>Main teaching activity <i>If the school has another short term planning format, this does not need to be included.</i></p>			
<p>Scaffolding</p>			
<p>Challenge</p>			
<p>Key vocabulary:</p>			
<p>Diversity Links</p>			

Catholic Social Teaching Principles			
British Values		<p>Individual Liberty</p> <p>I am developing an awareness of my own needs, and feelings</p> <p>I am beginning to be sensitive to and respect the feelings of others</p> <p>I can make decisions</p>	<p>Mutual Respect and Tolerance</p> <p>I know that there are similarities and differences between people: likes, gender, appearance, abilities, families, cultural backgrounds,</p> <p>I know that people have things in common but everyone is unique.</p> <p>I can identify and respect the similarities and differences between people</p>
Wider curriculum links			