

Curriculum Intent:

History Children will gain clear knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world, exploring significant events in history as well as acknowledging how these have impacted on society today.



Subject	Term	Unit	Year
History	Autumn 1 and 2	Helping Others	1

Prior knowledge Building on knowledge and skills	National Curriculum Focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An understanding of the passing of time, days and weeks. • Talking about the lives of people around them and their roles in society. • Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now such as toys. • People who help us at home and in our communities. (Nurses, firemen, police, doctors, teachers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects in national life. • The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should compare aspects of life in different periods. • Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

What?	<p>To find out about the lives and work of Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole . To compare the medical conditions they worked in to present day, and understand the effect they had on modern day nursing. To understand how medical provision was different when they were working in the mid 1800's. To know that Dr Isaiah Baker was a local doctor who practised - for free - in the 1880's in Hurst Hill. His legacy - there is a statue of him on Hurst Hill.</p> <p>To understand that at this time many people in Hurst Hill could not afford to pay for medical treatment and he helped heal people for free. To know that on 5th July 1948 the NHS was formed by Aneurin Bevan To know that the NHS is a national healthcare system which means everyone in UK can access free medical healthcare . To find out about how the Covid- 19 pandemic affected the NHS and hospitals and everyone's daily life in the UK and the world. January 2020 to present day.</p>
Why?	<p>To understand that there are significant people in the past who have left a legacy that impacts on the world today.</p> <p>To know how important medical care is and how has developed in the UK from 1853 when Florence Nightingale became a nurse to the present day.</p>

	To understand that COVID features in both their past and the present and understand the impact it has had, and still has, on lives today. This is in their living memory.
How?	Through external visitors – Drama Hut, so that children can roleplay and hotspot to understand and compare past and present. Through clips, artefacts, books and teacher led discussions promoting how important the caring value is.

Key vocabulary			
The Crimean War The setting	1853-1856. A war between Russia on one side and Britain, France, Turkey and the Kingdom of Sardinia on the other.	Infectious	When a disease spreads easily from one person to another.
Nurse	A trained medical professional.	PPE	Personal protective equipment.
Government	A group of people with the authority to govern a country or state. They are voted into power.	Virus	Types of germs.
Insanitary	unclean	Lock down	During the Covid-19 pandemic this meant staying at home except for food shopping or emergency for medical reasons.
Founder	Someone who starts something.	Hospital	A place where people go for medical attention and treatment.
Soldier	A person who fights as part of an army when there is a war.	Coronavirus	A new virus which causes illness called Covid- 19.
NHS National Health Service	The healthcare system in UK publicly funded so everyone can access free health care.	Hygiene	Personal hygiene is the way we care for our bodies. It includes many activities, such as washing hands, brushing teeth, and bathing. For kids, good personal hygiene will help them stay

			healthy. Well-kept hygiene will prevent illnesses and help build your child's self-awareness.
Pandemic	A pandemic is when an infectious disease spreads easily from person to person in lots of parts of the world.		

Key Questions – End of unit

1. What job did Florence Nightingale do?
2. How did Florence Nightingale's work change nursing?
3. How was Mary Seacole brave and resilient?
4. How did Dr Isaiah Baker help the people of Hurst Hill ?
5. When and why was the NHS introduced in the UK?
6. In what ways did the Covid-19 pandemic affect the lives of people in the UK?
7. How did the NHS help people in the UK during the Covid-19 pandemic?

Key learning: (Specific link to the NC here)

Objective	Learning
Can I explore the life and significance of Florence Nightingale? (2 Lessons)	To visit the school time line in the corridor and find 1853 .This was when Florence Nightingale started her work and lived .Explain Queen Victoria was the Queen of Britain at that time. Florence was a rich women, but she decided she did not just want to get married and look after the home, she wanted to work as well. In 1853 men went to work and women stayed at home to look after the house. Especially wealthy people. She proved that women could go to work – but she did not have any children. At this time Britain was fighting a war called the Crimean War. She set up a hospital to help wounded soldiers who

were fighting. Conditions were very dirty and this impacted on recovery and the health of soldiers.

Florence ensured the hospitals were clean and gave the patients good food . She trained nurses and changed the way people thought about nurses. Because she made sure the hospitals were clean and HYGIENIC, sick people recovered quicker and she prevented more death.

Once back in Britain she opened a nursing school called the “Nightingale Training School for Nurses”. Florence wrote a book called “Notes for Nursing “ and trained many new nurses so they could do their job better.

Florence is called the founder of modern nursing . In 1907 Florence Nightingale was awarded the Order of the Merit – she was the first woman ever to receive this award, because of her impact on the wellbeing of others. She demonstrated the caring value at all times.

Can I explore the life and significance of Mary Seacole?

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. Mary was born from a family with little money.

Can I compare similarities and differences between Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale?

In 1854 Mary Seacole decided she wanted to care for soldiers fighting in the Crimean War – where Florence was working. Mary travelled to England and went to the War office in London, because she wanted to help with the work Florence Nightingale had started, but was turned away. In those days people were treated differently because of the colour of their skin. However, Mary was so keen to help, she paid for herself to travel to Crimea.

Can I explain Mary’s legacy?

Like Florence, Mary opened a hospital in the “British Hotel” in Baraclava 2 miles from the fighting. Mary cared for the soldiers, provided them with food and treated

them with her herbal remedies. She became known as “Mother Seacole”

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 despite being turned away the war office in London – she showed resilience and a positive attitude towards others.

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.

In 2016, a statue built in her honour was unveiled at St Thomas' Hospital in London.

Can I explore Dr. Isaiah Baker and how he helped the people of Hurst Hill?

Show photo of Dr Isaiah Baker situated on Hurst Road near the traffic lights.

In the 1880’s he was a doctor here at Hurst Hill.

Google map search and virtual walk to the statue.

At this time all medical treatment like visiting the doctor had to be paid for and many people around Hurst Hill could not always afford to pay for treatment . Treatments was still being discovered there were not the medicines we have today for example anti biotics .They would often become very poorly and some would die because they could not see a doctor. Dr Baker saw many patients without charging them and gave his services for free saving many lives and improving others . Local people were so grateful for his hard work they all fund raised to have a statue placed in Hurst Hill.

	<p>Link to our school values cared for others and changed the lives of many poor people in our local area. The medical system was not free and even if you paid treatments were limited. Compare doctors and hospitals now and in the 1880's.</p>
<p>Can I identify when and why the NHS began?</p>	<p>Visit the school time line and find the NHS and find out when this was started . The NHS stands for the National Health Service in the UK.</p> <p>People who work in the NHS keep people healthy. They help us when we're feeling poorly or are hurt.</p> <p>Discuss when we use the NHS. Who helped you when you were hurt? Who gave you medicine when you were poorly? Who would you phone if you needed medical help in an emergency?</p> <p>Remind the children of what medical treatment was like in Florence Nightingale's and Mary Seacole's time . What it was like when you were ill in Dr Baker's time .</p> <p>Before having the NHS, only very rich people could afford to go to hospital or get medical help.</p> <p>Seeing a doctor used to cost a lot of money. If the person did not have enough money, they did not get the medicine or the help.</p> <p>Introduce Aneurin Bevan a Welsh man who worked for the government and wanted to change this . The changes he made changed all our lives for the better.</p> <p>Aneurin Bevan founded the National Health Service on 5th July 1948. He wanted medical care to be free for everyone in the UK.</p> <p>This meant that it did not matter whether people had lots of money or not - everyone could get treated and helped.</p> <p>Explain how the NHS is funded and the different jobs in the NHS eg doctors, nurses, 999 service paramedics, mental health specialists and all the support staff eg cleaners.</p>
<p>Can I explain the significance of Covid-19 and how</p>	<p>Visit the school time line. Find Covid-19 Pandemic This began in the UK January 2020 until 2023 although there is</p>

<p>it affected people's lives?</p>	<p>still the virus being monitored the country is not in a pandemic – explain from the glossary what this means. Explain what a virus is and how it is infectious – see the glossary. This was a new disease peoples body could not fight off easily and many people became very poorly very quickly .</p> <p>Measures were put in by the government to keep everyone safe. Homework talking to parents about how people were asked to keep themselves and others safe . Lock downs , face masks , distancing from other people and washing hands and surfaces. Discuss how people felt and what they did. How was our school and children affected?</p> <p>How volunteers helped others in Covid-19. How ?</p> <p>How IT kept people in touch – Zoom calls even school was on computers.</p>
<p>Can I identify how the NHS helped people in the UK in the Covid-19 Pandemic?</p>	<p>Discuss the use of the rainbow on the school time line why is it there?</p> <p>Explain rainbows were displayed to thank NHS staff for helping others in hospital when they were very poorly with Covid -19. Explain PPE and what the NHS had to wear to keep themselves safe. Link to Florence Nightingale and her knowledge that things had to be clean to stop infection.</p> <p>Explain the clap for the heroes and why it took place during the Covid-19 Pandemic every Thursday at 8pm. Find out about the NHS Nightingale Hospital which was erected at the NEC Birmingham .Why was it given this name ?</p>

Websites

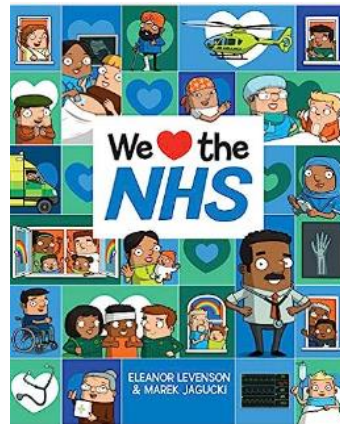
<http://www.sedgleylocalhistory.org.uk/Etshl/drbm.html> Dr Isaiah Baker information

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zns9nrd/articles/znsct39> Florence Nightingale

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zns9nrd/articles/zjxcqt> Mary Seacole

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/38906932> Newsround about founding of NHS

Recommended Reads



Golden Thread

How individuals/events in history have changed our national and personal lives, both locally and nationally.

Experience Day (Trip / visitor)

Parents who work in the emergency services or main stream NHS .

Drama Hut – Florence nightingale

Interview Mrs Pilbeam our Business manager how she organised the school to keep the children safe from infection.

Interview Mr Rhodes or a member of the cleaning staff on how the school was kept clean.