

Florence Nightingale – The Lady with the Lamp

Why was Florence Nightingale important?

In their study of Florence Nightingale, often helpfully compared to the lesser-known Mary Seacole, pupils learn not only about the pioneering role of a determined lady in a man's world, they also learn about important breakthroughs in the health of the nation. This topic is a great vehicle for moving from 'then and now' comparisons of hospital conditions to looking at changes within Florence's long lifetime and to realise that her work with the training nurses after the Crimean war was even more important than her direct role in helping soldiers recover from their wounds. The debate about who better deserves a statue outside St Thomas' hospital, Florence or Mary Seacole, provides an immediate and real-life focus for the tricky concept of interpretations of the past.

1820

Florence was born in Florence, Italy



1851

Florence became a nurse



1853

The Crimean War started.



1854

Florence travelled to the war in Russia to make sure the hospitals were clean.



1855

Florence came back to England as Miss Smith and as a heroine.



1859

Florence opened a training school for nurses in London.



1883

Queen Victoria awarded Florence the Royal Red Cross.



1910

Florence died at the age of 90



Florence Nightingale



Key vocabulary

Crimea	Part of Russia where a war was fought between Britain and France and Turkey on one side and Russia on the other
Hygiene hygienic-	Making things clean - <i>opposite unhygienic</i>
Infection	When germs get in a wound and make you ill
Injured	Painful cut or shot that had to be mended
Medicine	Special type of drink to make you better
Sanitation	Keeping things clean, especially by washing
Scutari	The place in the Crimea where Florence had her hospital
Soldier	Man who fought in an army
Ward	Parts of hospitals with beds for injured soldiers
Wound (say woo-nd)	Normally a bad cut

Top takeaways

Having studied this topic you should be able to understand:

1. Florence is a famous nurse remembered for her work helping soldiers get better in the Crimean war. She became known as the Lady of the Lamp.
2. She got rid of the dirt, cleaned the sheets and made everyone wash their hands. She was very well organised and knew how to get things done
3. After the war Florence really improved hospitals at home.
4. Her work training nurses was really important. Nurses have to obey her rules on how to be a good nurse, even today.
5. She wrote lots of books on nursing which were easy to read.
6. She is remembered today and medals with her name on are given to nurses, even though she died over 100 years ago

Who's who?



William Nightingale
Her father who taught her at home lots of things that usually only men studied at that time



William Russell
The information he wrote in The Times newspaper told people at home how awful life for the soldiers was in the Crimea



Sidney Herbert
Strong friend of Florence who was in charge of how the Crimean war was fought



Queen Victoria
The queen for most of Florence's long life. She gave Florence lots of medals



Mary Seacole
A black lady who went to the Crimea to help the soldiers, looking after them well, even on the battlefield

Mary Seacole

Why we are learning about Mary Seacole

Mary was a remarkable lady best remembered for her work during the Crimean war (1853-1856) where she helped injured soldiers, even riding on horseback onto the actual battlefields. Although not a trained nurse, she knew how to make people better. She set up a place called the British hotel providing soldiers with dressings, food and drink and even a hug too! But at first she was not accepted to join Florence Nightingale's nurses in the Crimea, maybe because she was black and from Jamaica at a time when most nurses were white and British. Unlike with Florence Nightingale, for 100 years people forgot about Mary's achievements and bravery. Fortunately, today people want to learn about this special lady and there are now large statues so we remember her.

1805
Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica

1824
Mary helped her mother in Jamaica caring for the sick

1853
The Crimean War started

1854
Mary went to London hoping to join Florence Nightingale's nurses but was rejected

1855
Mary paid for her own travel to Crimea in a ship stocked with medicines

1855
Mary did great work at the battlefield bravely helping wounded soldiers

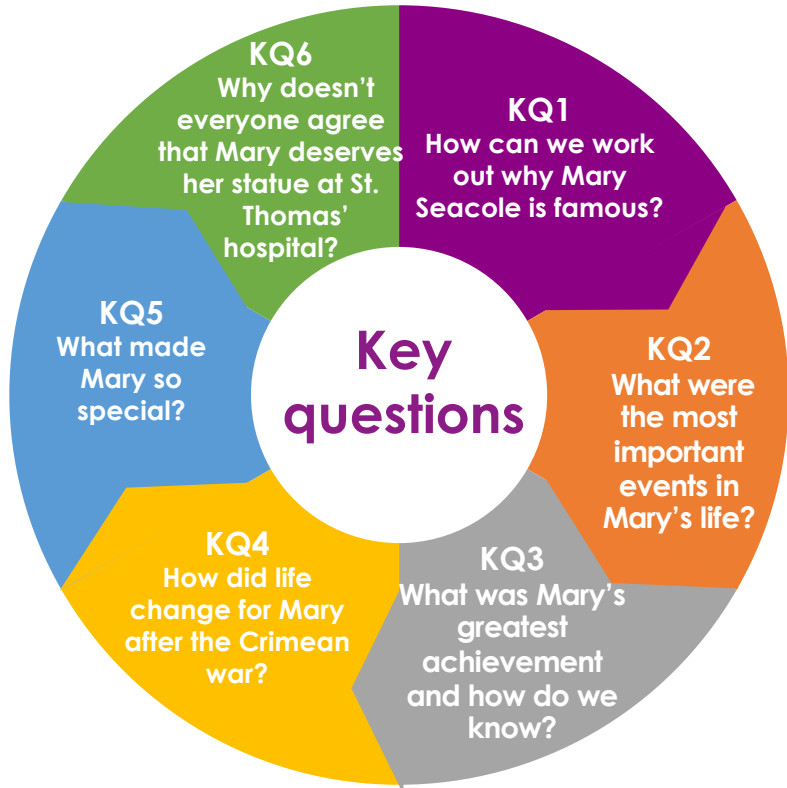
1857
Mary ran out of money so people raised money for her

1857
Mary wrote a story of her life

1881
Mary died in London

For about 100 years after her death Mary was forgotten, until recently





Key vocabulary

Bankrupt	Run out of money
Doctress	Lady doctor who healed people often with herbs
Dressing	Bandages
Fund-raising	People giving money to help a good cause
Medicine	Something that helps you get better
Prejudice	Treating people differently, normally not very nicely, because of the colour of their skin
Rejected	Not wanted

Top takeaways

1. Mary always thought of others whether helping her mother nurse in Jamaica when she was young or paying her own way to help soldiers in the Crimea.
2. Unlike Florence, who worked mainly in the hospitals away from the fighting, Mary would often dash to the battlefield to tend to the soldiers.
3. She set up large huts to provide important medical supplies as well as food and drink and comfort.
4. After the Crimean war Mary was left bankrupt but she was so popular that fund raising events were held for her.
5. Mary was awarded medals by Britain and France for her work during the war.
6. For 100 years Mary's work was almost completely forgotten but people today are keen to learn about her and overcome help overcome the prejudice.

Map of Mary Seacole's journey



Moon landing

Why we are learning about the Moon Landing 1969

This event captured the attention of the whole world with hundreds of millions, perhaps 1 in every 5 people, watching on TV. On July 20, 1969, two astronauts did what no-one had ever done before—they walked on the moon. Neil Armstrong who led the mission and was the first person to walk on the moon's surface, said these famous words: "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." The landing made news headlines and made everyone confident about the future. If we could send people to the moon everything seemed possible. The moon landing came after America won the race with Russia to send men to the moon which had started over 12 years earlier. The last mission to the moon was in 1972. Though humans haven't returned to the moon since, they have continued to explore space. What a distance mankind has come since the first manned flight by the Wright brothers in their Flyer in 1903.

1903

Wright brothers first manned flight



1957

Space age began when Russia sent up first satellite into space and sent up dog Leika



1961

US President Kennedy said USA would land man on moon and return him safely within this decade (10 years)



1969

Apollo 11 landed on the moon for the first time ever



1972

Six more moon landings



Today

Plans for flights to the moon that people can pay for





Who's who?

Neil Armstrong	First man to walk on the moon and commander of spacecraft on the Apollo 11 mission
Buzz Aldrin	Lunar module pilot and second man to walk on the moon
Michael Collins	He stayed in Columbia orbiting and waiting
Yuri Gagarin	First Russian in space in 1961

Key vocabulary

Astronaut	A person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft.
Command module	The module where astronauts lived and worked
Gravity	On the moon the astronauts felt as light as air so they walked in kangaroo-hops as if bouncing on a trampoline
Lunar	Adjective used to describe moon
Module	Parts of the spacecraft-command, service(which carried the fuel etc) and lunar which landed on the moon
Orbit	Going around an object
Satellite	Object placed in orbit to help with sending information to Earth

Top takeaways

- 1.The Moon landing happened in 1969 after years of the space race between America and Russia
2. This was a really exciting event less than 70 years after the Wright brothers first flight. Pieces of fabric and wood from the first airplane, the Wright' Flyer travelled to the moon in a lunar module
3. The Moon Landing changed the world for ever. It showed how clever people were who could land men on the moon and made people very excited about what else could be achieved.
4. For two hours Aldrin and Armstrong carried out experiments on the moon and collected rock samples
5. Armstrong Aldrin and Collins were incredibly brave. Would Eagle lift off the moon? Would it join up with Columbia? It was all incredibly complicated and an amazing achievement.
6. Nobody has returned to the moon since 1972

What's what?



Apollo 11

Spaceflight that first landed humans on the moon in 1969



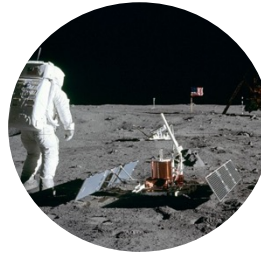
Sputnik

First satellite launched by Russia in 1957



Columbia Command module

The only part of the spacecraft to return to Earth



Tranquillity Base

Place on the moon where Eagle landed, named by Armstrong



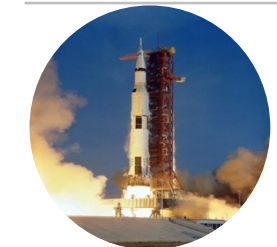
Eagle

The module that landed on the moon's surface



Visor

Cover over front of helmet to protect against sunlight.



Saturn V

Rocket which launched the spacecraft



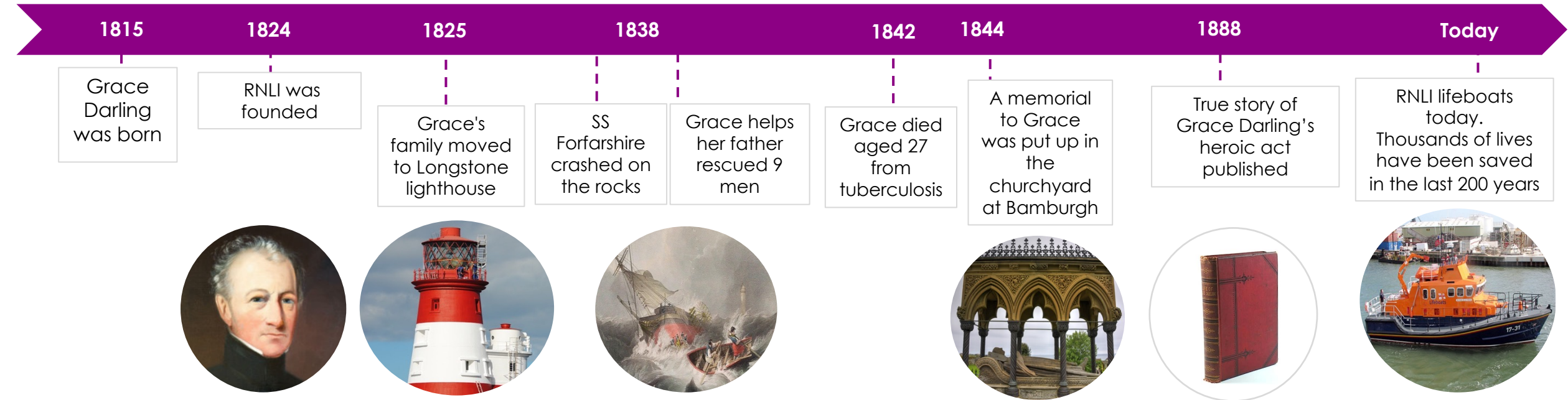
The moon

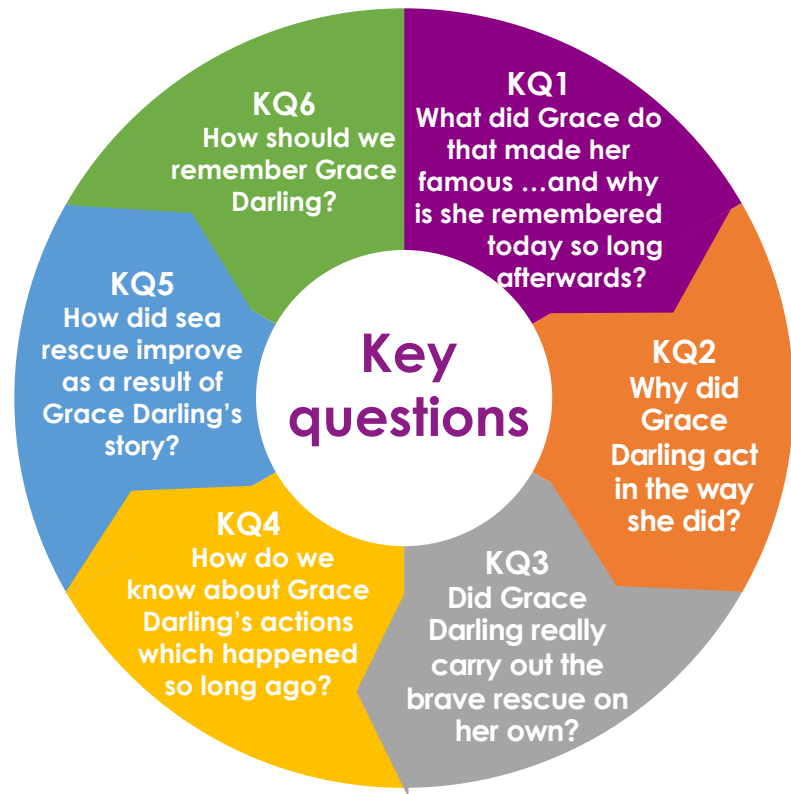
The Moon is a natural satellite that orbits around the Earth

Grace Darling

Why we are learning about Grace Darling

You are learning about Grace Darling because at a young age she carried out a brave rescue and saved 9 men from a shipwreck. She was the daughter of a lighthouse keeper and was living in a lighthouse when she heard screams and cries from ship in trouble in a terrible storm. By rowing out that night with just her father in a simple wooden boat she put her own life in danger. She must have been really scared but she was still able to get the men safely back to the lighthouse where she lived. Soon people heard of her bravery and called her a heroine. People even wanted a lock of her hair. Even Queen Victoria wrote to her and offered her a reward. She was the first woman to be given a medal for amazing bravery at sea. Grace was never happy with all the fame she received and sadly died a few years after the rescue. As a result of her efforts people began to think of better ways to help those in danger at sea. It is thanks to people like Grace that we have so many brave people serving in the RNLI. She set the standard.





Key vocabulary

Courage-courageous	Brave and not worrying about your own danger
Crew	Sailors on board boats
Forfarshire	Name of the wrecked ship that she rescued men from
Heroine	Someone admired for being really brave
Memorial	Object made in memory of someone famous
Rescue	Saving someone in danger
RNLI	Royal National Lifeboat Institute which is now 200 years old and has lifeboats and crew to rescue people at sea
Row	Using oars to move a wooden boat
Steady	Using the oars to keep the boat in one place and stop it from drifting away
Survivor	Someone who did not die in the shipwreck
Wreck	When a boat breaks up, often after hitting rocks.

Top takeaways

- Nearly 200 years ago, Grace carried out a very brave rescue when she was a young lady, saving 9 men's lives. At that time it was unusual for women to be involved in such rescues.
- People at the time thought Grace was a real heroine as she put her own life in real danger to save others she had never met.
- She had to set out on a really stormy night in just a simple wooden boat with oars and amazingly managed to carry out the rescue, getting the men back safely to the lighthouse.
- She inspired other young girls to acts of bravery and courage at a time when women were thought to be weak.
- Newspapers quickly spread the news of her bravery and even Queen Victoria wrote to thank her.
- As a result of her efforts, we now have much better ways of rescuing people at sea, for example the RNLI lifeboats