

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale is famous for her work in nursing.

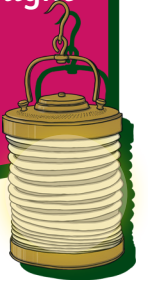


Childhood

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 to a wealthy, British family. She was homeschooled by her father and studied subjects such as science, maths and history.



The Lady with the Lamp
Florence Nightingale earned herself the nickname the 'Lady with the Lamp' by checking on patients at night with a lamp to light her way.



Nursing

Aged 16, Nightingale believed that God had spoken to her and told her that she should help others. She decided she could do this by becoming a nurse but her parents didn't agree with her choice. This was because wealthy women were expected to stay at home with their children and not work in unclean hospitals.

Nightingale was focused and didn't give up. After a while, her parents allowed her to learn more about nursing. First, she went to Germany and then Paris. Here, she learnt how important hygienic hospitals were.

She came back to Britain in 1853 and was put in charge of a London hospital.



The Crimean War

In 1854, Britain and Russia went to war in a place called Crimea. There were too many injured soldiers for the medical staff to look after and there weren't enough beds to treat them. Quickly, disease spread because the hospitals weren't cleaned properly and were overcrowded.

Florence Nightingale was asked to go to the hospital where injured soldiers had been sent in Scutari. When she was there, she made many changes. Wards were cleaned, medical equipment was bought and she even set up a hospital kitchen to provide nutritious foods. Importantly, patients were washed and clean bandages were put on their wounds. This meant that the spread of disease slowed down.

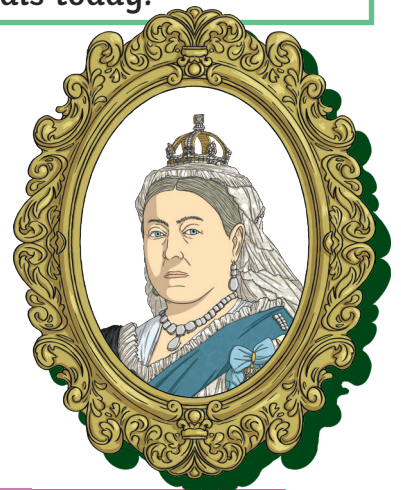


Florence Nightingale



Achievements at Home

Nightingale continued to fight for better conditions in hospitals. She wrote letters to important people and even met with Queen Victoria to talk about her ideas. The impact of this work can still be felt in hospitals today.



Glossary

Crimea: A place in Eastern Europe.

hygienic: Clean and unlikely to spread disease.

nutritious: Food that is good for your body and mind.

ward: An area in a hospital.

Questions

1. Which fact about Florence Nightingale's family is true? Tick one.

- ☐ They had no money.
- ☐ They had lots of money.
- ☐ They were all nurses.
- ☐ They lived in London.

2. Which of the following slowed the spread of disease in Scutari? Tick one.

- ☐ Patients going for a walk.
- ☐ Patients spending time outside.
- ☐ Patients being washed.
- ☐ Keeping patients awake all day.

3. Number the events from 1-4 to show the order that they happened in.

- ☐ Florence Nightingale travelled to Germany.
- ☐ Florence Nightingale travelled to Scutari.
- ☐ Florence Nightingale was homeschooled.
- ☐ Florence Nightingale met Queen Victoria.

4. Draw four lines to complete the sentences.

Florence Nightingale is famous for...

her work in nursing.

First, she went to Germany and...

many changes.

When she was there, she made...

conditions in hospitals.

Nightingale continued to fight for better...

then Paris.

5. Read the section titled The Crimean War.

Find and copy the word which means there were too many people in one place.

6. Fill in the missing word.

Importantly, patients were washed and clean _____ were put on their wounds.

7. What might have happened if Florence Nightingale hadn't gone to help soldiers in Scutari? Explain why you think that.

Answers

1. Which fact about Florence Nightingale's family is true? Tick one.

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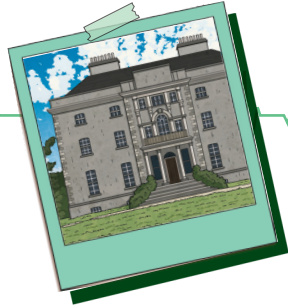
7. What might have happened if Florence Nightingale hadn't gone to help soldiers at Scutari? Explain why you think that.

Pupils' own responses, such as: If Florence Nightingale hadn't gone to help in Scutari, disease would have spread. I think that because when she arrived she made sure the hospital and patients were clean. This stopped diseases spreading as quickly as they had before.

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale is known for making improvements in nursing.

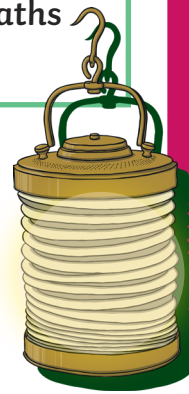
Childhood



Born in 1820, Florence Nightingale grew up between two large houses in the English countryside. Women from wealthy families weren't usually educated in the same way as boys but Nightingale's father taught her at home. She studied subjects such as science, maths and history.



The Lady with the Lamp
When Florence did nightly checks of her patients, she held a lamp to light the way. This earned her the nickname the 'Lady with the Lamp'.



The Road to Nursing

When she was 16, Nightingale believed that God had spoken to her.

Because of this, she decided that she would spend her life helping people who were suffering. Her mother and father didn't agree with her choice as they wanted her to focus on having a family. Hospitals were incredibly dirty. They were not the kind of place wealthy women were expected to spend their time. However, she was determined.

In the end, her parents allowed her to go to Germany and Paris to learn more about nursing. It was in these places that she saw how important clean hospitals were.

When she came back home, she managed a London hospital.



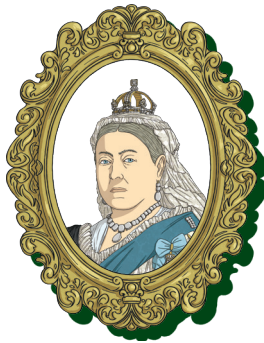
In 1854, Britain and Russia went to war in Crimea. The war lasted much longer than expected. Conditions for the soldiers were terrible. There were high numbers of injured soldiers and there weren't enough medical staff, supplies or beds to treat them. Additionally, hospitals weren't cleaned properly and disease spread rapidly.



Achievements at Home

As she got older, Florence Nightingale didn't stop campaigning for better conditions in hospitals. She wrote letters about her experiences in the military hospitals and suggested how they could be improved. Interestingly, Queen Victoria met with her to talk about her ideas. As a result of her hard work, improvements in hospital conditions were made.

The impact of Florence Nightingale's work can still be felt today, with hygiene and cleanliness key in the fight to stop the spread of disease.



People at home heard about the appalling conditions and wanted Britain to do more to help. Nightingale was asked to go to the hospital in Scutari, where injured soldiers were sent. While there, she made many important changes. She made sure that the wards were cleaned, bought medical equipment and set up a hospital kitchen. Patients were washed properly and clean bandages were applied to their wounds. This meant that the spread of disease slowed down.



Glossary

campaigning: To work in an organised way towards a particular goal.

Crimea: A place in eastern Europe.

ward: An area in a hospital.

Questions

1. Who did Florence Nightingale meet after the Crimean War? Tick one.

- ☐ Queen Elizabeth II
- ☐ Queen Victoria
- ☐ Queen Elizabeth I
- ☐ Queen Anne

2. Which of these subjects is not mentioned in the text? Tick one.

- ☐ maths
- ☐ science
- ☐ history
- ☐ geography

3. Draw four lines to match the sub-heading to the section summary.

Childhood

Florence Nightingale believed that God had spoken to her and then studied to become a nurse.

The Road to Nursing

She went to Scutari and made many important changes in the hospital.

The Crimean War

Florence Nightingale grew up in a wealthy family.

Achievements at Home

At home, Florence Nightingale continued to work towards making conditions in hospitals better.

4. Underline one word in the quotation below that suggests that conditions in Crimea were terrible.

People at home heard about the appalling conditions and wanted Britain to do more to help.

5. In which year did Britain and Russia go to war in Crimea?

6. Read the section titled Childhood.

Find and copy the word which tells us that Florence Nightingale's family had a lot of money.

7. Were the changes that Florence Nightingale made to the hospital in Scutari positive or negative? Explain your answer.

8. Using evidence from the text, explain how Florence Nightingale was successful in changing conditions in hospitals.

Answers

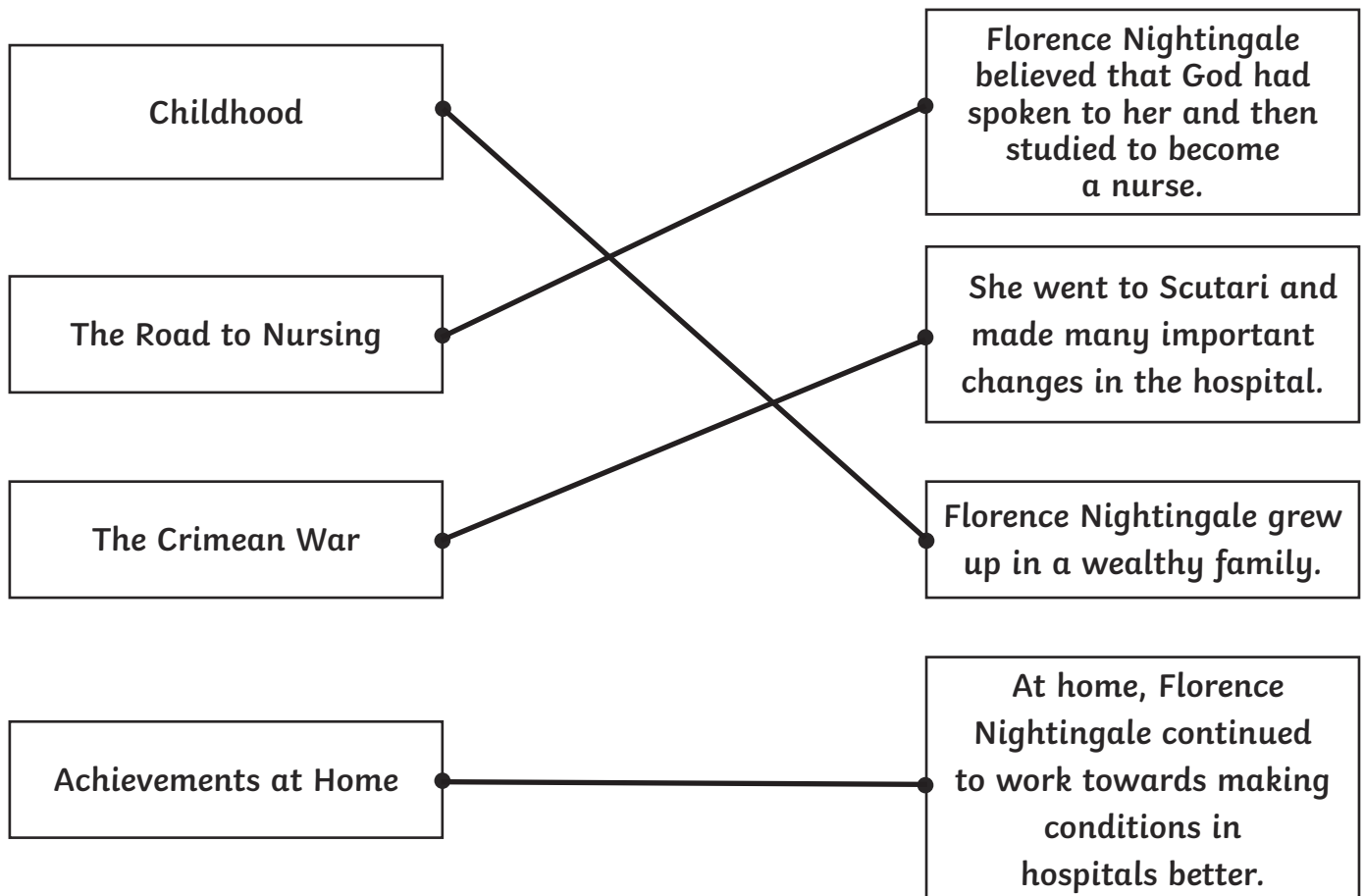
1. Who did Florence Nightingale meet after the Crimean War? Tick one.

- ☐ Queen Elizabeth II
- ☒ Queen Victoria
- ☐ Queen Elizabeth I
- ☐ Queen Anne

2. Which of these subjects is not mentioned in the text? Tick one.

- ☐ maths
- ☐ science
- ☐ history
- ☒ geography

3. Draw four lines to match the sub-heading to the section summary.



4. Underline one word in the quotation below that suggests that conditions in Crimea were terrible.

People at home heard about the appalling conditions and wanted Britain to do more to help.

Award 1 mark for:

- appalling

5. In which year did Britain and Russia go to war in Crimea?

Britain and Russia went to war in Crimea in 1854.

6. Read the section titled Childhood.

Find and copy the word which tells us that Florence Nightingale's family had a lot of money.

wealthy

7. Were the changes that Florence Nightingale made to the hospital in Scutari positive or negative? Explain your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: The changes that Florence Nightingale made were positive. I think this is because she made sure that the hospital and patients were clean and their injuries properly bandaged, which slowed down the spread of disease.

8. Using evidence from the text, explain how Florence Nightingale was successful in changing conditions in hospitals.

Pupils' own responses, such as: In the final section of the text, it says that 'As a result of her hard work, improvements in hospital conditions were made.' These improvements were cleaner hospitals and better food for patients.

Florence Nightingale

- Florence Nightingale is known for her contributions to modern nursing.

Childhood



Born in 1820 to wealthy parents, Nightingale grew up between two country estates. Unlike the majority of affluent, young women, she was educated at home by her father.

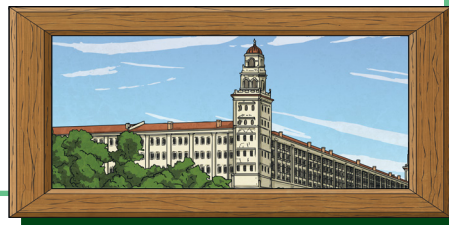


Road to Nursing

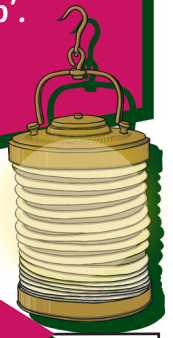
Aged 16, Nightingale believed that God had spoken to her; he told her she should help people who were suffering. Both her mother and father were reluctant to support her ambitions as hospitals were unsanitary places and they wanted her to focus on getting married and having children.

Florence Nightingale didn't give up. Eventually, she achieved her goal: studying in both Germany and Paris. It was during her time abroad that she learnt how important it was to have clean hospitals.

Back at home, she became the manager of a London hospital.



The Lady with the Lamp
At night, Florence Nightingale would do her rounds to check on her patients. She held a lamp to light the way, which earned her the nickname 'the Lady with the Lamp'.



The Crimean War

In 1854, Britain and Russia went to war in Crimea. The British thought that the war

would last a few months but it lasted for around 2 years. Conditions were terrible due to a number of factors. Overcrowding in the military hospital was caused by high numbers of injured soldiers and there weren't enough medical staff or supplies to treat them. In addition, hospitals weren't cleaned properly and were unhygienic. Because of this, disease spread rapidly.

The Crimean War

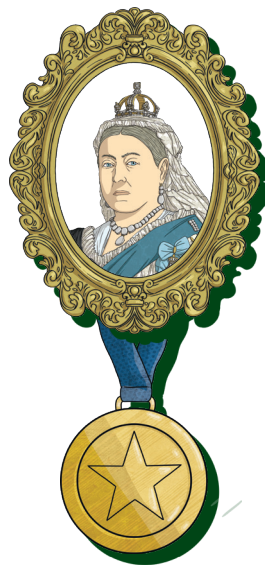
The Minister for War heard about the appalling conditions and decided to do something about it. As a result, he asked for Nightingale's help; on 4th November 1854, Nightingale and a team of nurses travelled to the army base in Scutari that housed injured soldiers.

Nightingale made many essential changes. These included cleaning the wards, buying medical equipment, setting up a hospital kitchen, washing patients and dressing their wounds.

Achievements at Home

Florence Nightingale was treated to a hero's welcome at home and was even given an audience with Queen Victoria to discuss ways to make military hospitals work more effectively.

Throughout her life, she didn't stop campaigning for better conditions in hospitals. She wrote a book called 'Notes on Nursing' that was published in 1859. To this day, it is still available to buy. In 1860, the Nightingale Training School for Nurses at St Thomas' was opened.



Later Life

In her old age, Nightingale was forced to spend most of her time bedridden due to illness. She was awarded the Order of Merit 3 years before she died. Nightingale was the first woman to receive the honour.

The impact of her work can still be felt today with modern hospitals still focusing on sanitation and hygiene. Unlike at the beginning of Florence Nightingale's career, nursing is now considered a profession.



Remembering Florence Nightingale

Since 1965, International Nurses Day has been celebrated on Florence Nightingale's birthday.

Glossary

affluent: Having a lot of money and wealth and living to a good standard.

campaigning: To work in an organised way towards a particular goal.

Crimea: A place in eastern Europe.

unsanitary: Dirty and likely to spread disease.

Questions

1. Number the events from 1-4 to show the order that they happened in.

- ☐ Florence Nightingale believed that God spoke to her.
- ☐ Florence Nightingale wrote a book called 'Notes on Nursing'.
- ☐ Britain and Russia went to war in Crimea.
- ☐ Florence Nightingale was awarded the Order of Merit.

2. In which year was the Nightingale Training School for Nurses opened? Tick one.

- ☐ 1859
- ☐ 1860
- ☐ 1820
- ☐ 1854

3. Read the section titled Road to Nursing. Find and copy one word which shows that Florence Nightingale's parents didn't want her to become a nurse.

4. Fill in the missing words.

The impact of her work can still be felt today with _____ hospitals still focusing on _____ and hygiene.

5. In which two places did Florence Nightingale study nursing?

1. _____

2. _____

6. Nightingale made many essential changes.

What does the word 'essential' suggest about the changes that Florence Nightingale made?

7. Do you think that conditions in Crimea were better before or after Florence Nightingale's arrival? Explain your answer.

8. Florence Nightingale was a determined person.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Answers

1. Number the events from 1-4 to show the order that they happened in.

- ☐ 1 Florence Nightingale believed that God spoke to her.
- ☐ 3 Florence Nightingale wrote a book called 'Notes on Nursing'.
- ☐ 2 Britain and Russia went to war in Crimea.
- ☐ 4 Florence Nightingale was awarded the Order of Merit.

2. In which year was the Nightingale Training School for Nurses opened? Tick one.

- ☐ 1859
- ☒ 1860
- ☐ 1820
- ☐ 1854

3. Read the section titled Road to Nursing. Find and copy one word which shows that Florence Nightingale's parents didn't want her to become a nurse.
reluctant

4. Fill in the missing words.

The impact of her work can still be felt today with modern hospitals still focusing on sanitation and hygiene.

5. In which two places did Florence Nightingale study nursing?

- 1. Germany
- 2. Paris

6. Nightingale made many essential changes.

What does the word 'essential' suggest about the changes that Florence Nightingale made?

Pupils' own responses, such as: The word essential suggests that the changes Florence Nightingale made were necessary to improve conditions in the hospital.

7. Do you think that conditions in Crimea were better before or after Florence Nightingale's arrival? Explain your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Conditions would have been much better after Florence Nightingale arrived in Crimea. When she got to the hospital, she made sure that the wards and patients were clean, which would have helped stop the spread of disease.

8. Florence Nightingale was a determined person.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Pupil's own responses, such as: I agree that Florence Nightingale was a determined person. Even though her parents were against the idea of her becoming a nurse, she didn't give up and eventually achieved her goal.