

### Lesson 1:

I can find out who Florence Nightingale was and when she lived.

### Lesson 2:

I know why Florence Nightingale went to Scutari and what the hospital conditions were like.

### Lesson 3:

I understand how Florence Nightingale improved the conditions at the Scutari.

### Lesson 4:

I can find out about Florence Nightingale's later life.

### Lesson 5:

I can identify similarities and differences between medical care now and in Victorian times.

### Lesson 6:

I can order and summarise events in the life of Florence Nightingale.

# Florence Nightingale



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Nurse</b>	A person trained to care for the sick person, especially in a hospital.
<b>Patient</b>	The person receiving medical treatment
<b>Medical treatment</b>	Providing medicine to a patient.
<b>Hospital</b>	A place providing medical treatment to injured or sick people.
<b>Conditions</b>	What a place looks like, e.g. how clean it is and what sort of equipment it has.
<b>Crimean War</b>	The Crimean War took place from 1853 to 1856 and pitted the Russians against the British, French, and Ottoman Turks
<b>Scutari</b>	This is an area of Istanbul (the capital of Turkey).
<b>Victorian Times</b>	This is the period when Queen Victoria reigned in Britain (1837-1901).

## Florence Nightingale

(1820 - 1910)



Florence Nightingale was a nurse who saved many lives during the Crimean War. She worked to make hospitals safer and cleaner.

### Nightingale's Nursing

The Crimean War began in 1853. Florence travelled to lead a team of nurses to help wounded soldiers. The soldiers were recovering in war hospitals. The hospitals were very dirty. There wasn't enough medical equipment.



Many soldiers were dying from infections rather than from their injuries. Florence worked with her team to clean and give better care to the soldiers. She wrote a report that led to lots of changes to improve hospitals.



### Did You Know...?

Florence was named after the Italian city she was born in.

### The Lady with the Lamp



- 1 Florence would check on her patients at night. She carried a lamp and so became known as 'the lady with the lamp'
- 2 She wanted nurses to be properly trained. She set up a special school. It was the first nursing training school.
- 3 She made a lot of good changes to nursing. International Nurses Day is held on her birthday because of this.