



Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale



Why should we remember Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole?

How was nursing different a century after the Crimea?

Mary Seacole 1805-1881

- Mary was born in Jamaica.
- Her father was a Scottish soldier and her mother was a Jamaican nurse and healer.
- When she was 12, she helped her mother run a boarding house in Kingston for sick and injured soldiers.
- In 1836, Mary married Edwin Seacole.
- On hearing news of British soldiers going off to Russia to fight in the Crimean War she wanted to help.
- In 1866 she set off to the Crimea on a ship stocked with medical supplies.
- She opened a "British Hotel" near to the battlefields. It was a place where soldiers could rest and buy hot food, drinks and equipment.
- Mary used the money spent there to help treat and care for sick and wounded soldiers.
- She received a number of medals for her bravery from governments in different countries.
- Mary so was caring, she became known amongst the soldiers as "Mother Seacole".

Florence Nightingale 1820-1910

- She was born in 1820 in Italy.
- Her family moved to England when she was just a baby.
- She believed that God wanted her to spend her life looking after people so she became a nurse.
- When the Crimean War started Florence went to look after the soldiers who had been hurt.
- The soldiers called her 'The lady with the lamp' because she walked around the wards at night with a lantern.
- Florence spent her life trying to make hospitals better places for everybody.
- The Nightingale Fund was established for the training of nurses.
- Florence 'changed the world' by changing how sick people were cared for across Britain and the world.
- She was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria in 1883.



Mary and Florence were nurses to injured soldiers during The Crimean war. The Crimea is an area of land that is close to Ukraine.

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| hygiene | Strategies to keep things clean and prevent diseases. |
| Crimean war | A war which took place in 1853-1856. |
| patient | Someone who is poorly and is being looked after by a doctor or nurse. |
| infection | An illness caused by spreading germs. |
| hospital | A building where sick people go to be treated. |



Rocket Words

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| organism | a living thing made up of one or more cells and able to carry on the activities of life |
| rainforest | a forest in a tropical area that receives a lot of rain |
| endangered | animals or plants that may soon not exist because there are very few left alive |
| biodiversity | a variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat or place |
| ocean | a very large area of sea; they cover 70% of the world's surface |
| ecosystem | an area where animals and plants live, and where they rely on one another to survive |
| desert | an area, often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little water and not many plants |
| Arctic | the northern polar region |

Habitats

- A habitat is a place where organisms live.
- A microhabitat is a small area within a habitat which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat.

How habitats change

- Cutting down forests
- Polluting land and water
- Taking away resources

If a habitat changes too much, it can cause the animals that live there to become endangered or extinct.

The rainforests

Rainforests are rich in biodiversity. They contain lots of helpful resources to help us make food, clothes and medicine. It is important to protect the rainforests.

Examples of habitats



desert



rainforest



ocean



wetlands

The Arctic and Antarctic

- Tundra ecosystems are treeless regions found in the Arctic.
- Polar animals – like polar bears – have adapted by having thick fur or feathers.
- Polar bears, narwhals, caribou, seabirds and indigenous peoples live in the Arctic.

Ocean life



coral reef



plankton



stingray



turtle

