



Knowledge Organiser	Subject: History	Topic: Florence Nightingale	Year: 2
----------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------

Key Knowledge

Florence Nightingale 1820-1910 She was born in 1820 in Italy. She believed that God wanted her to spend her life looking after people so she became a nurse. When the Crimean War started Florence went to look after the soldiers who had been hurt. The soldiers called her 'The lady with the lamp' because she walked around the wards at night with a lantern. Florence spent her life trying to make hospitals better places for everybody. The Nightingale Fund was established for the training of nurses. Florence 'changed the world' by changing how sick people were cared for across Britain and the world. She was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria in 1883. The Florence Nightingale medal recognises exceptional courage and devotion to victims of armed conflict or natural disaster. It also recognises exemplary service or a pioneering spirit in the areas of public health or nursing education. Florence Nightingale had an owl called Athena.

Mary Seacole 1805-1881 Mary was born in Jamaica. When she was 12, she helped her mother run a boarding house in Kingston for sick and injured soldiers. In 1836, Mary married Edwin Seacole. On hearing news of British soldiers going off to Russia to fight in the Crimean War she wanted to help. In 1866 she set off to the Crimea on a ship stocked with medical supplies. She opened a "British Hotel" near to the battlefields. It was a place where soldiers could rest and buy hot food, drinks and equipment. Mary used the money spent there to help treat and care for sick and wounded soldiers. She received a number of medals for her bravery from governments in different countries. Mary became known amongst the soldiers as "Mother Seacole".

Being an Historian/Key Skills Developed

- use a range of evidence to interpret events, linking this to factual understanding about the past;
- evaluate the usefulness and reliability of primary and secondary sources;
- pose and address questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance; (Look at Mary Seacole's life and impact).
- develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history;
- identify connections, contrasts and trends over time.



Multi-Disciplinary Skills

The pupils develop a sense of chronology through the use of timelines; children need to have an understanding of number in relation to dates, and its place in time.

The pupils need to have an understanding of locational knowledge and be able to identify Europe (France, Russia, Crimea) and key cities in the UK.

The pupils will use the skill of cause and consequences, used within Science investigations, to explain the impact of Florence Nightingale on the people and hospitals of the UK and the wider world.

Key Concepts

Time, Change, Chronology:

to create a sense of period and time, the sequence of when things happened; what changed and what continued; what we might see as prog

Reasons and Results:

how can we explain why things happened in history, how did people make a difference to what happened? What followed as a result of these events?

Historical Evidence:

what do we use to find out about the past? How can we use this material safely to produce the best history we can?

The Big Question

How did Florence Nightingale change nursing forever?

Key Vocabulary	
Disease	An illness.
Cholera	A disease that comes from drinking dirty water.
Hygiene	To keep things clean.
Unhygienic	When things are not kept clean.
Crimean War	A war in which Britain, France and Turkey fought against Russia (1853 – 1856).
Victorian Era	A period of time between 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria was Queen of England.
Medicine	A pill or liquid taken to prevent or cure an illness.
Heroine	A brave woman who we admire.



Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey						
Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
All About Me – To begin to identify similarities and differences.	Homes in the past – Comparing homes in our local area, then and now – consider living conditions.	Florence Nightingale.	Invaders and Settlers: Romans – The impact on Britain from 43AD to the 5 th Century.	The Windrush Generation – The impact on Britain from 1948 to the present day.	Rebuilding Britain After World War II. The creation of the NHS.	The Changing Role of Women – To evaluate the roles and rights of women from ancient civilisations to today.