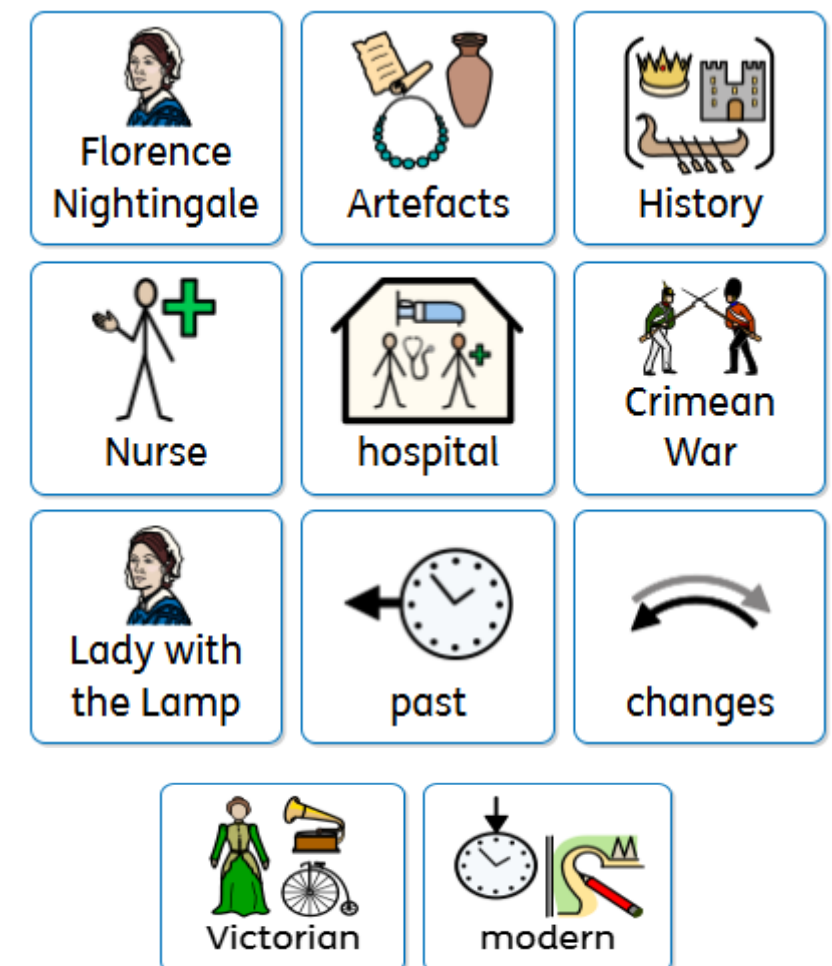
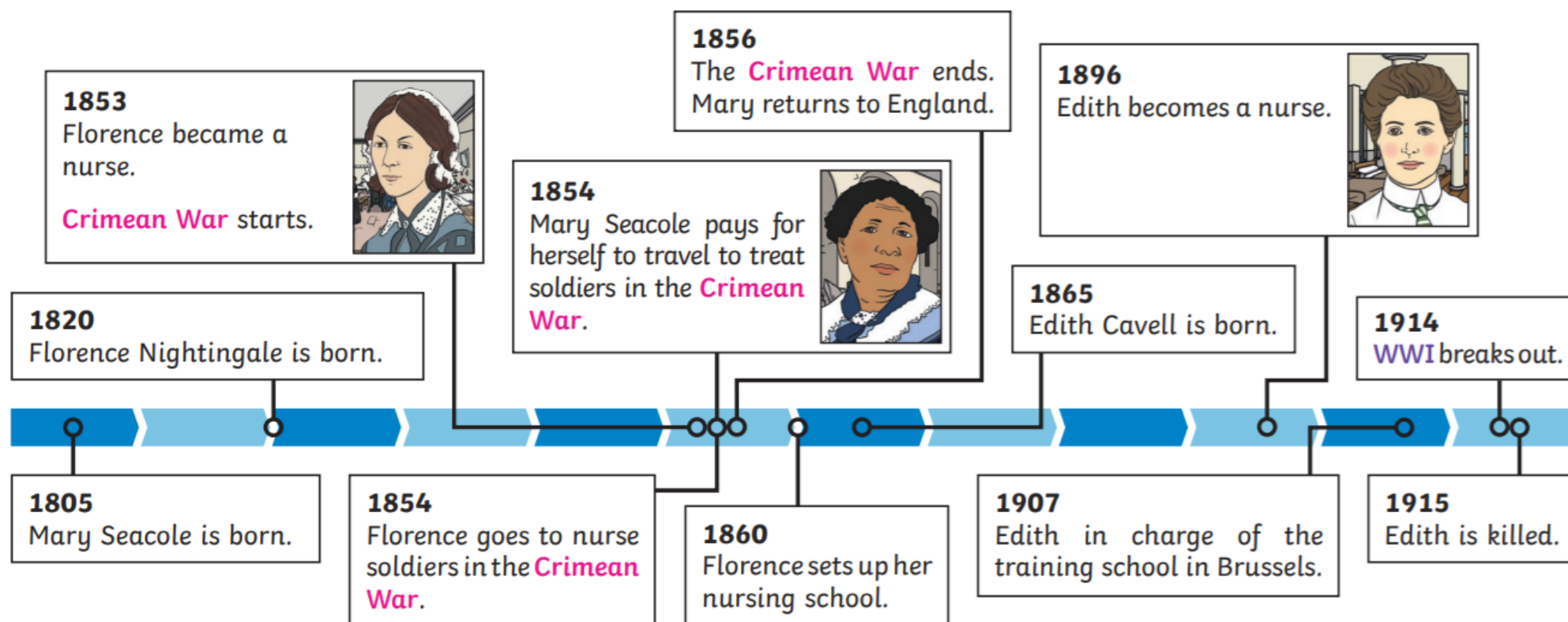


Knowledge Organiser - Rebel Girls

Who was Florence Nightingale?	Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born on 12 th May 1820, in Florence, Italy. She was a daughter of an upper-class couple. She longed to be a nurse, but her father wouldn't allow it as it was not a job that a lady would have. Eventually, she became a nurse in 1853.
What is Florence Nightingale remembered for?	Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run. She treated soldiers during the Crimean War; here she became known as, 'The Lady with the Lamp.'
Who was Mary Seacole?	Mary Seacole was a nurse. She was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her mother was Jamaican, and her father was Scottish. She died in Britain in 1881.
What is Mary Seacole remembered for?	Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating the soldiers injured in the Crimean War, but the British Government refused. So, she paid for herself to go. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital two miles from the fighting for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the front line, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides.



Florence Nightingale

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 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

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 friends, 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 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 was so 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.

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 by a hospital kitchen and provided the wounded soldiers with quality care.

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



beds



bedding



crowded



technology



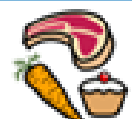
hospital



clean



floor



food



fresh bandages

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Victorian era	A period of time between 1837-1901 when Queen Victoria was the queen of England.
Crimean War	A war that was fought between 1853 and 1856 in Russia. On one side were Britain, France and Turkey. On the other side was Russia.
injured	Hurt or harmed by something or someone.
soldiers	A person who fights as part of an army.
medicine	A pill or liquid taken to prevent or cure an illness.
germ	A tiny organism that causes a disease in a plant or animal.
heroine	A brave woman who we admire.
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.
nurse	A person who is trained to care for sick or injured people and who usually works in a hospital or doctor's office.
Monarch	A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire.
antiseptic	Used for cleaning wounds to stop infections.
anaesthetic	Medicine is given to a patient to stop them feeling pain in an operation.
disease	A condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal or plant.

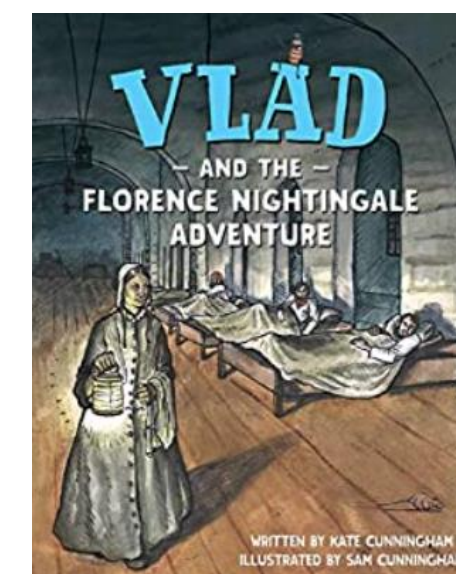
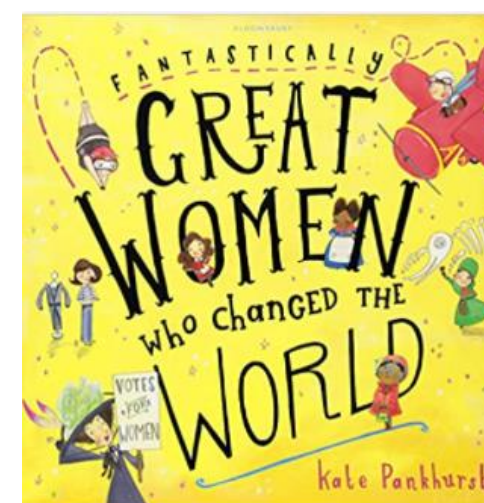


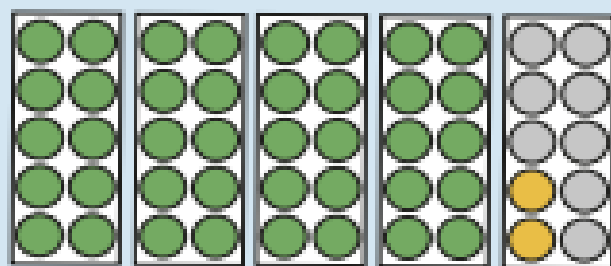
Queen Victoria, the monarch, awarded Florence a jewelled brooch, designed by her husband, Prince Albert. It was dedicated: 'To Miss Florence Nightingale, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for her devotion towards the Queen's brave soldiers.'

Amazing Fact!

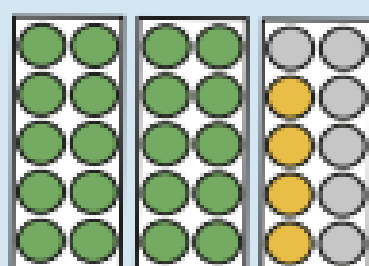
Florence Nightingale could speak four languages!

Exciting Books





42
forty-two
4 tens and 2 ones

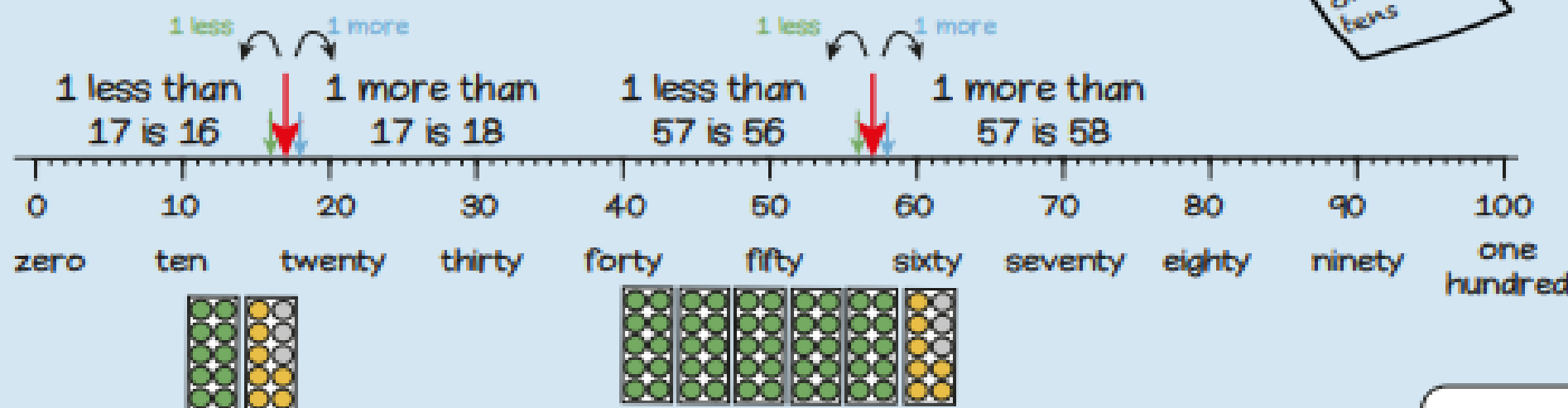
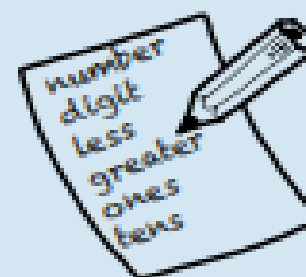


24
twenty-four
2 tens and 4 ones

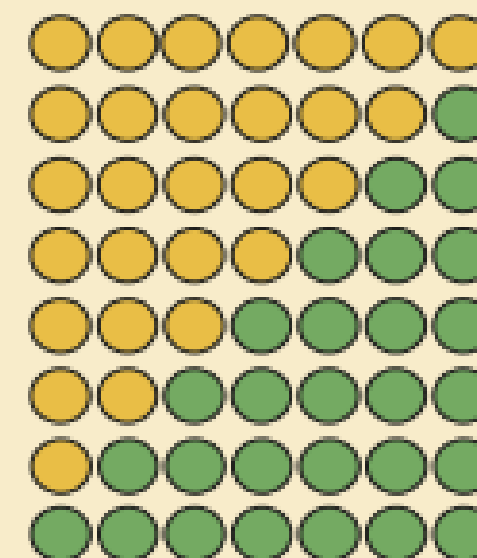
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

42 is more than 24 so
24 is less than 42

Stop and look.
What do you notice?

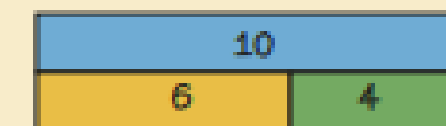
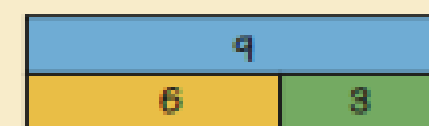
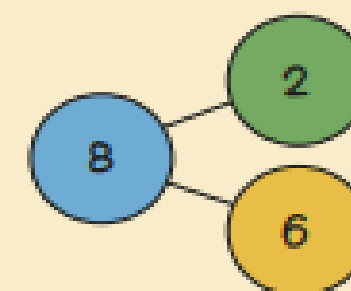


$$\begin{aligned} 7 &= 7 + 0 \\ 7 &= 6 + 1 \\ 7 &= 5 + 2 \\ 7 &= 4 + 3 \\ 7 &= 3 + 4 \\ 7 &= 2 + 5 \\ 7 &= 1 + 6 \\ 7 &= 0 + 7 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 7 - 0 &= 7 \\ 7 - 1 &= 6 \\ 7 - 2 &= 5 \\ 7 - 3 &= 4 \\ 7 - 4 &= 3 \\ 7 - 5 &= 2 \\ 7 - 6 &= 1 \\ 7 - 7 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

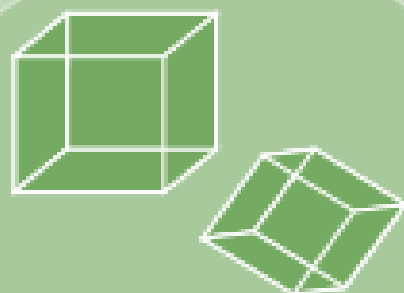
8 is the whole
2 is a part
6 is a part



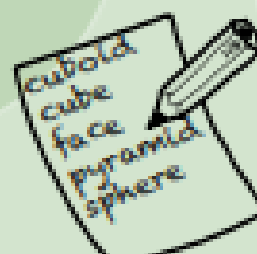
Year 1 Term 2



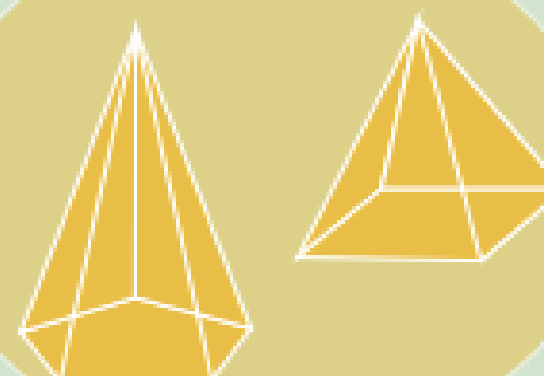
Cuboids are 3D shapes with
6 rectangle faces



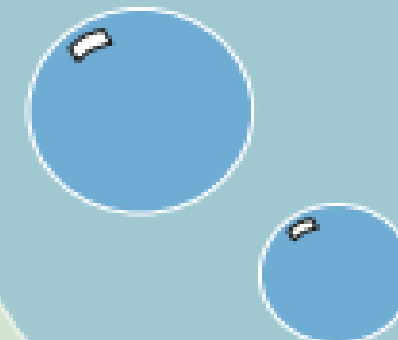
Cubes are special cuboids
with 6 square faces



Pyramids have a base and
triangle faces.



Spheres are 3D shapes
like balls





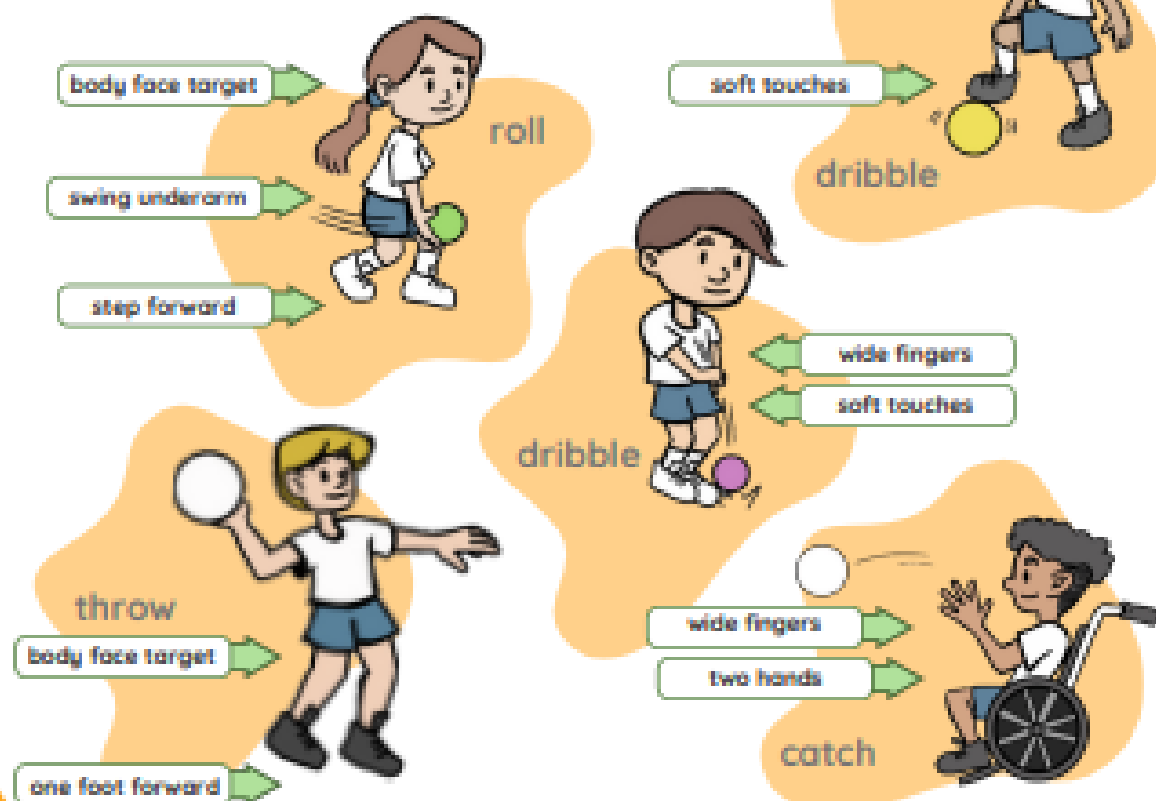
Get Set 4
Education

Knowledge Organiser

Ball Skills Y1

About this Unit

You can move a ball in lots of different ways, using different body parts.



Ladder Knowledge



Sending:

Face your body towards your target when rolling and throwing underarm. It will help you to balance.

Catching:

Watch the ball as it comes towards you.

Tracking:

Move your feet to get in the line with the ball.

Dribbling:

Moving with a ball is called dribbling. You can dribble with your hands and with your feet.

Movement Skills

- dribble with hands
- roll
- throw
- catch
- dribble with feet
- track

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social communication, support others, co-operation

Emotional perseverance, honesty, determination

Thinking exploration, make decisions, comprehension, use tactics

Strategies

For all ball skills use these tips:

Track the ball as it comes towards.
Point your hand or foot towards your target when sending the ball.
Cushion the ball as you receive it.

Healthy Participation



- Make sure unused balls are stored in a safe place.
- Make sure you work in a safe space and show an awareness of others as you use the ball.



This unit will help you to:

- change direction
- balance
- move different body parts at the same time
- be faster
- move for longer

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is a ball game e.g. a basketball club in your local area.



Key Vocabulary



catch	safely	swing
control	score	target
dribble	space	track
ready position	soft	underarm
roll		

Home Learning



Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk

Bottle Skittles



What you need: plastic bottles, a pair of socks, 1 or more players

How to play:

- Use empty plastic bottles as skittles. Set them up approx. 5m away.
- Use a pair of socks rolled into a ball and try to hit as many skittles as possible down.

Playing with more people?
See how many throws it takes each player to knock down all of the skittles.



www.getset4education.co.uk

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit. @getset4education136



Knowledge Organiser

Yoga Year 1

About this Unit

Yoga is a type of exercise that uses balances (called poses) and breathing to help your body and mind stay healthy and strong...It's like a secret superpower!

Imagine stretching your body like a playful cat or pretending to be a tree swaying in the wind. Each movement or pose has a name. By doing these poses, you can make your muscles stronger, feel more relaxed and improve how flexible you are.

Start...

'I am ready to be mindful'
(hands on heads)

'I am ready to share my ideas'
(hands on throat)

'I am ready to try my best'
(hands on heart)



Each lesson you will start and finish your lesson sitting with crossed legs.

You will say....

Finish...

'I think kind thoughts'
(hands on heads)

'I speak kind words'
(hands on throat)

'I act with a kind heart'
(hands on heart)

Key Vocabulary



balance

breath

copy

feel

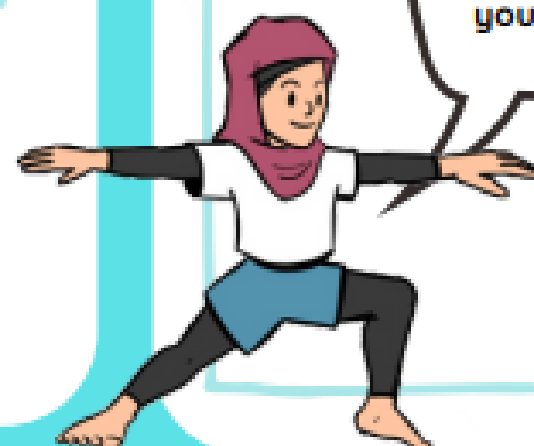
focus

listen

pose

slowly

stretch



If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is a yoga club in your local area.

Ladder Knowledge



Balance:

focusing on something still will help you to balance.

Flexibility:

yoga helps to improve flexibility which you need in everyday tasks.

Strength:

you can use strength to move slowly and with control.

Movement Skills

- balance
- flexibility
- strength
- co-ordination

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social move safely, listen to others, collaborate

Emotional concentration, focus, identify feelings

Thinking observation, copy and repeat, recognise, create, select and apply

Strategies

- Use the start and finish sayings during your day to make good choices.
- If you feel angry, sad, mad, nervous or like you need a moment, try one of the breathing activities from your lessons.

Healthy Participation



- Don't wear shoes or socks to make sure that you do not slip.
- Stretch slowly and breathe deeply, never force a pose.



This unit will help you to:

- balance
- move different body parts at the same time
- be more flexible
- be stronger

Home Learning

Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk

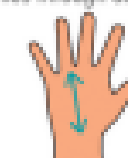


Hand Breath

What you need: a quiet space

What to do:

- Close your mouth and breathe in and out through your nose.
- Hold out your left hand.
- With the index finger of your other hand trace the fingers of your left hand.
- Breathe in as you trace up a finger, breathe out as you trace down a finger.
- Continue a few times through all fingers.



www.getset4education.co.uk

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit.



@getset4education136

Y1 PSHE Jigsaw Knowledge Organiser Celebrating Difference

Puzzle Outcomes

- I can identify similarities between people in my class.
- I can tell you some ways in which I am the same as my friends.
- I can tell you some ways I am different from my friends.
- I can tell you what bullying is.
- I understand how being bullied might feel.
- I know some people who I could talk to if I was feeling unhappy or being bullied.
- I can be kind to children who are bullied.
- I know how to make new friends.
- I know how it feels to make a new friend.
- I can tell you some ways I am different from my friends.
- I understand these differences make us all special and unique.

Celebrating Difference at Haydon Wick Primary School

As good citizens of Haydon Wick Primary School, we understand that everybody is unique and we should respect and celebrate everyone's differences.

Anti-bullying week: One Kind Word



Our Values of the term: Patience and Peace



Key Vocabulary

Similarity	The state or quality of being similar.
Differences	What makes two or more persons or things not the same.
Bullying	unwanted, aggressive behaviour that involves a real or perceived power imbalance.
Deliberate	Done or said on purpose.
Unfair	Treating people in a way that is too harsh or that is unequal with the way others are treated
Included	To be a part of something.
Friend	A person that someone likes or knows.
Unique	Being the only one of its kind.
Celebration	The act of honouring or celebrating.

Weekly Celebrations

Week 1: Accept that everyone is different

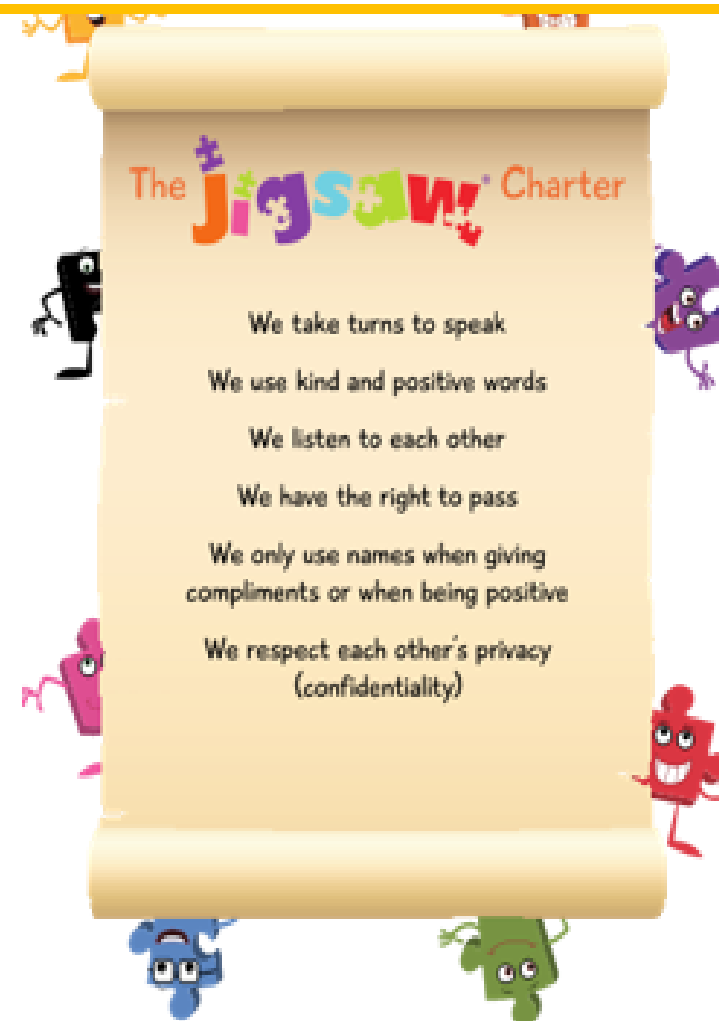
Week 2: Include others when working and playing.

Week 3: Know how to help when someone is being bullied.

Week 4: Try to solve problems.

Week 5: Use kind words.

Week 6: Know how to give and receive compliments.





Knowledge Organiser: Year 1 - Animals, including humans - All about animals

Careers connected to animals:
animal welfare worker, farmer, vet



Lesson Sequence



1. Discover animal families



2. Learn about the differences between mammals and birds



3. Learn about the differences between amphibians, reptiles and fish



4. Discover the type of food living things eat



5. Explore the difference between wild animals and pets



6. Explain the characteristics of an animal

bird



- young born in eggs
- feathers
- warm-blooded

fish



- scales
- gills
- live in water
- cold-blooded

reptile



- young born in eggs
- cold-blooded

amphibian



- young born in eggs
- cold-blooded
- lives in water and on land

mammal



- young born live
- warm-blooded
- fur

What animals eat

herbivore



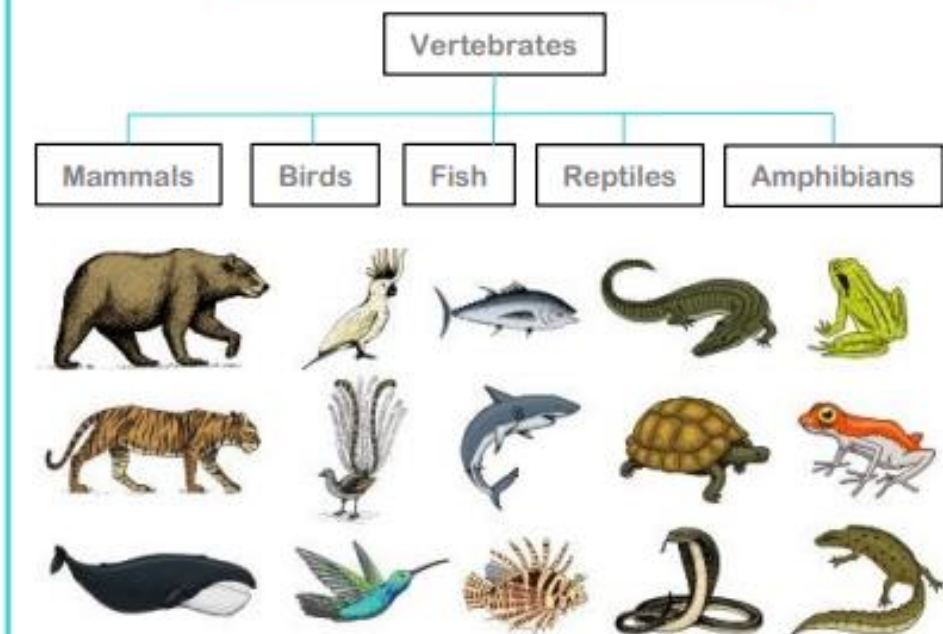
omnivore



carnivore



Classification of animals



Carnivores



Tiger



Cuttlefish



Platypus



Anteater



Shark



Lion

Herbivores



Rhinoceros



Deer



Parrot



Koala



Hippopotamus



Giraffe

Omnivores



Hedgehog



Boar



Skunk



Monkey



Kiwi



Bear

Textiles - Pouches

Accurate	Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Knot	A join made by tying two pieces of string or rope together.
Pouch	A small bag made to keep objects safe and to be carried easily.
Running-stitch	A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.
Sew	To join or fasten by stitches made using a needle and thread.
Shape	The form of an object.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Template	A stencil which you use to help you draw a shape more easily on to different materials.
Thimble	A small metal cap to cover and protect your finger when sewing.

Here are some examples of sewn products:



Key facts

Remember to plan where your stitches will go on the pouch **template**.



When cutting the **template** out, be careful and as **accurate** as possible.



Eye of the needle



Remember to tie a knot at the other end of your thread before sewing. Ask an adult if you are stuck.