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| Year 1- Spring | History Knowledge Organiser |
| Unit of work: | History is not explicitly taught this term but links are made to RE & Art in terms of a person study (Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole and a comparison of their experiences) |
| Links to other year groups/topics: Black History Month; Year 6 Victorians | |

HISTORICAL CONTEXT (within the whole school narrative)



- Key Vocabulary:**
- Mary Seacole
 - Florence Nightingale
 - Lady with the lamp
 - Crimea
 - War
 - Care
 - Nurse
 - Hospital
 - Soldiers
 - Wounded
 - Determined
 - Brave
 - Battlefield
 - Medicines

Significant People
 Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale

Maps/Diagrams/Artefacts/Key Facts:



Florence Nightingale went to the Crimean War to nurse wounded soldiers. She even nursed soldiers during the night and became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'. She and her nurses saved many lives.

Florence Nightingale is remembered for making changes to nursing and showing people that nursing was a very important job.



When Mary Seacole died in 1881, her story was forgotten. But today, Mary Seacole is very well known.

She was brave and determined.

She went to a battlefield to help soldiers. She looked after them in her 'hotel'. This wasn't like a hotel you would stay in on holiday. It was just a hut made from metal.

- Timeline of Events:**
- 1805**
Mary Seacole was born
 - 1820**
Florence Nightingale was born
 - 1853-1856**
The Crimean War
 - 1881**
Mary Seacole died
 - 1910**
Florence Nightingale died

- Lesson 1 Who is Florence Nightingale?
- Lesson2 Who is Mary Seacole?
- Lesson 3 Why are both Florene Nightingale and Mary Seacole significant?
- Lesson4 How are Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale's experiences similar and different?