

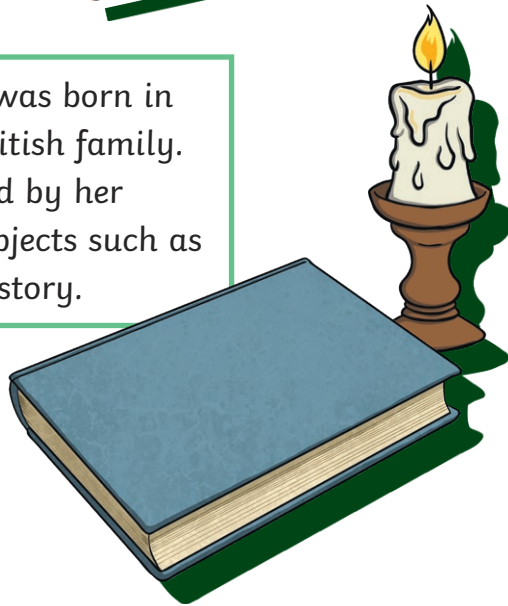
Florence Nightingale

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.

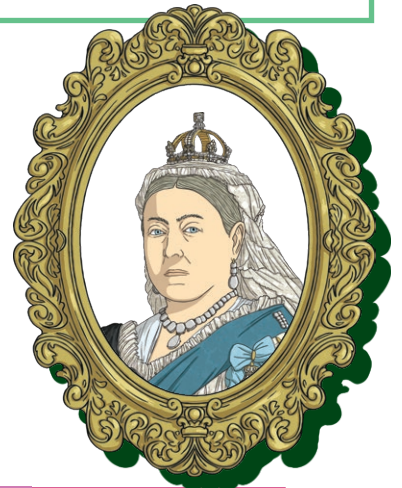


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Achievements at Home

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.