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| **Why should we remember Mary Seacole?** | | |
| **Create a title for each paragraph** | **The story of Mary Seacole** | **Summarise each paragraph in 2 bullet points** |
|  | Mary Seacole was born in Kingston, Jamaica in 1805. She is famous for defying social expectations of the early 19th century by travelling the world, running businesses, and caring for injured soldiers during the Crimean War.  Mary’sfather was a Scottish soldier stationed on the island – at that time, Jamaica was part of the British Empire – and her mother was a Jamaican nurse and healer. When she was just 12, Mary began helping her mother run a boarding house in Kingston, where she looked after sick and injured soldiers. Her mother taught her a lot about **traditional Jamaican treatments** and remedies, and she also learned a lot from army doctors staying there.  Mary loved to travel! At that time, it was very unusual for women to travel. As a teenager, she came to England twice, where she spent three years in total. Mary knew how to make money too, she later travelled to the islands of [Bahamas](http://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/geography/countries/bahamas-facts/), Haiti and [Cuba](http://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/geography/countries/cuba-facts/), where she bought spices, pickles and jams to sell back in Jamaica.  In 1836, Mary married an English man called Edwin Seacolein her hometown of Kingston. But sadly, Edwin was a very sick man and died just a few years later, in 1844. After this, Mary focussed on caring for sick people. In 1850, her medical skills were very much needed, when many people in Kingston fell victim to a deadly disease called cholera.  In 1853, Mary went to Panama to work with her brother. She opened a store selling food and goods to gold miners, and continued her work in medicine – treating people suffering from cholera and tropical diseases such a yellow fever.  When Mary heard the news that British soldiers were going off to Russia to fight in the bloody battles of the Crimean War, she wanted to help. Mary travelled to England and went to the War Office in [London](http://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/ten-horrible-facts-about-london/), she was desperate to join [Florence Nightingale](http://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/florence-nightingale/) and her team of nurses treating wounded and sick soldiers in the Crimea! Sadly, Mary was turned down, along with several other nurses. Undeterred, Mary made the long journey to the Crimea- a scary, war torn place that was in a terrible state. Many of the soldiers were cold, dirty and hungry, and those that were sick and wounded weren’t being cared for.  Mary knew something had to be done, so she opened her own hospital near to the battlefields, even though she named the “**British Hotel**”. Mary provided a place where soldiers could rest and get hot food and drinks. She also opened a shop selling fresh fruit, vegetables and warm clothing. Mary used the money spent there to help treat and care for sick and wounded soldiers. A lot of nurses did very valuable work looking after the soldiers in the Crimean War, but Mary went a step further, and did something incredibly brave – she rode on horseback into the battlefields, even when under fire, to nurse wounded men from both sides of the war. Mary so was caring she became known amongst the soldiers as “Mother Seacole”.  When the war ended in 1856, Mary returned to London she was a heroine but had very little money and was in poor health. Fortunately, Mary’s kindness and hard work was not forgotten by those she nursed and by others who had hear of her good deeds. Many of the soldiers wrote to the newspapers about all she had done for them, and 80,000 people attended a charity gala in 1857 to raise money for her. She also received several medals for her bravery from governments in different countries.  In the last 20 years of her life, Mary led a quiet life, spending her time between London and Jamaica – where she went to escape cold winters. She died in 1881 in Kensal Green, London. |  |

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| **Task 1 –** Read through the story, create a title for each paragraph and then summarise each paragraph in one or two bullet points. | **Task 2 –** Look at sources A, B & C and write a short description of the message of each source. Answer the question “What do these sources tell us about Mary Seacole?”. | **Task 3 –** Read the through the Ramdin and Rappaport scholarship about Mary Seacole. Highlight what you think are the most important sentences. Answer the question “What do historians believe was important about Mary Seacole?” |

**TASK 2**

#### Source A: *An extract from the book*[*Wonderful Adventures of Mrs Seacole*](http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb_sb_noss_1?url=search-alias=stripbooks&field-keywords=Wonderful+Adventures+of+Mrs+Seacole&rh=n%3A266239,k%3AWonderful+Adventures+of+Mrs+Seacole)*written by Mary Seacole (1857)*

#### In my country, where people know our use, it would have been different; but here (England) it was natural enough that they should laugh, good-naturedly enough, at my offer... Once again I tried, and had an interview this time with one of Miss Nightingale's companions. She gave me the same reply, and I read in her face the fact, that had there been a vacancy, I should not have been chosen to fill it... Was it possible that American prejudices against colour had some root here? Did these ladies shrink from accepting my aid because my blood flowed beneath a somewhat duskier skin than theirs?

**Source A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

#### Source B: *A Letter written by Sir John Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals (30 June, 1856)*

She (Mary Seacole) not only, from the knowledge she had acquired in the West Indies, was enabled to administer appropriate remedies for their ailments, but, what was of as much importance, she charitably furnished them with proper nourishment, which they had no means of obtaining except in hospital, and most of that class had an objection to go into hospital.

#### Source C: *An article written by*[*William H. Russell*](https://spartacus-educational.com/Jrussell.htm) *in*[*The Times*](https://spartacus-educational.com/PRtimes.htm)*(27th September, 1855)*

In the hour of their illness, these men have found a kind and successful physician, a Mrs Seacole. She is from Kingston (Jamaica) and she doctors and cures all manner of men with extraordinary success. She is always in attendance near the battlefield to aid the wounded, and has earned many a poor fellow's blessing.

**Source B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Source C: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**TASK 3 - Scholarship**

"She had no privileges. She had to make her own way, which in the 19th Century for a black woman was very difficult. "The fact that when she met Florence Nightingale and she did not get the job nursing in the Scutari hospital didn't faze her. She continued on her way to the front."

**Historian Dr Ron Ramdin**, BBC news website 30th June 2016

What do historians say about Mary Seacole?

**What do historians believe was important about Mary Seacole?**

**Why should we remember Mary Seacole?**

Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica in 1805. She came to England in the hope of serving as a nurse in the Crimean War. Through sheer tenacity, she eventually travelled to the Crimea with a letter of introduction from an English doctor to Florence Nightingale. After reading this letter, “the Lady with the Lamp,” said she would be very happy to do all she could to help. Amidst many dangers, and against all odds, the unknown Jamaican nurse won deserved praise for devoted service to the British soldiers she “mothered” during the Crimean campaign.

**Mary Seacole Life and Times** written by Dr Ron Ramdin,

In Crimea during 1854–5 Mary Seacole demonstrated that her home-grown Jamaican practice of hygiene, healthy food, natural remedies and kindness – had a lot more to offer than traditional medicine, making her nursing practice a far more modern, holistic one that people might have imagined. Back in England after the war, she later offered her own remedies free during a Cholera epidemic in London.

**Mary Seacole: Creole Doctress, Nurse and Healer** written by historian Dr Helen Rappaport