



Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole



Quick summary

Florence Nightingale dedicated her life to nursing. She travelled to Crimea in the 1850s where there was a war taking place. Many soldiers were wounded and poor, insanitary conditions were the cause of many soldiers dying. She is significant in history because she improved the conditions for soldiers by training nurses and showing them how to prevent infections. Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica. She travelled to England and approached the British War Office asking to be sent as an army nurse to the Crimea where she had heard there were poor medical facilities for wounded soldiers – she was refused. This did not stop her, she funded her own trip to the Crimea. Mary nursed sick soldiers so kindly that they called her ‘Mother Seacole’.



Location



Society

Florence Nightingale was born into a wealthy family in Italy. Her parents discouraged her from becoming a nurse as they thought it beneath her. She trained in Germany and then moved to England before travelling to Crimea. Mary was born in Jamaica during the period when many black people in the Caribbean were forced to work as slaves. Although Mary’s mother was black, her father was a white Scottish army officer and Mary was born a ‘free person’.



Vocabulary

Insanitary: unclean
significant: important
improved: made better
conditions: how good or bad a place is
legacy: something left behind after death
influential: makes people take notice
Nutrition: providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth
Racism: prejudice or discrimination by an individual or community against a person or people on the basis of their racial or ethnic group.
Courageous: not deterred by danger or pain; brave.



Main events

Florence Nightingale

- 1820: Born
- 1851: Trained in nursing
- 1854: Britain joined the Crimean War
- 1860: Published Notes on Nursing
- 1910: Died

Mary Seacole

- 1805: Born
- 1822: Visits England
- 1836: Mary got married
- 1855: Sets up British hotel
- 1856: End of Crimean War
- 1881: Mary died in England



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Location



Main events



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Conflict



Society



Artefacts

