

# 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

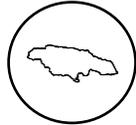


**May 2023**

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



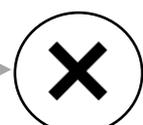
**1854 CE**

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 worked in the hospitals while Mary worked 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.