

Florence Nightingale: The Lady with the Lamp

Learning objective: To analyse the significance of Florence Nightingale's work in the Crimean War and her influence on modern nursing practices.

Read each question carefully and use your knowledge of Victorian history to provide detailed answers. Ellie the elephant is ready to help you remember the key facts about Florence's life!

Ellie the elephant remembers that Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 and grew up in a wealthy Victorian family. Despite her family's expectations, she felt a strong calling to become a nurse. During the Crimean War, she travelled to the Barrack Hospital in Scutari to lead a team of nurses. She discovered that poor conditions were causing more deaths than battle injuries. By introducing strict cleaning routines and better nutrition, she saved countless lives. Later, she used her mathematical skills to create data visualisations to prove that better hospital conditions saved lives.

Word bank: Scutari · Crimean War · Sanitation · Hygiene · Statistician · Nursing · Victorian

1. Explain two ways in which Florence Nightingale improved the conditions at the Barrack Hospital in Scutari. (2 marks)

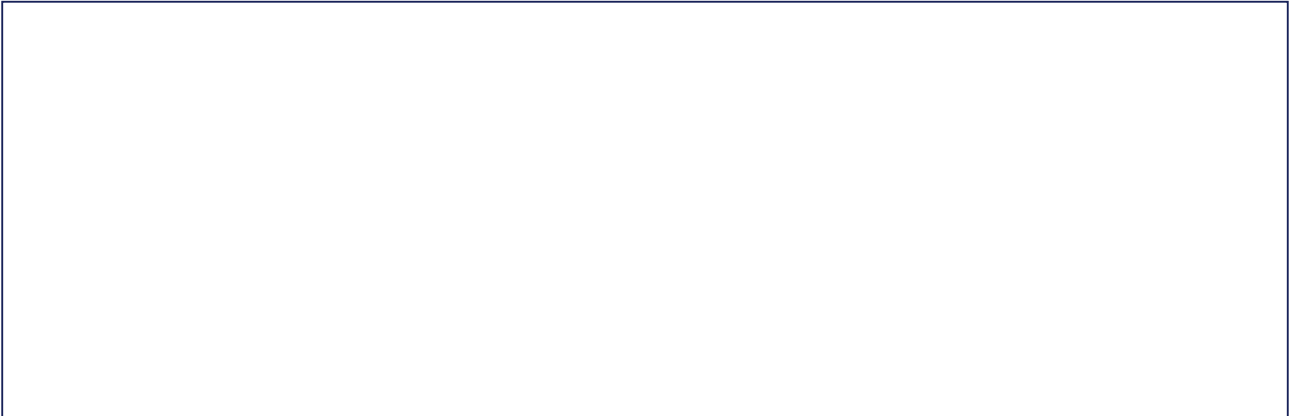
2. Why was Florence Nightingale's work as a 'statistician' important for the future of hospitals? (2 marks)

3. Florence Nightingale is often called 'The Lady with the Lamp'. Where did this nickname come from and what did it represent to the soldiers? (2 marks)

4. Compare the role of a nurse in the 1850s to the role of a nurse today. Give one similarity and one difference. (2 marks)

5. If Florence Nightingale were to visit a modern hospital, which of her original ideas would she see being used today? Give a reason for your answer. (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a sketch of Florence Nightingale walking through the wards at night carrying her famous lamp. Focus on the contrast between the dark hospital ward and the light from the lamp.



Extension challenge: Imagine you are a soldier in the Crimean War. Write a short diary entry (50-70 words) describing how the arrival of Florence Nightingale and her team changed the atmosphere in the hospital.