

Famous Nurses: Should We Remember Them?

Type of History



Social



Military

Golden Thread Concepts

Conflict
War

Society
Advancements
and
achievements
Equality

Secondary Concepts



Historical significance



Continuity and change

Links to the Rights of the Child



Links to British Values

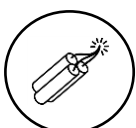


When?



1603 CE

King James I
crowned King of
England



1605 CE

The Gunpowder
Plot



1853 - 1856 CE
Crimean War



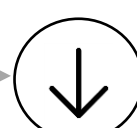
1970 CE

Poulton Lancelyn
Primary School opened

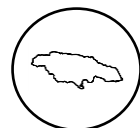


May 2023

King Charles III
coronated



Now



1805 CE

Mary Seacole is
born in Jamaica



1820 CE

Florence
Nightingale is
born in Italy



1853 CE

Crimean War starts



1854 CE

Florence goes to nurse
the soldiers in the
Crimean War



1855 CE

Mary pays for
herself to travel
to treat soldiers
in the Crimean
War



1856 CE

The Crimean War
ends

Who?



Florence
Nightingale



Mary Seacole

Key Vocabulary

Battlefield	A place where soldiers fight in a war
Hospital	A building where doctors and nurses take care of people who are ill or injured
Nurse	Somebody who takes care of people who are sick or injured
Hygiene	The way we take care of our bodies by keeping clean and avoiding the spread of germs
Sanitation	Keeping places free from dirt, infection, disease etc
Statue	A large sculpture of a person or animal usually made from stone or metal

What?



Florence Nightingale worked as a nurse during the Crimean War. At that time, women were not encouraged to go to university or have a career. Florence was determined to become a nurse. She wanted to go to the Crimea to make a difference and help the soldiers injured in the war.



Hospitals in the Crimea were dirty. The soldiers did not have healthy, nutritious food to eat. Florence improved sanitation and hygiene in the hospital. She made sure the floors and bedding were clean. She ensured the soldiers had healthy food and access to medicine. She was known as *The Lady with the Lamp*.



Florence made hospitals in the Crimea a safer place for the patients to be treated. She also made improvements to the way hospitals were run in England. Florence set up a training school for nurses. She received a special medal from Queen Victoria for her achievements.



Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica. She wanted to help the British soldiers in the Crimea but wasn't allowed to go because of the colour of her skin. Mary paid her own fare to get there. She went onto the battlefield to help the soldiers. The soldiers called her *Mother Seacole*.



Mary was determined to travel to help the soldiers even after she was told no. She provided the soldiers with food and drink on the battlefield. She was very brave and determined. When she returned she wrote a book about her life to earn money.



Mary and Florence both nursed soldiers during the Crimean War. Florence worked in the hospitals while Mary went directly onto the battlefields. Florence was asked to go by Sir Herbert. Mary was told that she wasn't allowed to travel. Florence led a team of nurses and Mary set up a 'hotel'.



A statue of Florence was unveiled in 1915. Florence is celebrated on International Nurses Day. A statue of Mary wasn't built until 2016. It has taken a long time for Mary's contributions and achievements to be properly acknowledged.