

Florence Nightingale: The Lady with the Lamp

Learning objective: To understand the significance of Florence Nightingale and her contributions to nursing and hospital hygiene during the Crimean War.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge about Florence Nightingale. Read the front side, try to recall the answer, then check the back.

Who was Florence Nightingale?

She was a Victorian nurse who changed how hospitals were run and made nursing a respected profession.

During which war did Florence Nightingale work as a nurse?

The Crimean War (1853–1856).

What was the name of the hospital where Florence worked in Turkey?

Scutari Hospital.

Why was Florence Nightingale called 'The Lady with the Lamp'?

She walked through the wards at night carrying a lamp to check on the wounded soldiers.

What major change did Florence introduce to improve hospital hygiene?

She insisted on cleaning the wards, washing bedding, and improving fresh air circulation to stop germs spreading.

How did Florence use maths in her work?

She used statistics to record how many soldiers were dying and showed that cleaning the hospital saved lives.

What did Florence Nightingale establish after the war?

The Nightingale Training School for nurses at St Thomas' Hospital in London.

Why was the hospital environment dirty before Florence arrived?

There were no proper sewers, the water was contaminated, and there were rats and bugs everywhere.

What is 'sanitation' in terms of hospital care?

Maintaining clean conditions, like washing hands and keeping equipment sterile, to prevent the spread of disease.

What did the soldiers think of Florence Nightingale?

They loved her and felt comforted by her care, often calling her a hero.

How did Florence's work change the medical world forever?

She proved that hygiene and good organisation are just as important as medicine for healing patients.