

Mary Seacole 1805-1881

Mary was born in Jamaica. Mary's mother was a **nurse** and when she was 12, Mary started to help her mum look after the sick.



As an adult when she heard news of British **soldiers** going off to Russia to fight in the **Crimean War**, she wanted to help. She went to London and asked to join Florence Nightingale and her team of nurses but she was turned down.

Together with her friend she set off to the Crimea in a ship stocked with medical supplies.

She arrived to a terrible state. Many of the soldiers were cold, dirty and hungry, and those that were sick and wounded weren't being cared for. Mary opened a "British Hotel" near to the battlefields 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.

Mary rode on horseback into the battlefields, even when under fire, to nurse wounded men from both sides of the war. Mary so was caring she became known as "Mother Seacole".

Mary Seacole was awarded medals by the British, Turkish and French to thank her for her work with the soldiers of all nationalities.



Key facts

Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole went to the Crimean War to nurse wounded soldiers.

The Crimean war lasted between 1854 - 56

Florence nursed soldiers during the night, and became known as '**The Lady with the Lamp**'. She and her nurses saved many lives.

Mary risked her own life to nurse soldiers on the battlefield and became known as '**Mother Seacole**'

Key Vocab

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| 1 | Disease | a condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal, or plant |
| 2 | Infection | the act or process of passing on or introducing a germ, illness, or disease |
| 3 | Crimean War | a war fought between Russia on one side, and France, the United Kingdom and Turkey on the other side. |
| 4 | Nurse | a person who is trained to care for sick or injured people and who usually works in a hospital or doctor's office |
| 5 | Soldier | a person who fights as party of an army when there is a war |
| 6 | Monarch | A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire |



Y1Knowledge Organiser History: Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale

The Crimean war

In 1854, the **Crimean War** broke out. British troops went off to fight.

News soon reached home of soldiers dying from battle wounds, cold, hunger and sickness, with no real medical care or nurses to treat them.

Help was needed fast and Florence was asked to lead a team of nurses to the Crimea.

When they arrived, the nurses found the Army hospital in Scutari in a terrible state. It was overcrowded and filthy, with blocked drains, broken toilets and rats running everywhere. **Disease** spread quickly and most of the soldiers died from **infection**.

Florence knew that the soldiers could only get well again if the hospital conditions improved. She bought better medical equipment and food, and paid for workmen to clear the drains.

Together with her team, she cleaned the wards, set up a hospital kitchen and provided the wounded soldiers with quality care.

As a result of all the improvements, far fewer soldiers were dying from disease.

Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria, the **monarch**, awarded Florence a jewelled brooch, designed by her husband, Prince Albert. It was dedicated: 'To Miss Florence Nightingale, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for her devotion towards the Queen's brave soldiers.'



Florence Nightingale 1820-1910

In Victorian Britain girls like Florence Nightingale would usually do housework or charity work. Florence was different. Florence trained as a nurse and decided to help others. She changed the way people nursed and helped save many lives.

Florence led a team of **nurses** to the Crimea. When she was there she saved many lives

The Nightingale Fund was established for the training of nurses which many people donated to

She used some of the money to set up the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital to train nurses

Queen Victoria wrote her a letter to say thank you for everything she had done.

Florence wrote letters to important people telling them what was wrong with Army hospitals, and in September 1856 she met with Queen Victoria to discuss ways to improve military medical systems.

Huge reform took place – the Army started to train doctors, hospitals became cleaner and soldiers were provided with better clothing, food and care.

