Florence Nightingale: The Lady with the Lamp

Learning objective: To recall key facts about the life, work, and legacy of Florence Nightingale in the context of the Crimean War.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of Florence Nightingale. Read the front of the card, try to answer, then check the back to see if you were right!

Which conflict did Florence Nightingale serve in during the 1850s?	**Where was the military hospital located where Florence Nightingale led a team of nurses?**
The Crimean War.	Scutari, in modern-day Turkey.
What nickname was given to Florence Nightingale because she checked on soldiers at night?	**What major change did Florence Nightingale implement to improve hospital conditions?**
The Lady with the Lamp.	Better sanitation, such as cleaning floors, improving ventilation, and washing laundry.
What mathematical skill did Florence Nightingale use to prove that soldiers were dying from poor conditions?	**What was the name of the first professional nursing school founded by Florence Nightingale in 1860?**
Statistics (she created charts to show death rates).	The Nightingale Training School for Nurses.
True or False: Florence Nightingale believed that fresh air and clean water were vital for patient recovery.	**How did Florence Nightingale communicate her findings to the government?**
True.	She wrote detailed reports and used diagrams to show the need for reform.
What book did Florence Nightingale write that became a standard textbook for nursing?	**Why is Florence Nightingale considered the founder of modern nursing?**
Notes on Nursing.	She professionalised the role, improved hygiene standards, and established structured training.
Before nursing, what did Florence Nightingale's family expect her to do?	**What did the soldiers do when Florence Nightingale walked past their beds at night?**
To marry and live a life of leisure as a wealthy Victorian lady.	They would kiss her shadow as she passed, showing their gratitude and respect.