Key Knowledge:

Who was Florence Nightingale?

- **Florence Nightingale** was a British **nurse**.
- She lived between 1820 and 1910.
- Florence was born in Florence, Italy. This is how she got her name!
- Florence's family moved to England when she was a baby.

How did Florence become a nurse?

- When Florence was 16 years old, she believed she heard a voice from God calling her to do important work to look after others.
- At first, Florence's family did not want her to become a **nurse**. In **Victorian** times, girls like **Florence Nightingale** would usually do housework or **charity** work.
- Eventually, Florence's family agreed, and she went to study nursing at a Christian school in Germany.

What did Florence Nightingale do?

- **Florence Nightingale** led a team of **nurses** to help in the **Crimean War**.
- They found the **hospitals** in poor **conditions**.
- **Hospitals** were crowded and filthy with blocked drains, broken toilets and rats running everywhere.
- **Soldiers** were dying from battle **wounds**, hunger, and sickness.
- **Disease** spread quickly and most **soldiers** died from **infection**.
- **Florence Nightingale** helped to make **hospitals** cleaner and better for the **soldiers**.
- Florence cleaned the **hospitals** and made sure everyone washed their hands regularly. She bought fresh food and got a chef to cook meals.
- The **soldiers** loved Florence. She became known as the 'lady with the lamp' because she walked around the **wards** at night with a lantern.

How did hospitals and nursing change?

- In **Victorian** Britain, nursing was not seen as a good job. **Nurses** had no training and were often not paid for their work!
- Now, **nurses** have lots of training and are important, highly skilled professionals.
- In **Victorian** times, **hospitals** were often dirty places which meant lots of people died.
- Now, **hospitals** are clean places and the importance of hygiene is understood.

Key Vocabulary:

charity	Generous action to those in need.
conditions	A state of a person or thing.
Crimean war	A war that **Florence Nightingale** served in.
disease	A condition that causes harm to the health of a person. Illness.
Florence Nightingale	A famous **nurse** who helped to make **hospitals** clean places.
hospital	A place where sick or injured people are given medical treatment.
impact	Making a big change.
infection	An illness caused by spreading germs.
injured	Somebody who is hurt.
nurse	Somebody who works in a **hospital** treating **patients**.
patient	A person who is in medical need.
soldier	A person who fights as part of an army when there is a war.
Victorian	A person that lived at the time of Queen Victoria's reign.
ward	A part or block of a **hospital**.
wound	An injury where the skin is cut or broken.

Timeline of Events:

1820 – Florence Nightingale is born.

1853 – Florence Nightingale becomes a nurse.

1853 – Crimean War starts.

1854 – Florence goes to Turkey to nurse soldiers in the Crimean War.

1856 – Crimean War ends.

1856 – Florence visits Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to tell them about the poor conditions of hospitals for soldiers.

1857 – Florence Nightingale returns home.

1860 – Florence starts her nursing school.

1883 – Florence is awarded the Royal Red Cross badge by Queen Victoria.

1910 – Florence Nightingale dies.

Historical Skills and Enquiry:

- Compare hospitals in Victorian times to those today.
- Research Florence Nightingale to find out more about her.
- Order key events in Florence Nightingale's life in chronological order.

THE DUSTON SCHOOL 4-19
Knowledge itself is power

Key Knowledge:

Who was Mary Seacole?

- **Mary Seacole** was a **nurse.**
- She was born in **Jamaica** in 1805.
- Her mum was Jamaican, and her dad was Scottish.
- Mary learnt lots about nursing from her mum who ran a **boarding house** for poorly and **injured soldiers**.
- Mary married an English man called Edwin Seacole. Unfortunately, he was an extremely sick man and died just a few years later.

What did Mary Seacole do?

- Mary looked after many ill, **wounded**, and **injured** people. She used **herbal remedies** to treat **patients**.
- Mary loved travelling and travelled to many countries to help lots of people.
- She helped to treat **patients** with **cholera** and came up with her own treatments.
- She also went back to **Jamaica** to help ill **patients**.

How did Mary help in the Crimean War?

- **Mary Seacole** wanted to join the **nurses** treating **soldiers injured** in the **Crimean War,** but the British **government** said no.
- Mary paid for herself to go to treat **soldiers.**
- When she got to the Crimea, she found many of the **soldiers** were cold, dirty and hungry, and those that were sick and **wounded** weren't being cared for.
- **Mary Seacole** set up the 'British Hotel' **hospital** nearby where **soldiers** could receive food, drink & treatment.
- She also travelled to the front line, taking supplies, and treating **soldiers** from both sides.
- Mary so was caring she became known as "Mother Seacole".

What happened to Mary after the war?

- Mary returned to England but was she was ill and did not have much money.
- A special festival was held to provide money for her.
- She wrote a book about her life.
- Mary received four medals for her bravery.
- Mary died on the 14th May 1881.

Key Vocabulary:

boarding house	A house that provides rooms and meals to those who pay.
cholera	An **infection** which causes sickness, often caused by unclean water or food.
Crimean War	A war that **Mary Seacole** served in.
government	A group of people who have the power to rule in a country.
herbal remedy	When herbs and plants are used to treat illness, disease, and **infection**.
hospital	A place where sick or **injured** people are given medical treatment.
injured	Somebody who is hurt.
Jamaica	An island country situated in the Caribbean Sea.
Mary Seacole	A Jamaican **nurse** who went to the Crimea to help **injured soldiers**.
nurse	Somebody who works in a **hospital** treating **patients**.
patient	A person who is in medical need.
soldier	A person who fights as part of an army when there is a war.
wound	An injury where the skin is cut or broken.

Timeline of Events:

1805 – Mary was born in Kingston, Jamaica.

1823 – Mary visits England.

1836 – Mary marries Edward Seacole.

1853 – Crimean War starts. Mary travels to England, hoping to help.

1855 – Mary sets up her British Hotel.

1856 – End of the Crimean War. Mary returns to England.

1857 – A special festival is held to raise money for Mary.

1881 – Mary dies in London.

Historical Skills and Enquiry:

- Research Mary Seacole to find out more about her.
- Compare Mary Seacole with Florence Nightingale. What are the similarities and differences between them?
- Order key events of Mary Seacole's life in chronological order.