

Year 2 History: Florence Nightingale

Prior Learning

- We can find out about things that happened in the past by looking at pictures or objects from that time. (Y1)
- Queen Victoria lived a long time ago – over 100 years ago. (Y1)
- Queen Elizabeth I lived an even longer time ago – over 400 years ago. (Y1)

Y2:

- The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
- In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. The weather was dry and windy. There was no real fire brigade at the time.
- By Thursday 6th September 1666 people were able to put out the flames.
- Samuel Pepys wrote about the fire in his diary.



Above – Florence Nightingale



Left – Mary Seacole

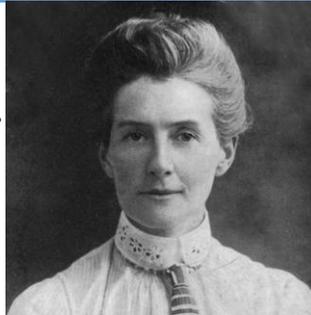
Vocabulary

Battlefield	A place where soldiers fight in war.
Cholera, dysentery and typhus	Three infectious diseases which killed wounded soldiers
Crimean War	(1853-1856) A war between Russia on one side and Britain, France, the area known now as Turkey and Sardinia on the other.
First World War	(1914-1918) First World War or World War I.
Hospital	A building where doctors and nurses take care of people who are ill or injured.
Nurse	Somebody who takes care of people who are sick or injured.
Patients	People who are being looked after by nurses and doctors.
Scutari	the location where the wounded and ill soldiers of the Crimean War were taken.
Soldier	A person who is trained to fight in wars.

Sticky Knowledge

- Florence Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy on 12 May 1820.
- Florence Nightingale was a **nurse**. She set up the Nightingale Training School for **nurses** in 1860 to change the career of nursing from a mostly untrained profession to a highly skilled and well-respected medical profession with very important responsibilities.
- In 1854 Florence Nightingale was asked to go to Turkey to manage the nursing of British soldiers wounded in the **Crimean War**. She travelled to **Scutari** to help the wounded **soldiers**. She made **hospitals** cleaner for the patients.
- Florence would often visit the **soldiers** at night when every one was asleep to make sure they were ok. She was then referred to as “The Lady of the Lamp” because she hardly took time off to sleep.
- Mary Seacole was a **nurse**. She travelled from her home in Jamaica to look after wounded soldiers on the battlefield in the **Crimean War**. She set up a hospital called the British Hotel to look after soldiers.
- Edith Cavell was a **nurse** in the **First World War**. She saved **soldiers** from both sides during the First World War. Edith helped over 200 **soldiers** escape from the German army.

Right – Edith Cavell





Griffe Field Primary School history topics timeline

