

Nurturing Nurses

Florence Nightingale



Aim

- I can explain why Florence Nightingale improved nursing

Success Criteria

- I can tell you some of the key events in Florence Nightingale's life
- I can explain how Florence Nightingale helped soldiers
- I can tell you how Florence Nightingale improved nursing

Florence Nightingale

Who was Florence Nightingale?

Think back to the video this morning.

1. Why do you think she was a significant person?



Florence Nightingale Facts

Florence was born on the 12th May 1820 into a rich and upper-class British family. She was named Florence after the city in Italy where she was born.

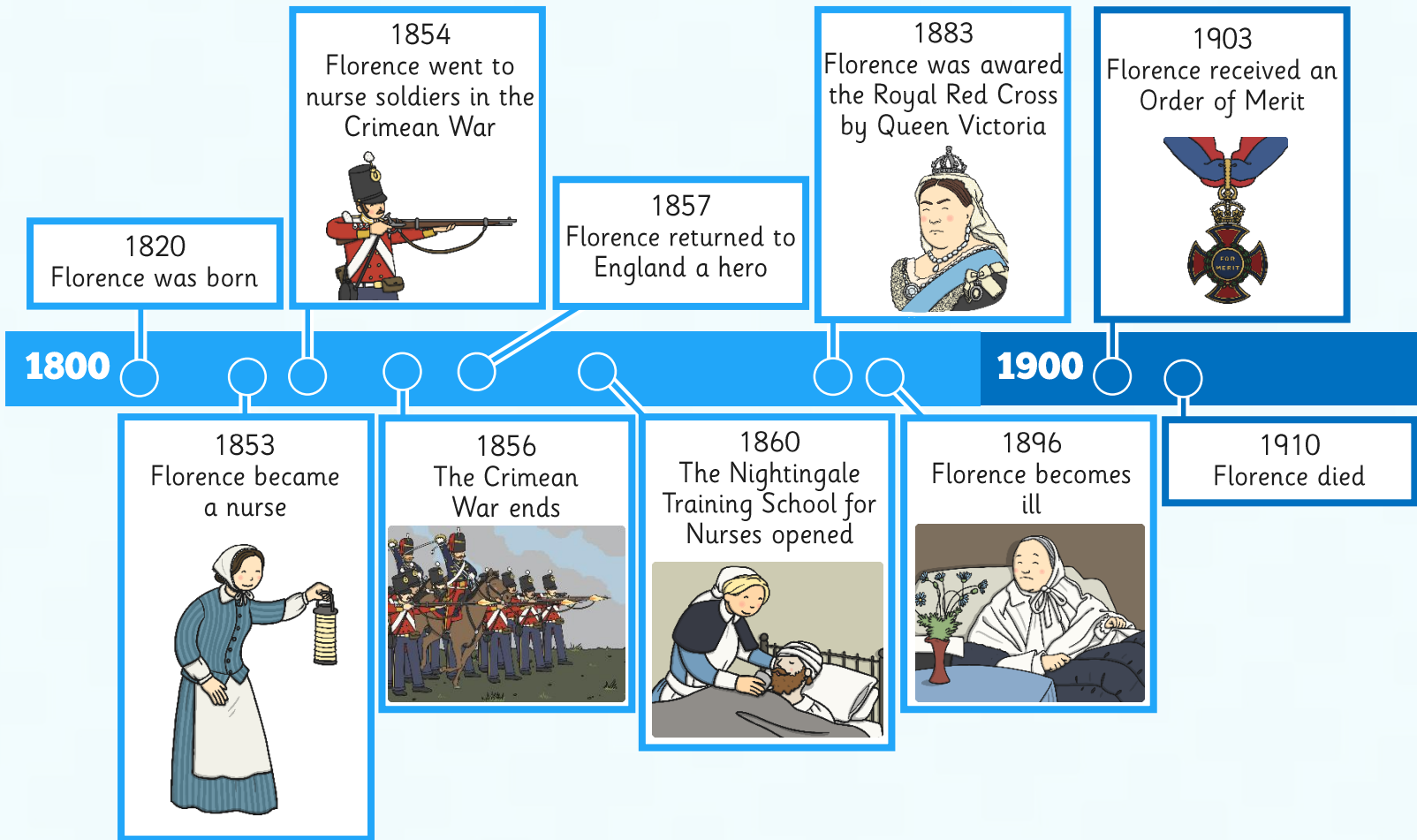
Florence worked hard to become a nurse, even though her family didn't want her to.

Between 1854 and 1856, Florence took some other nurses to the Ottoman Empire to care for the wounded soldiers fighting in the Crimean War.



Florence was known as 'The Lady with the Lamp' because when she was checking her patients during the night she held a lamp in her hand.

Florence Nightingale's Life



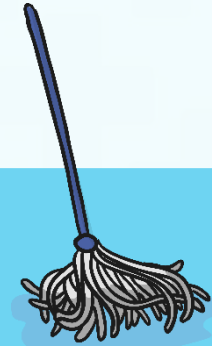
Florence Nightingale

How did Florence help the soldiers?

Florence found the conditions in the hospital quite poor. They were overcrowded and unclean. Soldiers weren't properly cared for and many died from infection, rather than their actual wounds.

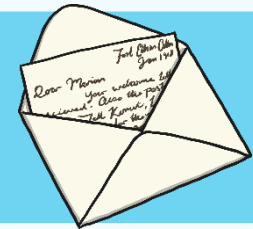


Florence worked hard to make the hospitals cleaner for the soldiers.



Florence decided to make conditions better. She bought basic things such as bandages, clothes, blankets and better food.

Florence also asked the government for supplies.



Florence checked on her soldiers during the night with a lamp and was given the name 'Lady with the Lamp'.

Florence Nightingale

 How did Florence Nightingale improve nursing?

Florence established nursing as a respectable profession for women.

In 1860 the Nightingale School for Nurses opened in London. This was the first school set up to train nurses to work in hospitals.



Florence campaigned to improve health standards and wrote over 200 books and pamphlets on hospital planning. Some of their ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today.

She also did lots of work on the health of the British Army and made changes that saved many lives.

