

Y1- History of Nursing

Significant Individuals



Florence Nightingale 1820-1910



- Florence was born to a wealthy family in Florence, Italy but moved back to England when she was 11.



Why is Florence Nightingale remembered?

- Before Florence Nightingale, hospitals were overcrowded and there were not enough beds. Hospitals were dirty and had rats. Florence changed this. She saved lots of lives by making hospitals clean and safe places.
- She gave patients good food.
- Florence Nightingale showed that trained nurses and clean hospitals could help sick people to get better.
- She became known as the **'Lady with the Lamp'** as she would work all night to make sure the soldiers were treated well with water and warm blankets.

Her Legacy

1863, Florence met Queen Victoria who gave her the Royal Red Cross Medal for her work. She set up a nursing school in London.

Mary Seacole 1805-1881



- Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica to a Jamaican mother and a Scottish father.
- Mary learned nursing skills from her mother who ran a boarding house for injured soldiers.

Mary Seacole's work

- In 1853, the Crimean War began. Mary wanted to help the soldiers.
- The War Office in London said Mary was not allowed to work because she was black.



- Mary paid for herself to get to the Crimea.
- She cared for and treated soldiers with her herbal remedies.

After the Crimean War

- After the war, Mary had no home and was in bad health. The British people heard of her good work and helped her.
- She was awarded medals.

Vocabulary

Crimea– Land surrounded by water in Eastern Europe.

Conflict– A big, serious disagreement.

Disease– An illness or sickness that makes people unhealthy.

Health– To have no illness or disease as well as good wellbeing.

Hospital– Where people go to be treated for illnesses and to get better.

Infection– When germs get into your body and grow in number.

Medicine– Use to heal sickness and help people become healthy.

Soldiers– Someone who works in an army to protect a country's land.