





## History Curriculum Content

### Milestone One

### Year 2

#### Autumn

#### Spring

#### Summer

### Unit

### Nurturing Nurses

### The Great Fire of London

### Exciting Explorers

### Focus

**Person(s):** Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole  
**Impact:** Changes to healthcare

**Event:** The Great Fire of London 1066  
**Impact:** The rebuild of London and the development of the Fire Service

**Person(s):** Christopher Colombus, Neil Armstrong  
**Event/Time Period:** The Moon Landing  
**Impact:** Travel and exploration

### Enquiry Question

**Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale:**  
 Why should we remember these important people?

How was London affected by the Great Fire of London?

Should we go back to the moon?  
 Why do we need explorers?

### Learning Experiences/ Hook

Visit from Florence Nightingale

Source discovery and treasure hunt  
 Visit from Sir William Petty

Trip to the National Space Centre  
 Dress up immersive day

### Knowledge Categories


### Fingertip Facts

Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole were nurses who travelled to the Crimean War to help treat wounded soldiers.

Florence was born into a rich family and her parents didn't want her to become a nurse.

Florence helped make nursing a profession and trained nurses to improve hospital conditions.

Mary Seacole was a black woman and at the time people were unkind to her because of this.

Mary Seacole was brave and resourceful. She used her own money to set up her own hospital called The British Hotel.

The Great Fire of London started on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September on Pudding Lane.

It lasted for four days and burnt down over half the city.

A strong wind helped the fire to spread quickly.

The houses were built close together from wood so burnt easily.

The fire was difficult to put out because there was no real fire service at the time.  
 Samuel Pepys was an eye witness and wrote a diary.

Christopher Columbus' famous explorations are his legacy.

Christopher Columbus found a way to sail from Spain, to Europe to the Americas.

Neil Armstrong was the first man to set foot on the moon in 1969.  
 Neil Armstrong flew to the moon in the aircraft apollo 11 and was the commander.

The first words spoken by Neil Armstrong from the surface of the moon were, 'One small for man, one giant leap for mankind.'

The crew of apollo 11 included Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldren and Michael Collins.

#### Investigate and Interpret the Past

- Ask and answer questions about the past.

#### Investigate and Interpret the Past

- Ask and answers questions about the past.

#### Investigate and Interpret the Past

- Ask and answers questions about the past.

<p><b>Disciplinary Knowledge (Being a Historian)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ask questions such as: What was it like for people? What happened? How long ago?</li> <li>- Identify some of the different ways the past has been represented.</li> <li>- Use artefacts, pictures, stories, online sources and databases to find out about the past.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Build an Overview of World History</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe historical events.</li> <li>- Describe significant people from the past.</li> <li>- Recognise that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Understanding Chronology</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Place events in order on a timeline.</li> <li>- Use dates where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Communicate Historically</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use words and phrases such as: a long time ago, now...</li> <li>- Use years, decades and centuries to describe the passing of time.</li> <li>- Show an understanding of concepts such as: peace and conflict, monarchy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - Ask questions such as: What was it like for people? What happened? How long ago?</li> <li>- Identify some of the different ways the past has been represented.</li> <li>- Use artefacts, pictures and written sources to find out about the past.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Build an Overview of World History</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe historical events.</li> <li>- Discuss cause and effect.</li> <li>- Compare similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Understanding Chronology</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Place events in order on a timeline.</li> <li>- Use dates where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Communicate Historically</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use words and phrases such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a long time ago, now...</li> <li>• years, decades and centuries to describe the passing of time.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Show an understanding of concepts such as: nation and a nation's history, monarchy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - Ask questions such as: What was it like for people? What happened? How long ago?</li> <li>- Identify some of the different ways the past has been represented.</li> <li>- Use artefacts, pictures and written sources to find out about the past.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Build an Overview of World History</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe historical events.</li> <li>- Discuss significant people from the past.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Understanding Chronology</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Place events in order on a timeline.</li> <li>- Use dates where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Communicate Historically</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use words and phrases such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a long time ago, now...</li> <li>• years, decades and centuries to describe the passing of time.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Show an understanding of concepts such as: nation and a nation's history, monarchy</li> </ul>
<p><b>Substantive Knowledge</b></p>	<p><b><u>Florence Nightingale</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 into a wealthy family in Italy.</li> <li>- Her parents discouraged her from becoming a nurse as they thought it beneath her.</li> <li>- She trained in Germany.</li> <li>- She travelled to Crimea in the 1850s where there was a war taking place.</li> <li>- She was shocked to find that many soldiers were wounded and that the poor, insanitary conditions were the cause of many soldiers dying.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Great Fire of London started in the early hours of the morning of 2 September 1666, in Thomas Farriner's baker's shop on Pudding Lane.</li> <li>- Over many decades, the city of London had become very busy with many poorly built houses sitting close to each other in congested maze-like streets. With so many flammable wood buildings, some think it was only a matter of time before a fire as serious as this broke out.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Christopher Columbus</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1451: Born in Genoa, Italy</li> <li>1492: Set sail on his first voyage, looking for a route to Asia</li> <li>1502: Made his last voyage</li> <li>1504: Returned to Spain</li> <li>1506: Died</li> <li>- Christopher Columbus was an Italian sailor and explorer who discovered a way to sail from Spain in Europe to the Americas.</li> </ul>

- She is significant in history because she improved the conditions for soldiers by training nurses and showing them how to prevent infections.
- When she returned, she published a book called 'Notes on Nursing' which is still influential today. Nursing is now a respected profession.
- This made nursing a profession and that is her legacy.
- Because she was known to carry an oil lamp when she checked the soldiers at night, she is often called 'The Lady with the Lamp'.
- She died on the 13th August 1910.

**Mary Seacole**

- Mary was born in Kingston in Jamaica in 1805.
- Her father was a Scottish soldier and her mother was a Jamaican doctress. This meant that Mary was mixed race.
- She had a sister called Louisa and a brother called Edward.
- She helped her mother with the sick at the family boarding house. Her mother taught her lots of traditional Jamaican remedies and she learnt a lot from army doctors staying at the house.
- In 1836, Mary married an English man called Edwin Seacole. Sadly, Edwin died a few years later, in 1844.
- Mary cared for sick people in Kingston. She helped many people with a deadly disease called cholera.
- She travelled to the Crimea with her friend Thomas Day, in 1855, in a ship stocked with medical supplies.
- She opened a hospital called the "British Hotel" near to the battlefields. This was a place for soldiers to rest, have hot food and drink.

- People fled the city with their possessions using horses and carts and boats on the River Thames.
- On the 5 September the wind died down and the fire was brought under control.
- 13,000 houses and buildings in the city, including 87 churches and St Paul's Cathedral were destroyed.
- The fire spread quickly because the houses were built from wood and built closely together.
- The weather that summer has been warm with no rain for weeks, leaving the wooden houses dry.
- A strong wind helped fan the flames around the city.
- Also, a lack of an effective and organised firefighting service made the fire extremely difficult to extinguish.
- When the great fire was over, King Charles II ordered the city to be rebuilt with brick and stone.
- Famous architects drew plans for the rebuilding project, including Christopher Wren who designed St Paul's Cathedral.
- An eyewitness, Samuel Pepys, wrote a recount of the fire in his famous diary.
- Extracts from his diary help us to learn more about how the fire started, what was done to try and stop it, and what happened afterwards.

- Columbus was trying to find India and China which is why he named the islands he arrived at the West Indies.
- The arrival of his ships brought European culture and beliefs to this 'New World', which was changed forever. Many European countries and their sailors found great wealth in these lands. However, the civilisations that had existed in the Americas for centuries, before Columbus arrived, were almost completely destroyed by war, disease and slavery.
- Columbus was not the first European to set foot in the Americas. In fact, Vikings such as Leif Eriksson had visited North America 500 years previously. Native American tribes had lived in the Americas for centuries before either Columbus or the Vikings arrived. Columbus's famous explorations are his legacy. But people today also ask questions about how explorers like Columbus behaved when they arrived in these 'New Worlds'.

**Neil Armstrong**

- 1930: Born
  - 1949: Joined the US Navy 1952: Joined NASA
  - 1966: Took his first flight into space 20 July 1969: Became the first man to walk on the Moon
  - 2012: Died
- Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the moon.
- Armstrong flew to the Moon in the spacecraft Apollo 11 with two other astronauts, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins.
  - Armstrong was the commander of the mission and was the pilot of the Moon lander, Eagle.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mary was very brave – she rode on horseback into the battlefield and treated soldiers from both sides of the war.</li> <li>• Mary so was caring, in fact, she became known amongst the soldiers as “Mother Seacole”.</li> <li>• She died on 14th May 1881.</li> <li>• As a mixed-race woman living in the 19th century, what Mary Seacole achieved in her lifetime was truly remarkable. She broke social rules and prejudices to travel the world, run businesses and help those in need – even in the most dangerous places.</li> </ul>		<p>Armstrong received many awards for his achievements, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, one of America's biggest honours.</p> <p>After the Moon landing, Armstrong continued to work for NASA and in space engineering. He always said he was only doing his duty and hoped he would be remembered for more than just this breakthrough event.</p> <p>The Apollo 11 mission wasn't just about getting to the Moon and back. Scientists at NASA also wanted to learn as much about the Moon as they could. The first job Armstrong had to do was to land the Eagle (the small craft that took them to the Moon from Apollo 11) at the landing site, Tranquility Base. Armstrong and Aldrin then spent almost three hours walking on the surface of the Moon. They collected samples of Moon rocks and carried out experiments. The astronauts left a US flag and a plaque saying 'Here men from the planet Earth first set foot upon the Moon. July 1969 A.D. We came in peace for all mankind.'</p>
<p><b>Vocabulary</b></p>	<p><b>conflict:</b> to clash with someone or something. E.g. To disagree with someone over opposite opinions.</p> <p><b>society:</b> people living together in a community.</p> <p><b>insanitary:</b> unclean</p> <p><b>significant:</b> important</p> <p><b>improved:</b> made better</p> <p><b>conditions:</b> how good or bad a place is</p> <p><b>legacy:</b> something left behind after a death</p> <p><b>influential:</b> makes people take notice</p> <p><b>prejudices-</b>an opinion that is not based on fact or reason</p> <p><b>wounded:</b> inflicted with a wound; injured.</p>	<p><b>decades:</b> periods of ten years</p> <p><b>congested:</b> crowded and blocked</p> <p><b>flammable:</b> easily set on fire</p> <p>architects: people who design buildings</p> <p><b>eyewitness:</b> a person who was at an event and describes it to others</p> <p><b>extract:</b> a short passage</p> <p><b>extinguish:</b> to put out a fire</p>	<p><b>explorer:</b> someone who travels to places in order to discover what is there</p> <p><b>civilisations:</b> organised groups of humans with their own culture</p> <p><b>centuries:</b> periods of one hundred years</p> <p><b>disease:</b> illness</p> <p>legacy: something left behind after death</p> <p><b>colonised:</b> settled</p> <p><b>commander:</b> person in charge of a military operation</p> <p><b>achievements:</b> things done successfully after lots of effort</p> <p><b>breakthrough:</b> successful for the first-time</p> <p><b>plaque:</b> stone/metal tablet with</p>

	<b>battlefields:</b> the piece of ground on which a battle is or was fought.		writing on <b>exploration:</b> search of an unfamiliar area
<b>Sources</b>	BBC bitesize history - videos portraits, artefacts (Turkish lamp, medicine bag) letters, newspaper articles Florence Nightingale workshop	Samuel Pepys' diary painting and drawings from the time artefacts (leather buckets, fire hooks etc) portraits of significant people from the time newspaper reports	Video of the moon landing Newspaper reports Nasa website <a href="https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/moon-landing">https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/moon-landing</a>