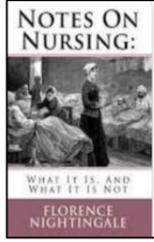




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| Topic | Florence Nightingale | Year Group: | 2 | Strand: | Significant Individuals - History |
| Key Question: | How did Florence Nightingale contribute to national achievements? | | | | |

| Overview | |
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| <p>Florence Nightingale was a famous British nurse who lived between 1820 and 1910.</p> <p>She helped to make hospitals cleaner, safer places, and wrote books about how to be a good nurse. People often think of her as the 'founder of modern nursing.'</p> <p>Lots of what we know today about how to keep hospitals clean and organised places is due to the hard work and research of Florence Nightingale.</p> <p>Because of her, thousands (possibly even millions) of lives have been saved, - she found ways to stop many infections and diseases from spreading.</p> <p>She also helped wounded soldiers in the Crimean War.</p> | <p>A photograph of Florence Nightingale from 1860.</p>  |

| Answers to Important Questions and Key Vocabulary | | |
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| <p>How did she help nurses and hospitals to be better?</p> |   | <p>-Before Florence Nightingale was around, nursing was not seen to be a very good job. In many fiction books from the time, nurses were shown as lazy and careless. They were untrained and badly paid.</p> <p>-She helped to provide training to nurses so that they were educated and respected.</p> <p>-She noticed that hospitals were often dirty places where disease spread. She helped to clean them up.</p> |
| <p>What made her become a nurse?</p> |  | <p>-In 1937, Florence Nightingale believed that she was given a message from God in a dream, telling her to that she had a purpose to help other people.</p> |
| <p>What books did Florence Nightingale publish? What were they about?</p> |  | <p>-Florence Nightingale published books, notes and reports about hospital planning and organization.</p> <p>-Her most famous book was called <i>'Notes on Nursing: What it is and What it is Not'</i> (1859).</p> <p>-She said that the book was written to help anyone to safely treat others in need.</p> <p>-Even as late as the 1970s, the book was still used to help nurses in training.</p> |
| <p>What happened to the Florence Nightingale Training School?</p> |   | <p>-The nursing school that Florence Nightingale set up is now called the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery.</p> <p>-It is a part of Kings' College University in London. It is the world's first nursing school to be connected to a full hospital and medical school.</p> |

| Key Vocabulary |
|----------------|
| Nursing |
| Health |
| Disease |
| Infection |
| Victorian |
| Hospital |
| Conditions |
| Medicine |
| Illnesses |
| Sanitation |
| Wounded |
| Soldiers |
| Training |

| Times in Her Life | |
|---|--|
| <p>Early Life</p>  <p>-She was born in Florence in Tuscany, Italy. She was named after the city of her birth.</p> <p>-She was from a wealthy family, who moved back to Hampshire, England in 1821 (when Florence was 11).</p> <p>-Her family also had a large estate at Lea Hurst in Derbyshire.</p> | <p>Young Adulthood</p>  <p>-In 1838, Florence's father took her on a tour around Europe. Here, she met Mary Clarke, who she became friends with for 40 years. Mary showed Florence that women could be equal to men.</p> <p>-Florence decided to devote her life to nursing.</p> |
| <p>The Crimean War</p>  <p>-During the Crimean War (1853-1856) Nightingale helped to treat wounded soldiers. She also made sure that hospitals were clean places for the soldiers to recover.</p> <p>-She became known as the 'Lady with the Lamp' as she would work all night to make sure that the soldiers were treated well, with water and warm blankets.</p> <p>-She had seen that lots of soldiers die of diseases like typhus and cholera. She worked to improve their nutrition and care to stop diseases and illnesses from developing.</p> | |
| <p>The Nightingale Fund</p>  <p>-The Nightingale Fund was set up to reward all of Florence Nightingale's hard work.</p> <p>-In 1860, Nightingale used some of this money to set up the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital.</p> | <p>Later Life</p>  <p>-In 1883, Nightingale met Queen Victoria, who awarded her the Royal Red Cross Medal for her work.</p> <p>-She died in her sleep in 1910, aged 90 years old.</p> |

| Top 10 Facts! | |
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| 1. Florence Nightingale's parents did not want her to become a nurse. | 6. She was the first woman to be allowed onto the 'Order of Merit', an honour created by King Edward VII. |
| 2. She refused to ever get married. She instead devoted her life to her work. | 7. Her birthday on May 12th is celebrated as International Nurses Day. |
| 3. During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale was in charge of 38 other nurses. | 8. Her very first patient was a dog! |
| 4. She often had to write letters home from dying soldiers to their families. | 9. She also had a baby pet owl called Athena, who she kept in her pocket. |
| 5. She helped the government to change laws to make buildings cleaner and safer. | 10. There are not many pictures of her today, as she didn't like having her photo taken. |

Florence Nightingale Timeline

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|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 12 th May 1820: Born in Florence, Italy. | 1844: Tells everyone that she wants to be a nurse. | 1851: Studied nursing at Kaiserwerth, Germany. | 1853-1856: Nightingale served during the Crimean War. | 1856: Asked Queen Victoria to investigate hospital conditions | 1859: Published her 'Notes on Nursing' book. | 9 th July 1860: Opened the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital. | 1883: Awarded the Royal Red Cross. | 1901: Became completely blind. | 13 th August 1910: Died in London, in her sleep. |
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