



# CARE AND COMPASSION



## Big Questions



What are hospitals like now?

Who goes to hospital and why?

Who works at hospitals now and how are they trained?

Were hospitals always like this?

Who were Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole & Edith Cavell?

Why are they significant individuals ?

Why do we remember them?



Mary was middle aged when the Crimean War started and was known to many as 'Mother Seacole.'

Mary visited Florence Nightingale at Scutari on her way to the Crimea. Florence Nightingale did not approve of Mary because her hotel sold alcohol and was very lively.

Florence Nightingale was born in the city of Florence, Italy, on 12 May 1820 - that is how she got her name!

Florence carried a lantern with her on her night visits, the soldiers would call her 'The Lady with the Lamp'.

Edith Cavell has a mountain named after her in Jasper National Park, Canada.

Edith did such a good job that after just one year, she was training and providing nurses to three hospitals, 24 schools and 13 nurseries

## Key Vocabulary

**Crimean War** - (1853 - 1856) A war between Russia on one side and Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and Kingdom of Sardinia on the other.

**WWI** - (1914 - 1918) First World War or World War I.

**Allies** - Countries that fight together against other countries. In the First World War, the allies were Britain, France, Russia and USA.

**Treason** - The crime of betraying your country by helping the enemy.

## Mary Seacole Florence Nightingale Edith Cavell





# CARE AND COMPASSION



## Key facts:

**Who was Mary Seacole?** Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating the soldiers injured in the **Crimean War**, but the British Government refused. So she paid for herself to go. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital two miles from the fighting for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the front line, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides.

**What is Mary Seacole remembered for?** Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating the soldiers injured in the Crimean War, but the British Government refused. So she paid for herself to go. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital two miles from the fighting for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the front line, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides.

**Who was Florence Nightingale?** Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born 12th May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was the daughter of an upper-class couple. She longed to be a nurse, but her father wouldn't allow it as it was not a job that a lady would have. Eventually, she became a nurse in 1853.

**What is Florence Nightingale remembered for?** Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run. She treated soldiers during the **Crimean War**; here she became known as 'The Lady with the Lamp'.

**Who was Edith Cavell?** Edith Cavell was born 4th December 1865 in Norfolk, England. She trained as a nurse in 1896. In 1907, she was asked to be in charge of a nursing training school in Brussels, Belgium.

**What is Edith Cavell remembered for?** During **WWI**, Edith nursed and saved soldiers from both sides of the war. She also hid over 200 allied soldiers from the Germans. She was arrested for treason and sentenced to death. She was killed by a German firing squad on 12th October 1915.

## Key events timeline

