



Year One-History- Key People and Key

Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole

This term in history, we will be focussing on Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole and the changes they made to nursing. We will learn about their accomplishments and why we remember them.



Queen Victoria awarded Florence the Royal Red Cross.



Florence was named 'Lady of the Lamp' as she cared for people through the night with a lamp in her hand.



People gave money to the Nightingale Fund for the training of nurses.



Florence Nightingale died on the 13th of August.



Florence made sure the hospitals were clean and saved many lives.



Florence went to Turkey to care for wounded soldiers.



Florence Nightingale 1820-1910

- ◆ She was born in 1820 in Italy.
- ◆ Her family moved to England when she was just a baby.
- ◆ She believed that God wanted her to spend her life looking after people so she became a nurse.
- ◆ When the Crimean War started, Florence went to look after the soldiers who had been hurt.
- ◆ The soldiers called her 'The lady with the lamp' because she walked around the wards at night with a lantern.
- ◆ Florence spent her life trying to make hospitals better places for everybody.
- ◆ The Nightingale Fund was established for the training of nurses.
- ◆ Florence 'changed the world' by changing how sick people were cared for across Britain and the world.

Mary Seacole 1805-1881

- ◆ Mary was born in Jamaica.
- ◆ Her father was a Scottish soldier and her mother was a Jamaican nurse and healer.
- ◆ When she was 12, she helped her mother run a boarding house in Kingston for sick and injured soldiers.
- ◆ In 1836, Mary married Edwin Seacole.
- ◆ On hearing news of British soldiers going off to Russia to fight in the Crimean War she wanted to help.
- ◆ In 1866 she set off to the Crimea on a ship stocked with medical supplies.
- ◆ She opened a "British Hotel" near to the battlefields. It was a place 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.
- ◆ She received a number of medals for her bravery from governments in different countries.



Key Vocabulary

hospital	A building where doctors and nurses take care of people who are ill or injured.
nurse	Somebody who takes care of people who are sick or injured.
patients	People who are being looked after by nurses and doctors.
soldier	A person who is trained to fight in wars.





Science Year 1 – Animals including hu-

In this unit, I will...

- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).
- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

What should I already know?

- Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.
- Name and describe people who are familiar to them.

Vocabulary

Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, paws, hooves

- Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group
- Parts of the body including those linked to PSHE teaching (see joint document produced by the ASE and PSHE Association)
- Senses – touch, see, smell, taste, hear, fingers (skin), eyes, nose, ear and tongue

Mammals



human



mouse



dog



cow

Birds



penguin



chicken



flamingo



robin

Fish



goldfish



tuna



shark



eel

Reptiles



snake



tortoise



lizard



alligator

Amphibians



frog



toad



newt



salamander

Senses



sight



hearing



touch

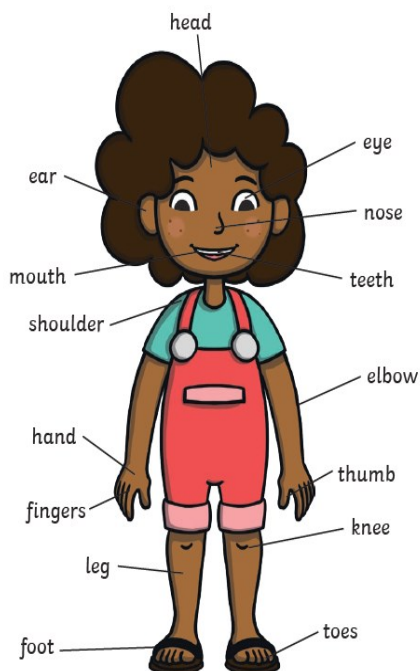


taste



smell

Parts of the Body



Key Learning

Animals vary in many ways having different structures e.g. wings, tails, ears etc. They also have different skin coverings e.g. scales, feathers, hair. These key features can be used to identify them.

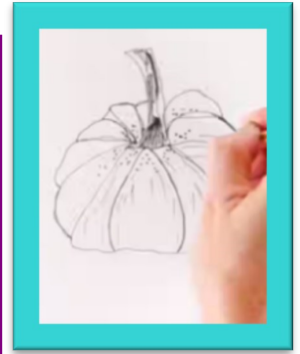
Animals eat certain things - some eat other animals, some eat plants, some eat both plants and animals. Humans have key parts in common, but these vary from person to person. Humans (and other animals) find out about the world using their senses. Humans have five senses – sight, touch, taste, hearing and smelling. These senses are linked to particular parts of the body.



Year One-Art- Making Marks

This term in art we will be focusing on;

- Show knowledge of the language and literacy to describe lines.
- Show control when using string and chalk to draw lines.
- Experiment with a range of mark-making techniques, responding appropriately to music.
- Colour neatly and carefully, featuring a range of different media and colours.
- Apply a range of marks successfully to an observational drawing.



Key Vocabulary

Geometric	Mathematical shapes with straight lines, angles and point
Horizontal	Flat or level with the ground and not at an angle to it
Irregular	When shapes or lines are not formed of the same sizes
Line	A mark on a surface can be different lengths, widths and create shapes
Mark-making	The creation of different lines, patterns and shapes
Observation	To look at something carefully
Regular	A consistent size or pattern
Texture	A surface quality that is not flat
Vertical	Pointing straight up at a 90 degree angle from a horizontal base



Artist Focus- Bridget Riley



Different materials and their marks



Different types of lines



Mark-making

How would you make these marks?





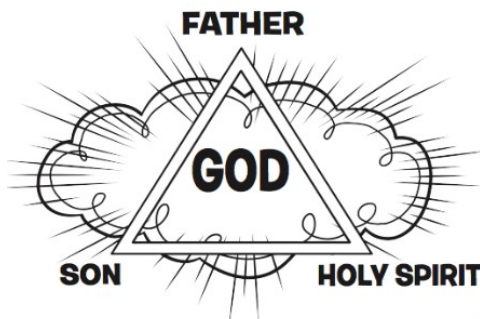
Churches from around the world



Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms:

- God the Father
- God the Son
- The Holy Spirit

Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour.



The Trinity is God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit.

Christian celebrations or festivals across the year remind people about the life of Jesus (the son of God)

Lent– this is the 40 days before Easter when Jesus went into the wilderness to pray– he made many sacrifices during that time and was tempted by the devil. Christians try to give up something they love in Lent and to remember Jesus.

Easter– this is when Jesus was betrayed by his friends and was put to death on the cross. He then rose again on Easter Sunday; this is the most important celebration in the Christian calendar.

Christmas– this celebrates the birth of Jesus and is a time of prayer as well as eating, drinking, being with family and giving presents.

Churches look very different from the outside but inside most churches you will find:



A cross – This reminds people that Jesus died on a cross. Some churches are even built in the shape of a cross.



A bell tower – The bell used to be rung to remind people it was time to go to church.



Stained glass windows – These often show pictures of Bible stories.



Pew – The benches where people sit.



Altar – The table used during church services such as the Eucharist.



Organ – An instrument used to play hymns.



Font – A basin used for baptisms.



Candle – They are lit to represent God's love.



Lectern – A stand that someone might read from.



Pulpit – A raised part of the church for the priest or reverend to talk to the people.



The cross stands for Jesus's death because he died on a cross. His death and resurrection is an important part of Christianity.



The fish was a secret sign used by Christians to show their faith when Christianity was not allowed.