Year 2

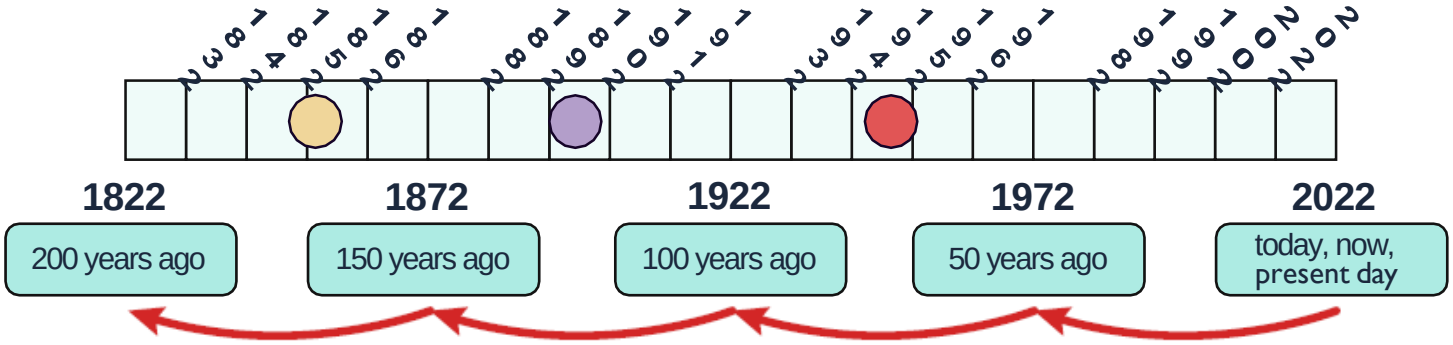
Hospitals and Healthcare

Knowledge Organiser

Historical Themes: *civilisation, empire, government, technological advancements*

A timeline to help us:

Let's use a **timeline** to show when Florence, Mary and Edith **became nurses**.



- Florence Nightingale became a nurse in **1851**.
- Edith Cavell became a nurse in **1896**.
- The NHS (National Health Service) was **founded**.

Key vocabulary to help us:

before - at an earlier time

after - later in time

past - having happened or gone by at an earlier time

present - happening now, at this time

similar - something that is like something else, but not identical

compare - note the similarities of differences between things

then - at that past time

now - in these times, or at this time

modern - relating to the present

How do we find out about the past?

We can find out about the past by:

- Looking at and reading non-fiction books.
- Searching the internet.
- We could talk to people who were alive at the time we wanted to learn about.
- We can watch video clips or TV shows about the time in history we want to learn about.
- Visit museums.
- Look at photographs.
- Look at objects from the past.

Historical Skill$ - Historical Significance, Historical Enquiry, Chronology, Change and Continuity, Evidence and Interpretation Similarity and Difference

Florence Nightingale

Florence was a British **nurse**.

Florence went to the **war in Crimea** to help treat the wounded soldiers, and she was appalled by the filthy conditions in the military hospital. She insisted that all nurses and doctors **wash their hands** before treating patients.

This helped to stop the spread of disease and saved many lives. Florence looked after these soldiers even into the night when it was dark. She would walk up and down with a light. She was famously known as the '**Lady with the Lamp**.'

Edith Cavell

Edith was a British **nurse**. At the start of **World War 1**, Edith cared for many wounded soldiers, including many German soldiers, at the Red Cross Hospital. She thought that everyone had the right to medical treatment, no matter which country they were from.

Edith helped more than **200 soldiers escape** to safety during the war. She was arrested and sentenced to **death as punishment**.

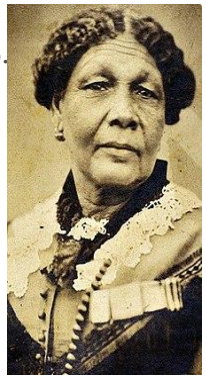
Before her death, Edith said, '**I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone**.'

Mary Seacole

Mary Seacole was was born in Kingston on the **Caribbean island of Jamaica**, some time in 1805. She broke social rules and prejudices to travel the world, run businesses and help those in need – even in the most dangerous places.

She is best known for her work as a nurse in the **Crimean War**.

Mary Seacole will forever be remembered as an incredible woman and inspiring role model.



The NHS

The National Health Service (NHS) that we have in our country was introduced in **1948**. The fundamental values of the NHS are: **patients always come** first. **Everyone is respected** and **valued**, and care and compassion are at the centre of all treatment. **Everyone counts**. **Nobody is discriminated against**.

Cleanliness and **good hygiene** in hospitals are vital to keeping patients safe. Without clean hospitals and good hygiene routines, like regular hand washing, diseases would spread, and infections would be dangerous for everyone.