

Mary Seacole: Mary was British-Jamaican and travelled to Britain from Jamaica when the Crimean war began as she wanted to go and treat wounded soldiers. She was an established nurse, nursing in Jamaica and Panama before travelling to Britain. The Foreign Office refused her permission and she then self-funded travel to Crimea. She established the 'British Hotel' in Crimea and treated soldiers of all nationalities. Soldiers called her 'Mother Seacole' and she was as well recognised as Florence Nightingale in Britain. When the war finished, she returned to Britain and although soldiers loved and remembered her, she was largely forgotten about by society until the latter 20th century.

Edith Cavell: Edith was British and initially trained as a governess before moving on to train as a nurse. She nursed in Britain before joining a nursing training school in Belgium. When the first world war broke out, she treated soldiers from France, Britain and Belgium who were injured in their fight against the Germans.

What I have already learnt:

Children in Foundation will have learned about their personal timeline of their lives. They also use their science learning of hatching caterpillars to create time lines of a caterpillar's life.

Children in Year 2 have learnt about how the introduction of the railways impacted and changed Torbay over time. They have an understanding of what chronology is. Children learnt about why there is a Spanish Barn in Torre Abbey.

What I will learn:

Children in Year 3/4 will learn about the Romanisation of Britain and the settlement of England of the Anglo-Saxons and the Scots.

In Year 5/6, children will compare and contrast different ancient civilisations while thinking about what they achieved and how this impacted the way that their people lived. Children will then undertake an in-depth study of the Ancient Egyptian empire. Children will also learn about Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.

Topic: History—Who were Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell?

Term:
Spring 1

Year:
Unit 2

Duration:
4 Weeks

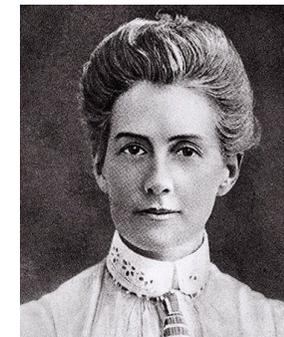
Week 1 and 2: What is History?	
Step in learning:	Do I know this?
I know what the past is.	
I know how we know about the past.	
I know what a primary source is.	
I know what a secondary source is.	
I know what a timeline is.	
I understand the word chronology.	
I know that different things can happen at the same time.	
I understand what the word significant means.	
I can name people who are significant for different reasons.	

Week 3: Who <u>are</u> Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell?	
Step in learning:	Do I know this?
I know who Mary Seacole is.	
I know when and where she lived.	
I know why she was significant.	
I know who Edith Cavell is.	
I know when and where she lived.	
I know why she was significant.	

Week 4: I know what is the same and what is different about these significant people.	
Step in learning:	Do I know this?
I can talk about the ways these people are similar.	
I can talk about the ways these people are different.	
I can select sources to support my ideas.	



Mary Seacole was a nurse from Jamaica. She travelled to look after wounded soldiers during the Crimean war. She set up a hospital to look after soldiers.



Edith Cavell was a nurse in the first world war. She helped over 200 soldiers escape from the German army. She helped wounded soldiers from both sides.

Vocabulary	Definition
Significant	Really important people or events from the past. It may mark a key change or turning point in history.
Chronology	Historical events put in time order
Primary source	Something that came from the time it was made, such as an artefact or photo.
Secondary source	Something that is not a primary source, that is made after the time.
Past	Things that happen before the present.
Similarities	Things that are the same
Difference	Things that are different
Nurse	Someone who takes care of people who are sick or injured.
Century	A period of 100 years.
Crimean War	1853—1856 - a war between Russia on one side, and Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire and Sardinia.
First World War	1914—1918—A war between Britain, France and Russia on one side, and Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire on the other.
Hospital	A building where doctors and nurses take care of people who are ill or injured.
Patients	People who are being looked after by doctors and nurses.

Disciplinary knowledge is how we learn to think like historians. We will use these skills throughout our Long Enquiry.

Chronology 	Historians put events in time order.
Interpreting History 	Historians explain past events using evidence.
Historical Enquiry using Evidence 	Historians use evidence to answer questions. Evidence can be objects, artefacts, documents, images and other things.
Change and continuity 	Historians know that some changes happen quickly and some happen slowly and some things stay the same over long periods of time.
Cause and consequence 	Historians know that one event can cause another.
Similarities and differences 	Historians Look for similarities and differences to understand life in the past.

