

# Florence Nightingale - Lady with the Lamp

Serif  
Full  
width

2.7 cm



Florence developed an interest in the social questions of the day, made visits to the homes of the sick in the local villages and began to investigate hospitals and nursing. Florence toured Europe with some family friends, Charles and travelled to Italy, Egypt and Greece. In 1851 Florence Nightingale returned to Kaiserswerth and undertook three months nursing training, which enabled her to take a vacancy as Superintendent of the Establishment for Gentlewomen during illness at No. 1 Harley Street, London in 1853.

sending the men's wages home to their families, and introduced reading rooms to the hospital. In return she gained the undying respect of the British soldiers.

**Nightingale Training School**  
Florence Nightingale's greatest achievement was to raise nursing to the level of a respectable profession for women. In 1860 she established the Nightingale Training School for nurses at St Thomas' Hospital. On completion of training Florence Nightingale gave the nurses books and invited them to tea. Once trained the nurses were sent to staff hospitals in Britain and abroad and to established nursing training schools on the Nightingale model.

2.5  
cm

## Early Years

Florence Nightingale was born in Italy on 12 May 1820 and was named Florence after the city where she was born. Her parents, William Edward and Frances Nightingale were a wealthy couple, who had toured Europe for two years on their honeymoon. On returning to England the Nightingales divided their time between two homes. In the summer months they lived at Lea Hurst in Derbyshire, moving to Embley in Hampshire for the winter.

1.2  
cm



1.2  
cm

2.5  
cm

## Call From God

Florence was an academic child and grew up to be a lively and attractive young woman, admired in the family's social circle and she was expected to make a good marriage. In 1837, whilst in the gardens at Embley, Florence had what she described as her 'calling'. Florence heard the voice of God calling her to do his work, but at this time she had no idea what that work would be.

## The Crimean War

In 854 Sidney Herbert, the Minister at War, who knew Florence Nightingale socially and through her work at Harley Street, appointed her to oversee the introduction of female nurses into the military hospitals in Turkey. On 4 November 1854, Florence Nightingale arrived at the Barrack Hospital in Scutari, a suburb on the Asian side of Constantinople, with the party of 38 nurses. The 'Lady-in-Chief', as Florence was called, wrote home on behalf of the soldiers. She acted as a banker,



A4  
Landscape  
Column  
widths equal  
Text file  
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Underlined  
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Body text left  
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lamp1

Candidate name

2.7 cm

2.7 cm

Line

# Florence Nightingale - Lady with the Lamp



Flipped In proportion

1<sup>st</sup> Line indent All paragraphs

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Moved In proportion

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2.5 cm

1.2 cm

1.2 cm

2.5 cm

Subheadings Serif Size



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## Nightingale Training School

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Body text fully justified

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Line

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Columns balanced

