



Auckland College Knowledge Organiser – Florence Nightingale



Florence Nightingale was born in 1820.

She was named Florence after Florence in Italy, where she was born.

She died in 1910.

She is still famous today.

She became a nurse and helped **soldiers** who were hurt in the war.

Key Events and Facts

Who was Mary Seacole? Mary Seacole was a nurse. She was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her mother was Jamaican and her father was Scottish. She died in Britain in 1881.

What is Mary Seacole remembered for? Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating the soldiers injured in the Crimean War, but the British Government refused. So she paid for herself to go. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital two miles from the fighting for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the front line, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides.

Who was Florence Nightingale? Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born 12th May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was the daughter of an upper-class couple. She longed to be a nurse, but her father wouldn't allow it as it was not a job that a lady would have. Eventually, she became a nurse in 1853.

What is Florence Nightingale remembered for? Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run. She treated soldiers during the Crimean War; here she became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'.

Who was Edith Cavell? Edith Cavell was born 4th December 1865 in Norfolk, England. She trained as a nurse in 1896. In 1907, she was asked to be in charge of a nursing training school in Brussels, Belgium.

What is Edith Cavell remembered for? During WWI, Edith nursed and saved soldiers from both sides of the war. She also hid over 200 allied soldiers from the Germans. She was arrested for treason and sentenced to death. She was killed by a German firing squad on 12th October 1915.

Key Vocabulary

Crimean War (1853 - 1856)	A war between Russia on one side and Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and Kingdom of Sardinia on the other.
WWI (1914 - 1918)	First World War or World War I.
Allies	Countries that fight together against other countries. In the First World War, the allies were Britain, France, Russia and USA.
Treason	The crime of betraying your country by helping the enemy
Founder	a person who starts something
Lamp	a kind of light
Patient	someone who is unwell or injured and needs to be looked after
Soldier	someone who serves in the army



Auckland College Knowledge Organiser – Florence Nightingale



Florence Nightingale showed that trained nurses and clean hospitals could help sick people to get better.

Because of this, she is called the **founder** of modern nursing.

Florence Nightingale met Queen Victoria and told her what was wrong with the army hospitals.

In 1907, Florence Nightingale was awarded the Order of the Merit.

She was the first woman to receive this honour.



What Was Florence Nightingale Like?

She was determined – when she arrived in the Crimea, the doctors wanted nothing to do with her, but Florence continued with her work.

She was kind – she wrote letters home for the injured men who could not write.

She was a good leader – she led a team of 38 nurses in the Crimean War

In the past, most people thought that only male doctors could look after patients and that nurses should only do the tidying and cleaning up. Florence Nightingale changed the way people thought about nurses.

Florence Nightingale wrote a book called **Notes for Nursing**.

Before Florence Nightingale, hospitals were overcrowded and there were not enough beds. Hospitals were dirty and had rats and there weren't enough doctors to help the **patients**.

Florence Nightingale made hospitals cleaner.



She gave **patients** good food.



She saved many lives