



Year 1

Florence Nightingale

NC Objective

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

Visits/Visitors/Immersion days

Nurse from Airedale in school

Focus areas

Looking at the life of Florence Nightingale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Link to period of time through timeline• Overview of her life, how it differs to ours/our parents• Her journey to the Scutari Hospital
National and international achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pioneering of nursing• Reforming hospitals• Receiving the title of Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem• The first woman to receive the Order of Merit
Mary Seacole 1 lesson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare her achievements to those of Florence Nightingales• Consideration and importance of a black lady in history

Enquiry Questions

Why is Florence Nightingale still remembered today?

What was life like in.....?

How have hospitals changed?

What did Florence Nightingale change at the Scutari hospital?

How did these changes help the people in the hospital?



Rationale for studying in Year 1

Florence Nightingale is the first significant person that the children will study in our curriculum. Her life will be sequenced and her achievements will be explored alongside an introduction to the idea of war. Children will learn about sequence, duration and consequences, especially how the achievements of Florence Nightingale advanced the health system we use today.

Comparisons with Mary Seacole offer an excellent context for discussion of the theme of fairness. It is also an introduction to Black History which is explored in more detail throughout History at All Saints'.

Subject knowledge

Florence was born in Italy and named after the city of her birth. But her father, William, was a rich British banker. When her family moved back to England in 1821, Florence grew up in the family homes in Hampshire and Derbyshire. Florence's family expected her to follow the path of other middle-class girls and become a wife and mother. But Florence longed to be a nurse. She was religious and wanted to spend her life helping others.

Many men wanted to marry Florence, but she thought becoming a wife would interfere with her work. Instead, Florence worked hard at her studies. Her father eventually agreed to her plans and she trained as a nurse. Florence began working at a hospital in London, but a year later she was sent to Turkey to train nurses during the Crimean War. Hospitals were horrible places at the time – overcrowded, dirty and full of rats. There were no proper toilets, the food was bad and some patients were left to lie on the floor. Florence could see that more soldiers were dying in hospitals than on the battlefields, so she set about improving conditions. She introduced hand washing and campaigned for proper food, safe water and clean beds and bandages.

After the war, Florence campaigned for better conditions in hospitals in Britain, too. In 1859, she published 'Notes on Nursing' to help train other nurses, and in 1860 she set up the Nightingale Training School for Nurses at St Thomas's Hospital in London. She also wrote documents to educate poor people about sickness and disease in the home. Florence received some important awards for her work. She was given the Royal Red Cross in 1883 by Queen Victoria and became the first woman to receive the Order of Merit (in 1907, from King Edward VII).

Florence died peacefully in her sleep at the age of 90. Thanks to her work, many lives were saved. But Florence left an even greater legacy: nursing was now an important and respected job for women, and the standard of healthcare in Britain had improved beyond measure.

Previous learning in EYFS

Invasion	Castles and Fairy tales
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Transport and trade	Roleplay Stories
Political and monarchy	Castle roleplay Deaths
Social and cultural	Shoe boxes Favourite things from home Role play activities Activities/events in family life
Comparisons and influences	Similarities and differences between religious and cultural communities in this country and then other countries

New learning within the topic

Invasion	Introduction to invasion – Crimean War Why there was fighting Soldiers
Transport and trade	Route to Crimea and how she travelled
Political and monarchy	
Social and cultural	Consider changes in ways of life Soldiers conditions
Comparisons and influences	Who was Florence Nightingale Hospitals and nurses

Historical Skills that will be covered

Historical Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall some facts about a particular historical event Say why people may have acted the way they did.
Historical Enquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different ways in which the past is represented Explore events, look at pictures and ask questions i.e, “Which things are old and which are new?” or “What were people doing?”
Chronological Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can depict on a timeline the sequence of a few objects and/or pieces of information. Can use a number of every day terms such as ‘now’, ‘then’, ‘yesterday’, ‘week’, ‘month’, ‘year’, ‘nowadays’, ‘old’ and ‘new’ Understand the difference between things that happened in the past and the present



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe things that happened to themselves and other people in the past
Historical Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Look at books, videos, photographs, pictures and artefacts to find out about the past• Can consider one reason why an event or person might be significant.

Vocabulary

Chronology, Timeline, Past, Present, Old, New, Source, Toys, Favourite, Today, Modern, Now, 21st century, Century, Evidence, War, treatment, hospital, journey, travel, medicine, Crimea, Crimean war

Mrs Quinlan

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