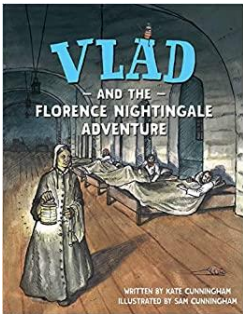
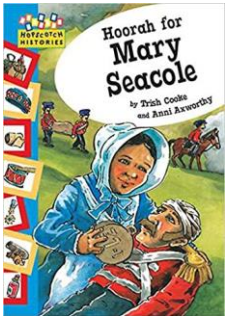
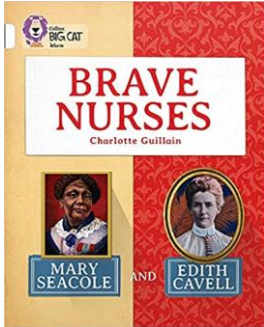


Unit of Work	Nurturing Nurses
Text Driver	  
NC Objectives	KS1 - the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods
Unit of Work Summary	In this Nurturing Nurses unit or work, children will learn about the amazing achievements of Mary Seacole, Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell. Children will establish what makes a person significant, explore and compare the lives and work of these nurses and considers how these individuals have influenced nursing today.
Prior Learning	In Early Years children will have learnt about people who help us today including nurses.
Sticky Knowledge	- To know what makes a person significant - To know what makes a person significant - To explain what makes a person significant - To know key facts about three nurses from history as outlined below: Who was Florence Nightingale? - Florence was born on the 12th May 1820 into a rich and upper-class British family. - She was named Florence after the city in Italy where she was born.

- Florence worked hard to become a nurse, even though her family didn't want her to.
- Florence Nightingale is famous for changing the ways hospitals were run and pioneering how nurses were trained.
- She earned the name "The Lady with the Lamp" because, while treating soldiers in the Crimean War, she would visit soldiers at night with a lantern in her hand.
- Between 1854 and 1856, Florence took some other nurses to the Ottoman Empire to care for the wounded soldiers fighting in the Crimean War.

How did Florence help the soldiers?

- Florence found the conditions in the hospital quite poor. They were overcrowded and unclean. Soldiers weren't properly cared for and many died from infection, rather than their actual wounds.
- Florence worked hard to make the hospitals cleaner for the soldiers.
- Florence decided to make conditions better. She bought basic things such as bandages, clothes, blankets and better food.
- Florence also asked the government for supplies.

How did Florence Nightingale improve nursing?

- Florence established nursing as a respectable profession for women.
- In 1860 the Nightingale School for Nurses opened in London. This was the first school set up to train nurses to work in hospitals.
- Florence campaigned to improve health standards and wrote over 200 books and pamphlets on hospital planning. Some of their ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today.
- She also did lots of work on the health of the British Army and made changes that saved many lives.

Who was Mary Seacole?

- Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica in 1805.
- Mary Grant was born in 1805 in Jamaica.
- Mary's mother was Jamaican and her father was a Scottish soldier.
- Mary's mother was a doctress, a healer who used African and Caribbean herbal remedies.
- Mary's mother was a nurse and when she was 12, Mary started to help her mum look after the sick.
- From a young age, she had an interest in medicine, healing and nursing.
- Mary took over a hospital for soldiers in Jamaica. She cared for the soldiers and their families.
- Mary also treated injured soldiers, often travelling to the battlefields to treat the wounded

- On 10th November 1836, Mary married Edwin Horation Hamilton Seacole in Kingston. He died eight years later.
- During the Crimean War, she set up a 'British Hotel' near to the battlefields. This was a place soldiers could rest and buy food and drink.
- Mary Seacole died in May 1881 in her home in London.

What impact did Mary Seacole have?

- In 1856 the war ended. Mary returned to Britain with little money. She was very popular with soldiers, who raised money for her.
- Mary wrote a book about her life called 'Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands'.
- Turkey awarded Mary Seacole a medal for her bravery.
- Mary Seacole improved the lives of soldiers by opening a hospital to look after them, treating soldiers with herbal remedies and even helping them on the battlefield.
- Mary Seacole was a great role model for women. She made her way in the world independently and was proud to be half Scottish and half Jamaican.
- For about 100 years the work of Mary Seacole was forgotten but then a group of nurses in Jamaica reminded everyone of what she did.

Who Was Edith Cavell?

- Edith was born on the 4th December 1865 in a village in Norfolk.
- Edith's father was a vicar and she learned from the Bible, and him, that it was important to help others.
- Edith travelled to Belgium to become a governess, and later to Austria to learn about helping the sick. She then returned home to look after her sick father.
- In 1896 Edith trained to be a nurse at the Royal London Hospital.
- In 1907 Edith went back to Brussels to nurse and was asked by a doctor (who had been inspired by Florence Nightingale) to be in charge of training nurses at a special nursing school
- World War One started in 1914.
- Britain, France and Russia were all on the same side.
- Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy were all on the same side.
- Soldiers from these countries fought one another in World War One.

How did Edith help the soldiers?

- In 1914, when Germany invaded Belgium, Edith returned to Brussels and found her hospital had been turned into a Red Cross Hospital.
- Edith nursed and saved the lives of soldiers from both sides at the hospital. It didn't matter which country they were fighting for.
- She also hid over 200 allied soldiers from the Germans and helped them escape from Belgium, which was occupied by Germany.

Traitor or hero?

- In 1915 Edith was arrested, found guilty of treason and sentenced to death. Edith Cavell was killed by a German firing squad on the 12th October 1915.
- In World War One, Germany was Britain's enemy. Some people were cross with Edith because she treated the German soldiers.
- Lots of people thought Edith was very brave and heroic because she put her life in danger to help others.

Similarities and Differences

They were all nurses who helped soldiers.

Two nursed in the Crimean War and one in World War One.

How do Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell compare with nurses today?

Where do nurses work today?

How do they help people?

Do nurses from the UK go to work in any other countries?

Are there any special hospitals for injured soldiers?

Where are they?

New Vocabulary	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="405 212 1991 261">Key Vocabulary</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 261 654 352">Crimean War</td><td data-bbox="654 261 1991 352">(1853 - 1856) A war between Russia on one side and Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and Kingdom of Sardinia on the other.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 352 654 405">WWI</td><td data-bbox="654 352 1991 405">(1914 - 1918) First World War or World War I.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 405 654 496">allies</td><td data-bbox="654 405 1991 496">Countries that fight together against other countries. In the First World War, the allies were Britain, France, Russia and USA.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 496 654 549">treason</td><td data-bbox="654 496 1991 549">The crime of betraying your country by helping the enemy.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Key Vocabulary		Crimean War	(1853 - 1856) A war between Russia on one side and Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and Kingdom of Sardinia on the other.	WWI	(1914 - 1918) First World War or World War I.	allies	Countries that fight together against other countries. In the First World War, the allies were Britain, France, Russia and USA.	treason	The crime of betraying your country by helping the enemy.
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