

WALT research the life of a famous person using different sources of evidence and explain what they did earlier and what they did later.

Famous Nurses in the Past

Florence Nightingale



Mary Seacole

What makes people famous or significant?

Can you remember from when we learnt about Neil Armstrong or Stephen Hawking?

Here is a list of reasons why people might become important. There could be more than one reason!

If he or she:

1. **Changed events** at the time they lived.
2. **Improved** lots of people's lives or made them worse.
3. **Changed** people's ideas.
4. **Had a long lasting impact** on their country or the world.
5. **Had been a really good or very bad example** to other people on how to live or behave.



Neil Armstrong



Queen Victoria



Albert Einstein



Queen Elizabeth II



Barack Obama



William Shakespeare



Emmeline Pankhurst



Usain Bolt



Falcon Scott



William Caxton

We are going to be learning about 2 famous/significant nurses.



Florence Nightingale



Mary Seacole

The First Nurses

How people nursed in the past and how people nurse today has changed a lot.

People have always nursed but hundreds of years ago nurses were not respected. There was no training and many hospitals were disorganised and dirty.

There were lots of wars in the 1900s and more and more nurses were needed. How people nursed changed forever with Florence Nightingale's help and the work of other nurses around the world.



Video research!

Copy the links below to watch the videos on BBC Bitesize. **Remember to ask permission from a grown up.**

Watch each video and take some notes. Once you've watched the video, have a go at the activity below it.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zns9nrd/articles/zjsxcqt>



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zns9nrd/articles/znsct39>



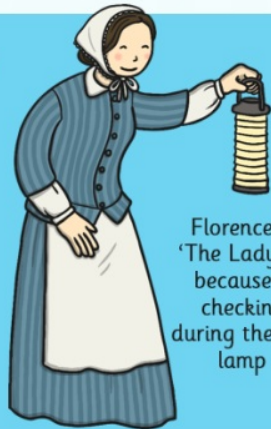
Florence Nightingale Facts



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.

Reading research!

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'.



Take some notes as you read.

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.

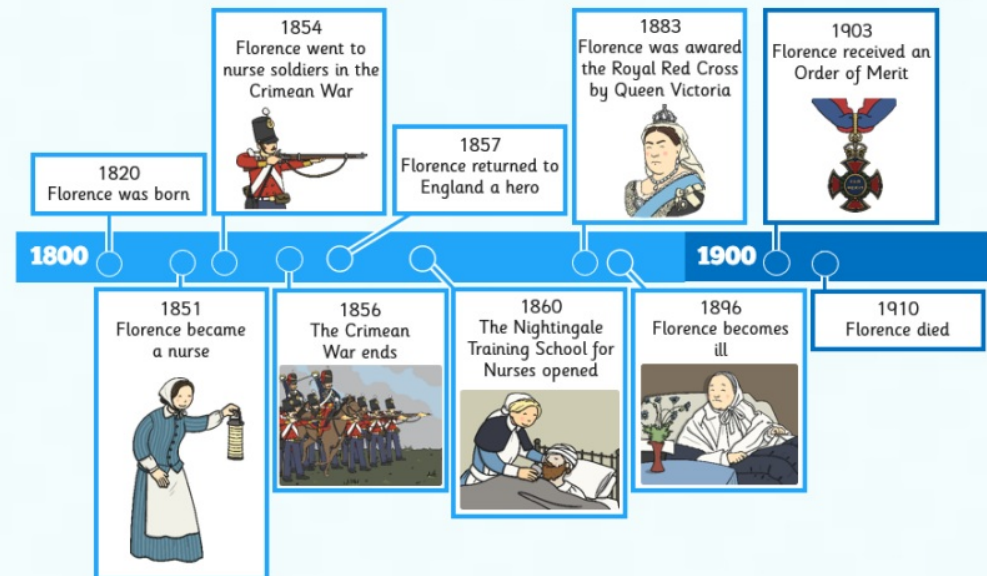


Florence campaigned to improve health standards and wrote over 200 books and pamphlets on hospital planning. Some of their ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today.

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



Florence Nightingale's Life



Mary Seacole

Who was Mary Seacole?



Mary Grant was born in 1805 in Jamaica. Mary's mother was Jamaican and her father was a Scottish soldier. Mary's mother was a doctress, a healer who used African and Caribbean herbal remedies. Mary's mother was a nurse and when she was 12, Mary started to help her mum look after the sick.



Mary took over a hospital for soldiers in Jamaica. She cared for the soldiers and their families.

On 10th November 1836, Mary married Edwin Horation Hamilton Seacole in Kingston. He died eight years later.

Mary travelled to the Crimea and at the 'British Hotel' hospital she cared for and treated injured soldiers.



Mary Seacole died in May 1881 in her home in London.

Challenges



In 1854, Mary decided she wanted to care for soldiers fighting in the Crimean war.

Mary travelled to England and went to the War Office in London. She wanted to help with the work Florence Nightingale had started but was turned away.

In those days there was a lot of racial prejudice which meant people were treated differently because of the colour of their skin.



Mary was so keen to help that she paid for herself to travel to Crimea.

What kind of person was Mary Seacole?

How do you know?

Challenges



Mary opened the 'British Hotel' in Balaclava, just 2 miles from the fighting.



Mary cared for the soldiers, provided them with food and treated them with her herbal remedies. She became known as 'Mother Seacole'.



Mary would even help soldiers in the middle of battle. For this she became loved and respected by both the soldiers and the British people.

Mary Seacole

What impact did Mary Seacole have?



In 1856 the war ended. Mary returned to Britain with little money. She was very popular with soldiers, who raised money for her.

Mary wrote a book about her life called 'Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands'.



Turkey awarded Mary Seacole a medal for her bravery.



Mary Seacole improved the lives of soldiers by opening a hospital to look after them, treating soldiers with herbal remedies and even helping them on the battlefield.

Mary Seacole was a great role model for women. She made her way in the world independently and was proud to be half Scottish and half Jamaican.

For about 100 years the work of Mary Seacole was forgotten but then a group of nurses in Jamaica reminded everyone of what she did.

How are they remembered?

In 1860, Florence Nightingale set up the first training school for nurses called the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. It is now called the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery and is part of the King's College London.



Twinkl.com

In 1954 the Jamaican General Trained Nurses' Association was renamed Mary Seacole House. The Mary Seacole Nursing Awards also honour Mary's work and are awarded to special nurses every year.

Twinkl.com



Both of these nurses, helped to change nursing for the better.

Nursing Today

- The Royal College of Nursing (RCN) was set up in 1916 and it is where nurses can go to get help or advice about their work.
- In 1948, the National Health Service (NHS) was set up. This meant that everyone in the UK could get free medical help.
- There are many different types of nurses, such as children's nurses, adult nurses and accident and emergency nurses.
- People can go to university or to nursing school to train to be a nurse.

HOSPITAL

twinkl.com

Fact File Activity!

Create a fact file about Florence Nightingale or Mary Seacole.

You could challenge yourself and do a fact file for both!

Use the information from the videos or text to write some sentences in your own words.

Remember to include:

- full name
- a picture
- information about their life
- what were they famous for?
- how did they help?

Example of how you might want to set it out.

