

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)

Historical Aims

- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses

National Curriculum Objectives

- 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 [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]

Intended Knowledge

- Timeline
 - 1820- Florence Nightingale was born on 12th May 1820.
 - 1837- Florence felt God call her to serve Him. She campaigned for better care in hospitals.
 - 1851- Florence became a nurse.
 - 1853- Florence was made superintendent at a medical centre for women in London.
 - 1853- The Crimean War broke out.
 - 1854- Florence went to Turkey to care for the wounded soldiers.
 - 1854- Florence made sure hospitals were cleaned and saved many lives.
 - 1854- Florence was named 'Lady of the Lamp' as she cared for people through the night with a lamp in her hand.
 - 1855- People gave lots of money to the Nightingale Fund for training of nurses.
 - 1856- The Crimean War ended.
 - 1857- Florence returned home to England as a heroine.
 - 1859- The Nightingale Training School was opened.
 - 1883- Queen Victoria awarded Florence the Royal Red Cross.
 - 1896- Florence became so ill she couldn't leave her bed.
 - 1910- Florence Nightingale died on the 13th of August.

Who was Florence Nightingale?

A Nurse who helped improve conditions in hospitals, known as 'lady with the lamp' because she would walk around the ward at night, caring for soldiers. She is also known as 'Mother of Modern Nursing' as a lot of her ideas are still used in nursing today.

The Crimean War (1853) and its **significance on Florence Nightingale**- Calling from God to help the wounded soldiers in the war.

Understand why Florence Nightingale went to Scutari what her journey was like and what hospital conditions were like when she got there

Journey-

- The journey took 2 weeks
- Florence travelled by horse, carriage and a sailboat called Vectis
- The weather was bad and for most of the journey the conditions were terrible
- There were lots of cockroaches and it was very uncomfortable
- Florence suffered from sea sickness for most of the journey.

Conditions in the Scutari hospital -

- There were lots of wounded soldiers sleeping on the floor.
- The hospital was very dirty and there were lots of insects.
- The only toilets were chamber pots.
- Many soldiers were still in their bloody uniforms.
- The beds were dirty and there were not enough blankets.

How Florence improved the conditions at the Scutari hospital-

- Bought supplies from England, like blankets and bandages
- Made sure soldiers had beds to sleep on and blankets to cover them
- They made sure that soldiers had better meals and clothes to wear that were different to their dirty uniforms.
- She insisted that it was important to things clean as possible
- Bed linen was washed

- Wounds washed with clean cloth and cloth not used for more than one soldier
- Employed workers to clear the blocked drains
- Clean drinking water and better toilet facilities

Florence and her later life-

- When she returned back to England Florence became very famous, people admired what she had done to help the soldiers - lots of newspaper reports about her
- She changed her name to Miss Smith so she was not recognised
- 1860- Established Nightingale Training School for Nurses at St Thomas' Hospital in London
- 1860-Published book- 'Notes on Nursing'- still in print today
- 1883- Awarded the Royal Red Cross
- 1907- Awarded the Order of Merit
- 1908- Awarded the Honorary Freedom of the City of London
- Death at age of 90- 13th August 1910
- Picture is on the £10 note from 1975-1992
- Every year on the 12th May (Florence's birthday) people around the world celebrate 'World Nurses Day'

Comparisons between medical care now and in Victorian times

Victorian

- No sanitisation
- Bed sheets not changed between patients
- Equipment not disinfected and used from one patient to another
- No proper drainage or toilet facilities
- Nurses wearing same uniform from one shift to the next
- No anaesthetic to make people unconscious to ease the pain
- No proper after care

Modern Day

- Everything sterilised, sanitised and disinfected properly

- Doctors, nurses and all medical staff have to wash using special soap and wear gloves before touching a patient
- Medical PPE (personal, protective equipment) used in hospitals stop spreading of germs
- Equipment used to help doctors keep patients alive- ventricular assist device (VAD) or electrocardiograph machine to check the heart rate
- Clean beds and fresh bedding
- Wards cleaned regularly throughout the day
- Hand sanitisers everywhere

Vocabulary

Concepts

Vocabulary

Nurse
Pledge

Lady of the Lamp
Scutari
Notes on Nursing
Crimean War

Transport

Historical Aims

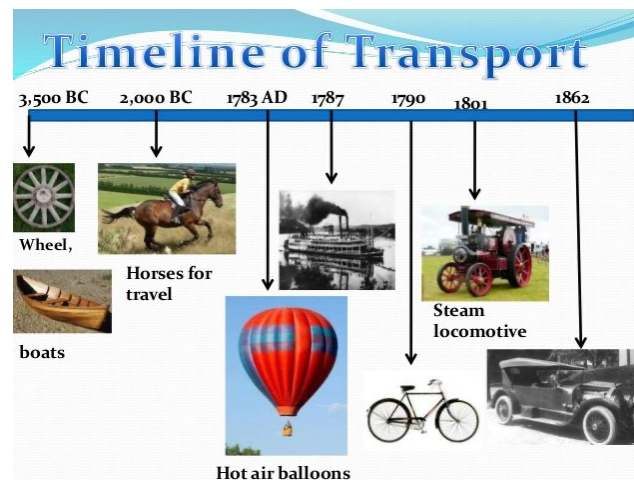
- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
- gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts: understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales

National Curriculum Objectives

- changes within living memory - where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life
- events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]
- 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 [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]
- significant historical events, people and places in their own locality

Intended Knowledge

- Timeline



- Check understanding of BC and AD
- Understand that that timeline does not stop at 3,500 BC and continues after 1862
- Clearly identify what the timeline is for and what it helps us do...sequence events, what happened in the past. The order of transport -what came first, next and later on etc.
- The role of Leonardo da Vinci in the invention and design of transport
- Similarities and differences of transport from the past to the present
- Know about the Key figures in transport and what they invented:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - George Stephenson (1781-1848) "Father of the Railways" - The Rocket - The Wright Brothers- (Orville 1871-1948 and Wilbur 1867-1912) - First to fly successfully in a plane - Karl Benz (1844-1929) invented the first petrol car - Ransome E Olds invented the first Oldsmobile -Henry Ford invented Ford cars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages and disadvantages of transport and the impact on people's lives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advantages: see relatives who live far away, go on holiday, rescue people, transport goods - Disadvantages: Pollution, traffic jams, accidents (humans and animals), too many roads, train tracks using up land, noisy • How is transport now better than transport in the past? Less pollution, more sustainable materials used, more efficient, quicker, advanced technology (satellite navigation, tv, music, syncing phone, cameras, heated seats and steering wheel, auto lock etc) • What will transport of the future be like? Using electronic charge for sustainability to save on the earth's resources (oil to make petrol), flying cars, cars on auto pilot that drive themselves, more technology, travel underwater, think about space travel too- be able to travel further and faster
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Vocabulary

<u>Concepts</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>
Invention, pollution	Transport, passenger, travel, locomotive