

A black and white portrait of Florence Nightingale. She is a woman with dark hair, wearing a white lace headband and a dark dress with a white collar. She is looking slightly to the left of the camera.

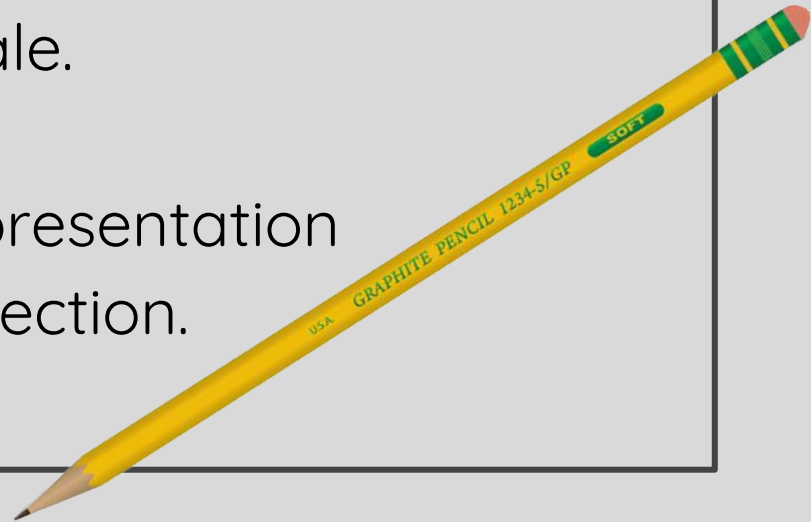
Florence Nightingale

1820 - 1910

‘The Lady with the Lamp’

On the next slide there is a KWL chart.
Fill out the K and W section now with what you know
and what you'd like to know about Florence
Nightingale.

At the end of the presentation
fill out the L section.



Florence Nightingale

K What I know	W What I wonder	L What I learned

Florence
Nightingale
is known as
the mother
of modern
nursing.



MISS NIGHTINGALE
IN THE
HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI.

Florence Nightingale's Childhood



Born 20 May 1820

Named after the city of
her birth, Florence, Italy.





Florence was the youngest daughter of wealthy English parents.

Both Florence and her older sister, Parthenope, didn't go to school like we do. Their father and private teachers taught them.

Florence loved learning.

She especially like Maths, reading
and writing.

She was always writing notes,
letters and kept a diary.





Florence was from a very wealthy family.

She was expected to marry, have children and host parties for other wealthy friends.

Florence didn't want to live her life like this.

She felt that she could make a big difference in people's lives.



CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. What was Florence Nightingale named after?
a.
2. How many brothers and sisters did Florence Nightingale have?
a.
3. What was Florence Nightingale's favourite subject?
a.

Answers

1. What was Florence Nightingale named after?
 - a. **Florence Nightingale was named after Florence, Italy where she was born.**
2. How many brothers and sisters did Florence Nightingale have?
 - a. **Florence Nightingale had one sister, Parthenope.**
3. What was Florence Nightingale's favourite subject?
 - a. **Florence Nightingale's favourite subject was Maths. She also loved reading and writing.**

Becoming a Nurse



Florence decided to become
a nurse.

Her family were very upset
and did not let her become
a nurse.

Nurses at this time were seen as being untrained and uneducated.

Only poor people went to hospital as they were dirty, smelly places.

Rich people could afford private doctors and didn't need to visit hospitals.





Florence was very upset and eventually her parents changed their minds.

She began volunteering and caring for sick people by visiting them, bringing them clean clothes and blankets, healthy food and medicine.

She found that the clean patients were getting healthier much faster.

Florence went to
Alexandria, in Egypt, to
train as a nurse.

She then became the
head nurse at a hospital in
London.

She was very strict on
everything being very
clean in the hospital.



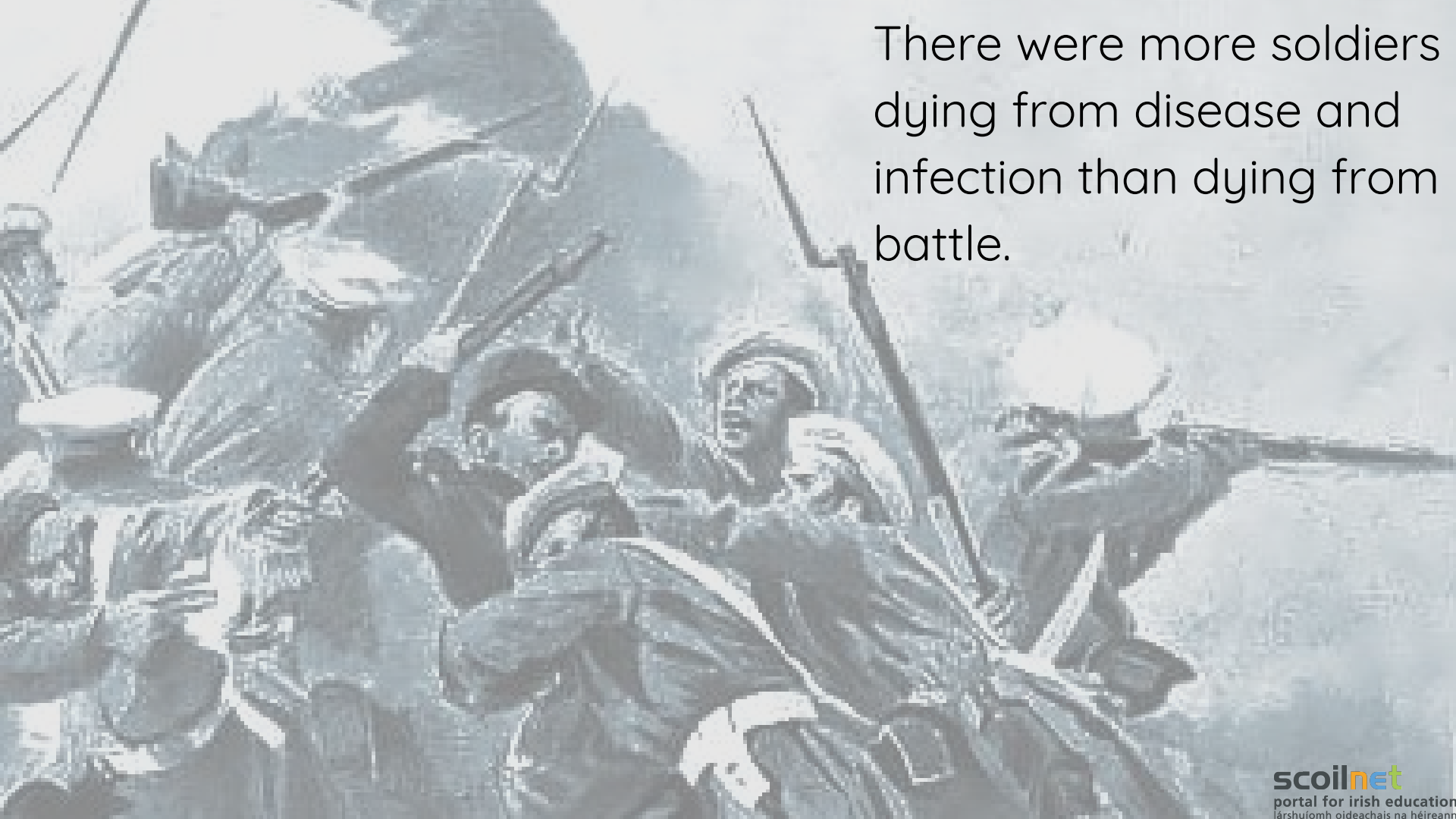
CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. What kind of places were hospitals?
a.
2. What did Florence Nightingale bring to sick people in the hospital?
a.
3. Where did Florence Nightingale study to become a nurse?
a.

Answers

1. What kind of places were hospitals?
a. Hospitals were dirty, smelly places.
2. What did Florence Nightingale bring to sick people in the hospital?
a. Florence Nightingale brought clean clothes, blankets, healthy food and medicine to sick people in hospital.
3. Where did Florence Nightingale study to become a nurse?
a. Florence went to Alexandria, in Egypt, to train as a nurse.

Florence Nightingale and The Crimean War (1853-1856)



There were more soldiers
dying from disease and
infection than dying from
battle.

Sidney Herbert had sent British soldiers to fight against Russia in the Crimean War.

He had heard of Florence Nightingale and her work in nursing.

Sidney asked Florence to bring nurses to help his soldiers.





Florence went to nurse the soldiers of the Crimean War straight away. She brought a team of trained nurses with her.

There was no access to water and no medical equipment there for them to use. She worked up to 20 hours a day to improve conditions for patients.



Florence would check on the patients every night. She would carry a lantern for light.

The soldiers called Florence,
"The Lady with the Lamp".

As a result of Florence Nightingale's work,
thousands of soldiers lives were saved.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

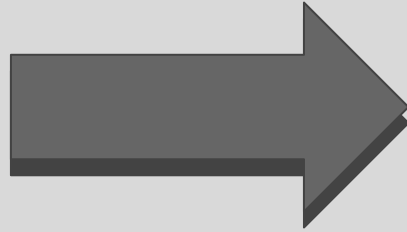
1. What were the soldiers dying from?
a.
2. Who asked Florence Nightingale to nurse the soldiers?
a.
3. What did the soldiers call Florence Nightingale?
a.

Answers

1. What were the soldiers dying from?
 - a. **The soldiers were dying from disease and infection.**
2. Who asked Florence Nightingale to nurse the soldiers?
 - a. **Sidney Herbert asked Florence Nightingale to nurse the soldiers.**
3. What did the soldiers call Florence Nightingale?
 - a. **The soldiers called Florence Nightingale the lady with the lamp.**

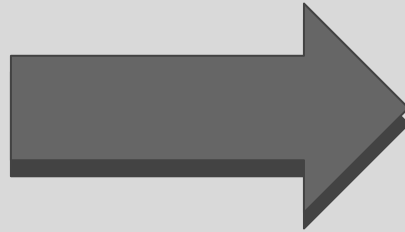
Life after the Crimean War

1856



Florence moved back to London and was a national heroine.

1859



Florence Nightingale wrote two books.

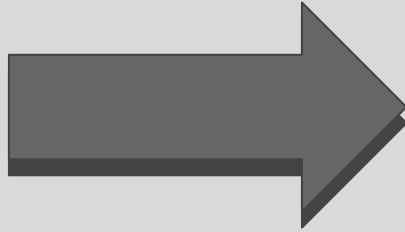
- Notes on Nursing
- Notes on Hospitals

1860



- Nightingale Training School opened
- When one of her nurses had to travel for work, they would be greeted by a bouquet of flowers when they came home

1861



- Florence Nightingale became an advisor to the United States Secretary of War
- She advised them on setting up army hospitals for the northern soldiers, wounded in the Civil War.

1907 →

- Britain's King Edward VII bestowed the Order of Merit on Florence Nightingale.
- Florence was the first woman to receive this award which honors civilians for their services to Britain.
- Florence was 87 years old.



Florence
Nightingale died in
her sleep on
August 13, 1910.

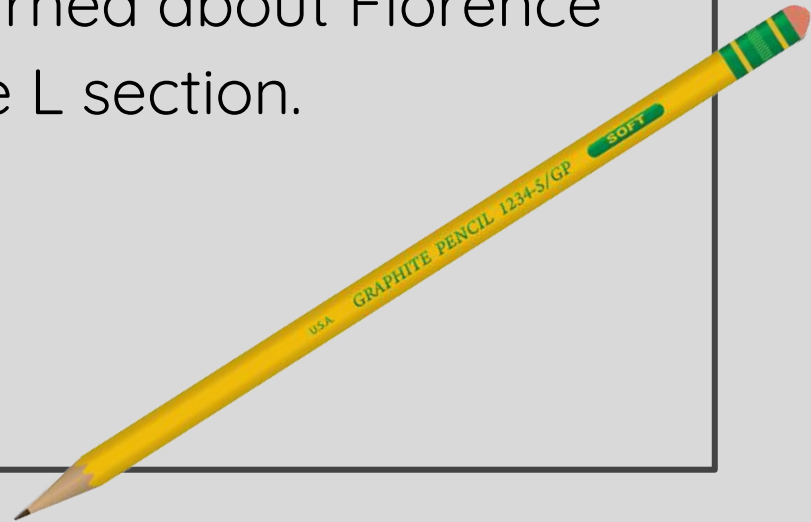
CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. Where did Florence Nightingale go to live after the Crimean War?
a.
2. What did Florence Nightingale call her training school for nurses?
a.
3. Florence Nightingale the first woman to be awarded which award?
a.

Answers

1. Where did Florence Nightingale go to live after the Crimean War?
a. Florence Nightingale moved back to London.
2. What did Florence Nightingale call her training school for nurses?
a. Florence Nightingale training school for nurses was called the Nightingale training school.
3. Florence Nightingale the first woman to be awarded which award?
a. Florence Nightingale was the woman awarded the Order of Merit.

Now fill out what you've learned about Florence Nightingale in the L section.



Florence Nightingale

K What I know	W What I wonder	L What I learned

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