



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Overview

Florence Nightingale was a famous British nurse who lived between 1820 and 1910.

She helped to make hospitals cleaner, safer places, and wrote books about how to be a good nurse. People often think of her as the **'founder of modern nursing.'**

Lots of what we know today about how to keep hospitals clean and organised places is due to the hard work and research of Florence Nightingale.

Because of her, thousands (possibly even millions) of lives have been saved, - she found ways to **stop many infections and diseases from spreading.**

She also helped wounded soldiers in the **Crimean War.**

A photograph of Florence Nightingale from 1860.



Answers to Important Questions and Key Vocabulary

How did she help nurses and hospitals to be better?



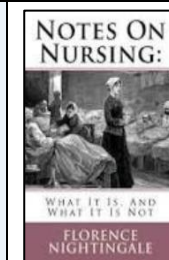
- Before Florence Nightingale was around, nursing was not seen to be a very good job. In many fiction books from the time, nurses were shown as lazy and careless. They were untrained and badly paid.
- She helped to provide training to nurses so that they were educated and respected.
- She noticed that hospitals were often dirty places where disease spread. She helped to clean them up.

What made her become a nurse?



-In 1937, Florence Nightingale believed that she was given a message from God in a dream, telling her to that she had a purpose to help other people.

What books did Florence Nightingale publish? What were they about?



- Florence Nightingale published books, notes and reports about hospital planning and organization.
- Her most famous book was called *'Notes on Nursing: What it is and What it is Not'* (1859).
- She said that the book was written to help anyone to safely treat others in need.
- Even as late as the 1970s, the book was still used to help nurses in training.

What happened to the Florence Nightingale Training School?



- The nursing school that Florence Nightingale set up is now called the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery.
- It is a part of Kings' College University in London. It is the world's first nursing school to be connected to a full hospital and medical school.

Key Vocabulary

Nursing
Health
Disease
Infection
Victorian
Hospital
Conditions
Medicine
Illnesses
Sanitation
Wounded
Soldiers
Training

Times in Her Life

Early Life



-She was born in Florence in Tuscany, Italy. She was named after the city of her birth.

-She was from a wealthy family, who moved back to Hampshire, England in 1821 (when Florence was 11).

-Her family also had a large estate at Lea Hurst in Derbyshire.

Young Adulthood



-In 1838, Florence's father took her on a tour around Europe. Here, she met Mary Clarke, who she became friends with for 40 years. Mary showed Florence that women could be equal to men.

-Florence decided to devote her life to nursing.

The Crimean War



-During the Crimean War (1853-1856) Nightingale helped to treat wounded soldiers. She also made sure that hospitals were clean places for the soldiers to recover.

-She became known as the 'Lady with the Lamp' as she would work all night to make sure that the soldiers were treated well, with water and warm blankets.

-She had seen that lots of soldiers die of diseases like typhus and cholera. She worked to improve their nutrition and care to stop diseases and illnesses from developing.



The Nightingale Fund



-The Nightingale Fund was set up to reward all of Florence Nightingale's hard work.

-In 1860, Nightingale used some of this money to set up the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital.

Later Life



-In 1883, Nightingale met Queen Victoria, who awarded her the Royal Red Cross Medal for her work.

-She died in her sleep in 1910, aged 90 years old.

Top 10 Facts!

1. Florence Nightingale's parents did not want her to become a nurse.
2. She refused to ever get married. She instead devoted her life to her work.
3. During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale was in charge of 38 other nurses.
4. She often had to write letters home from dying soldiers to their families.
5. She helped the government to change laws to make buildings cleaner and safer.
6. She was the first woman to be allowed onto the 'Order of Merit', an honour created by King Edward VII.
7. Her birthday on May 12th is celebrated as International Nurses Day.
8. Her very first patient was a dog!
9. She also had a baby pet owl called Athena, who she kept in her pocket.
10. There are not many pictures of her today, as she didn't like having her photo taken.

Florence Nightingale Timeline

12th May 1820: Born in Florence, Italy. 1844: Tells everyone that she wants to be a nurse. 1851: Studied nursing at Kaiserwerth, Germany. 1853-1856: Nightingale served during the Crimean War. 1856: Asked Queen Victoria to investigate hospital conditions 1859: Published her 'Notes on Nursing' book. 9th July 1860: Opened the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital. 1883: Awarded the Royal Red Cross. 1901: Became completely blind. 13th August 1910: Died in London, in her sleep.