

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser **Spring Term**

Significant Individuals

TERMS	Key Vocabulary
Significant individual	A person who has done something important and is remembered for it.
Inventor	Someone who makes or discovers a new way of doing something.
Transport	A system or means of taking people or goods from place to place.
Vehicles	Things used for transporting people or goods, especially on land.
Locomotive	A powered railway vehicle used for pulling trains.
GWR	Great Western Railway.
Pioneer	The first person to do something or go somewhere.
Victorian	A person who lived during the Victorian period (1837-1901).
Hospital	A place where sick or injured people receive medical treatment.
Wounded	Suffering an injury.
Crimean War	A war fought by Britain, Turkey, France and Sardinia against Russia.
Famous	Known by lots of people.

COMPARE Brunel and Nightingale

Similarities:

- Both were significant individuals who changed life in Victorian Britain.
- Both are still remembered and celebrated today.

Differences:

- Brunel was an engineer who improved transport; Nightingale was a nurse who improved healthcare.
- Brunel's legacy is in bridges, railways and ships; Nightingale's is in how hospitals are run.

CHRONOLOGY Key Dates

1806
Isambard Kingdom Brunel is born in Portsmouth.

1820
Florence Nightingale is born in Florence, Italy.

1838
Brunel opens the Great Western Railway.

1854-56
Florence serves as a nurse in the Crimean War.

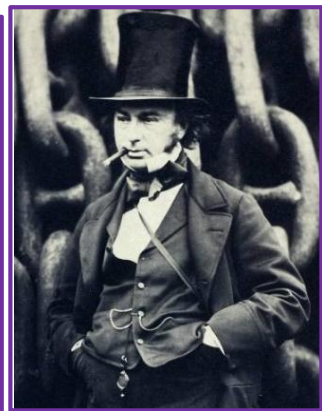
1859
Brunel dies aged 53.

1910
Florence Nightingale dies aged 90.

SOURCES How We Know About Them

From:

- Books and biographies written about Brunel and Nightingale.
- Photographs taken during the Victorian period (1837-1901).
- Letters and books written by Florence Nightingale.
- Bridges, railways and ships designed by Brunel still exist today.
- Museums such as the Florence Nightingale Museum in London.



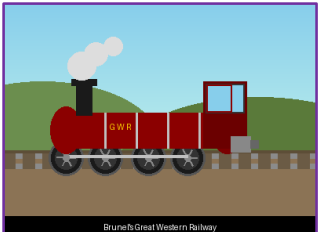
Isambard Kingdom Brunel



GWR – Great Western Railway



Florence's journey to the Crimea



Brunel's Great Western Railway

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Extra Facts

- Florence Nightingale was known as 'The Lady with the Lamp' because she walked the hospital wards at night carrying a lamp to check on patients.
- Brunel built the SS Great Britain — the first ocean-going ship to have a propeller instead of paddles.
- Brunel's Great Western Railway passed through Warwickshire, making towns like Leamington Spa important railway hubs.

QUESTIONS Thinking Like a Historian

- Why is Isambard Kingdom Brunel considered a significant individual?
- Why is Florence Nightingale considered a significant individual?
- How did Florence Nightingale change hospitals?
- How did Brunel's railway change the lives of people in Britain?
- What is a Victorian? When was the Victorian period?
- What do Brunel and Nightingale have in common?



SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

9th April 1806 – 15th September 1859

Brunel was a brilliant engineer born in Portsmouth. He built railways so trains could travel faster and further. He designed great bridges still admired today, and built large ships that could cross oceans. His ideas made life easier for many people.

Florence Nightingale

12th May 1820 – 13th August 1910

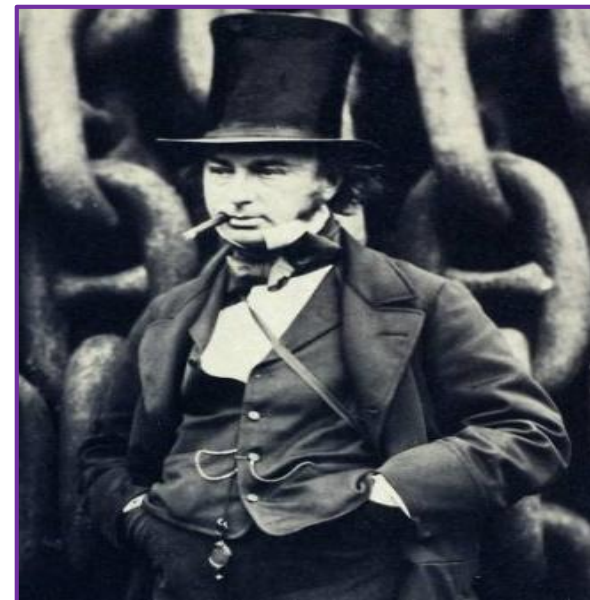
Florence Nightingale was a famous British nurse born in Florence, Italy. During the Crimean War she travelled to Scutari to help wounded soldiers. She cleaned the hospitals, made sure everyone washed their hands, and brought fresh food. She helped make hospitals cleaner and safer, and wrote books about nursing. She is known as the 'founder of modern nursing' and 'The Lady with the Lamp'.



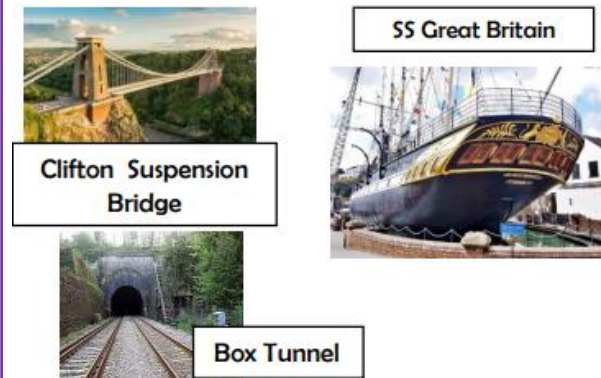
Florence Nightingale — The Lady with the Lamp



Map: Florence's journey from UK to Crimea



Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806–1859)



Isambard Kingdom-Brunel's inventions