Florence Nightingale

1. Fill in the gaps from the list at the bottom of the page.

Florence Nightingale was a _____. She is still _____ today because she has made nursing and hospitals much better.

Florence Nightingale was born in _____ in 1820. She has a big sister called _____. They grew up in England.

As she grew up, she always wanted to _____ other people. In 1851, she went to Germany to train to be a nurse.

In 1854, she travelled to the _____ to look after the soldiers in the army hospitals.

She worked very hard to make the hospitals _____ and give the men _____ and _____.

Crimea	help	Italy	food	Pop
medicine	nurse	clean	famous	

Florence Nightingale

1. **Draw a picture of the hospital before Florence and the nurses arrived and one after.**

Before

After

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Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale is very important to nursing and medicine today. She changed the way nursing was carried out and worked hard to improve the standards of hygiene in hospitals.

Florence Nightingale was born on 12th May 1820 in Italy. She lived with her father, who was a doctor, her mother and her older sister Parthenope ('Pop'). Her family was a wealthy British family. Both girls were named after the places in Italy they were born.

1. What is Florence Nightingale remembered for today? Tick one.

Making hospitals and nursing better ☐

Becoming a nurse ☐

Being born in Italy ☐

Having a sister called 'Pop' ☐

The Nightingale sisters were taught at home by their father. Florence was very good at maths and science. As she grew up, she knew she did not want to get married, but wanted to help other people instead.

2. Who taught Florence Nightingale and her sister?

_____

Florence believed that God wanted her to do important work. She knew she wanted to be a nurse at this time, nursing was not a good job for ladies and hospitals were horrible, dirty places. Her mother and father did not want her to become a nurse, but Florence would not give up. Finally, Florence went to Germany in 1851 to train to be nurse. In 1853, she got her first job - running a hospital for women in London. She made the hospital and the care that the patients had much better.

3. Find two words that describe hospitals when Florence was growing up.

1. _____

2. _____

Florence Nightingale

1. Where did Florence train to be a nurse? Tick one.

France ☐   Italy ☐

Germany ☐   England ☐

In 1853, a war broke out in Crimea with France, Britain and Turkey all fighting against Russia.

Back at home, people read about the war and the way the soldiers were being cared for in the army hospitals. There was little food and it was often mouldy. The water was dirty. Men with injuries and diseases had to lie on the stone floor, while rats ran around them. There were no nurses to look after them and there was no proper medical care. Because of this, Florence Nightingale was asked to take a team of nurses to Crimea. It was the first time women had been allowed to serve in the army.

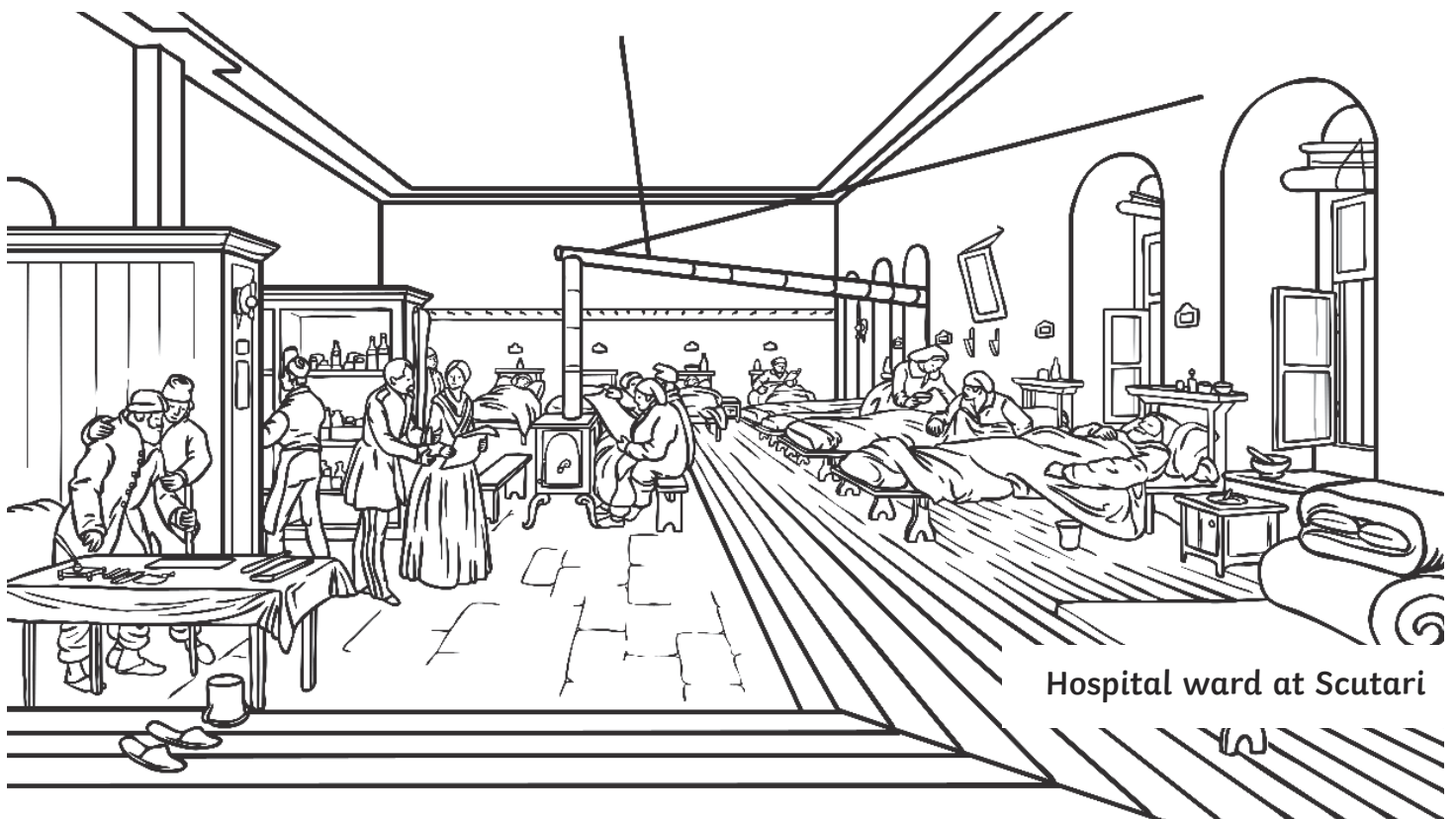**2. Which countries were fighting against Russia in the Crimean War?**

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Florence Nightingale

1. Why was Florence Nightingale asked to go to Crimea?

_____

Florence went to Scutari with 38 nurses in November 1854. They organised the hospitals with supplies of food, blankets and beds. She knew that being clean helped making people better, so she made sure her and her team of nurses were clean and neat. They scrubbed the hospital, removed the rats and dirt and made sure there was proper food and medicine. Every night, Florence Nightingale would check on all the patients. The British soldiers were very grateful and called her the 'Lady of the Lamp'.

Hospital ward at Scutari

2. Match up the sentences to describe how Florence improved the hospital at Scutari.

Florence and 38 nurses   the hospital and got rid of the rats.

First of all they scrubbed   travelled to Crimea in November 1854.

The soldiers called Florence Nightingale   'The Lady of the Lamp'.

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Florence Nightingale

The Crimean War ended in 1856. Florence returned to Britain in 1857 a hero. In 1860, Florence opened her own nurses' training school at St Thomas' Hospital, London.

Florence and her nurses at St Thomas' Hospital

She continued working to improve hospitals and nursing. Unfortunately, over time, Florence became more and more ill. Florence Nightingale eventually died on August 13th 1910, aged 90. She had received a special medal called the 'Royal Red Cross' from Queen Victoria, as well as The Order of Merit.

1. **Why do we remember Florence Nightingale today?**

_____

_____

_____

_____

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale is very important to nursing and medicine today. She changed the way nursing was carried out and worked hard to improve the standards of hygiene in hospitals.

Florence Nightingale was born on the 12th May 1820 in Italy. She lived with her father, who was a doctor, her mother and her older sister Parthenope ('Pop'). Her family was a wealthy British family. Both the girls were named after the places in Italy they were born.

1. What is Florence Nightingale remembered for today? Tick one.

Making hospitals and nursing better ☐

Becoming a nurse ☐

Being born in Italy ☐

Having a sister called 'Pop' ☐

The Nightingales travelled around the world and were taught by their father at home. This was unusual because rich young ladies were expected to marry and look after the home. Florence was very good at Maths and Science. As she grew up, she knew she did not want to get married but wanted to help other people instead.

2. What were rich people expected to do when they grew up?

_____

Florence believed that God wanted her to do important work. She knew she wanted to be a nurse but at this time, nursing was not a good job for ladies and hospitals were horrible, dirty places. Her mother and father did not want her to become a nurse and sent her away to Italy to try to make her forget about her plan. It didn't work. Finally, Florence was allowed to go to Germany in 1851 to train to be a nurse. In 1853 she got her first job - running a hospital for women in London. Here she made excellent improvements to the hospital and the care the patients had.

3. Find two words that describe hospitals when Florence was growing up.

1. _____

2. _____

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Florence Nightingale

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Germany ☐   England ☐

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Back at home, people read about the war and the way the soldiers were being cared for in the army hospitals. There was little food and it was often mouldy. The water was dirty. Men with injuries and diseases had to lie on the stone floor, while rats ran around them. There were no nurses to look after them and there was no proper medical care. Because of this, Florence Nightingale was asked to take a team of nurses to the Crimea. It was the first time women had been allowed to serve in the army.

2. Which countries were fighting against Russia in the Crimean War?
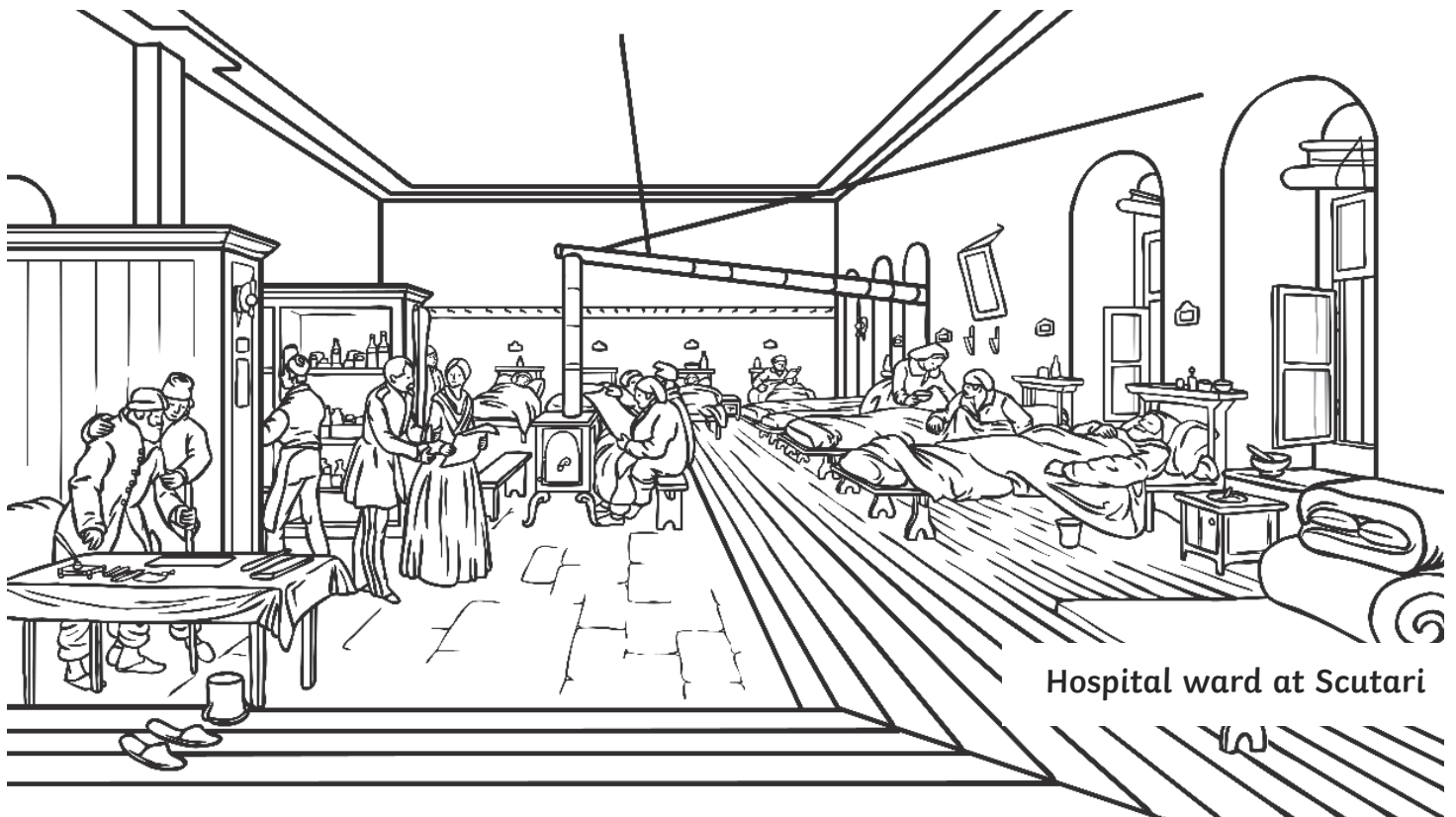
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

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Florence Nightingale

1. Why was Florence Nightingale asked to go to Crimea?

_____

Florence went to Scutari with a group of 38 nurses in November 1854. They organised the hospitals with supplies of food, blankets and beds. She knew the importance of hygiene in making people better so she made sure her and her team of nurses were clean and neat. They scrubbed the hospital, removed the rats and dirt and made sure there was proper food and medicine. Every night, Florence Nightingale would check on all the patients. The British soldiers were very grateful and called her the 'Lady of the Lamp'.

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Florence Nightingale

The Crimean War ended in 1856. The work Florence did in Scutari made her famous and she returned to Britain in 1857 a hero. In 1860 Florence opened her own nurses' training school at St Thomas's Hospital, London.

Florence and her nurses at St Thomas' Hospital

She continued working to improve hospitals and nursing and she published her most famous books – 'Notes on Nursing and Notes on Hospitals'. Unfortunately, over time, Florence became more and more ill. Florence Nightingale eventually died on August 13th 1910, aged 90. She had received a special medal called the 'Royal Red Cross' from Queen Victoria, as well as The Order of Merit.

1. **Why do we remember Florence Nightingale today?**

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

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