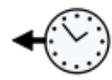# Aldryngton Primary School Knowledge Organiser: Why do we remember Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole? How do we know about their lives?

Key vocabulary	Definition	Key vocabulary	Definition
Significant	Important. In history people who are significant changed the lives of people at the time and may have changed the lives of other since then	Crimean war	In the Victorian times Britain and some other countries were at war with Russia over who would be in charge in that part of the world
Timeline	Can show events in the order in which they happen	Campaigner	A person who works in an active way towards a goal to achieve or change something.
Past	The time before the present, and the things that have happened before now.	Heroine	A woman admired for her courage and outstanding achievements
Artefact	Objects from a time in history. They can give us clues about a person and the time they were alive.	Commemorate	To celebrate and remember an event or person by doing or making something.
Victorian Times	A period of time between 1837-1901 when Queen Victoria was the queen of England.	Racism	A belief that certain groups of people are by birth and nature better than others

Timelines

Beyond living memory   Within living memory

Now

Beyond living memory - More than 100 years ago. Normally no-one alive to ask but we can learn about this time in different ways.

Within living memory – The last 100 years.

Books linked to topic	Useful websites
The Growing Story by Ruth Krauss and Helen Oxenbury Florence Nightingale (Little People, Big Dreams) by Maria Isabel Sanchez Vegara The Extraordinary Life of Mary Seacole by Naida Redgrave Fantastically Great Women Who Changed the World by Kate Pankhurst	https://www.florence-nightingale.co.uk/ https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/florence-nightingale/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jONlz7vaMnU https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/mary-seacole/ https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/history-ks2-mary-seacole-video/zbphxyc https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zns9nrd/articles/zjsxcqt

Key figures

Florence Nightingale 1820-1910

In Victorian Britain girls like Florence Nightingale would usually do housework or charity work. Florence was different. Florence trained as a nurse and decided to help others. She changed the way people nursed and helped save many lives.

Florence led a team of nurses to the Crimea. When she was there she saved many lives

The Nightingale Fund was established for the training of nurses which many people donated to

She used some of the money to set up the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital to train nurses

Queen Victoria wrote her a letter to say thank you for everything she had done.

Florence wrote letters to important people telling them what was wrong with Army hospitals, and in September 1856 she met with Queen Victoria to discuss ways to improve military medical systems.

Huge reform took place – the Army started to train doctors, hospitals became cleaner and soldiers were provided with better clothing, food and care.

Mary Seacole 1805-1881

Mary was born in Jamaica. Mary's mother was a nurse and when she was 12, Mary started to help her mum look after the sick.

As an adult when she heard news of British soldiers going off to Russia to fight in the Crimean War, she wanted to help. She went to London and asked to join Florence Nightingale and her team of nurses but she was turned down.

Together with her friend she set off to the Crimea in a ship stocked with medical supplies.

She arrived to a terrible state. Many of the soldiers were cold, dirty and hungry, and those that were sick and wounded weren't being cared for.
Mary opened a "British Hotel" near to the battlefields 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.

Mary rode on horseback into the battlefields, even when under fire, to nurse wounded men from both sides of the war.
Mary so was caring she became known as "Mother Seacole".

Mary Seacole was awarded medals by the British, Turkish and French to thank her for her work with the soldiers of all nationalities.

Map

The journey to Scutari

The Crimean war

In 1854, the **Crimean War** broke out. British troops went off to fight.

News soon reached home of soldiers dying from battle wounds, cold, hunger and sickness, with no real medical care or nurses to treat them.

Help was needed fast and Florence was asked to lead a team of nurses to the Crimea.

When they arrived, the nurses found the Army hospital in **Scutari** in a terrible state. It was overcrowded and filthy, with blocked drains, broken toilets and rats running everywhere. Disease spread quickly and most of the soldiers died from infection.

Florence knew that the soldiers could only get well again if the hospital conditions improved. She bought better medical equipment and food, and paid for workmen to clear the drains.

Together with her team, she cleaned the wards, set up a hospital kitchen and provided the wounded soldiers with quality care.

As a result of all the improvements, far fewer soldiers were dying from disease.