

# PRESENTATION ABOUT: “FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE – NURSE”

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# INFORMATION FROM THE BIOGRAPHY

- She was born May 12, 1820 in Florence in a rich aristocratic family, she received an excellent education.
- In 20 years, I decided to become a nurse, but her dream could be realized only after 13 years as a nurse profession in England disrepute.



- I get the opportunity to visit the sick for several months in 1846, studying the organization of nursing while traveling through Italy, Egypt and Greece.
- In 1850, he visited the Institute of deaconesses in Kaiserswerth (Germany) and it was a turning point in her life. Florence in 1851 moved to Kaiserswerth in a community of sisters pastor Flender, where she received her nursing education. In 1853 he began managing a small private hospital in Harley Street, London. her name becomes known, she received an invitation to the other institutions.

# FLORENCE IN UKRAINE

- In October 1854, during the Crimean War, Florence, along with 38 assistants, among whom were nuns and sisters of charity, he went to the field hospitals, first in Scutari (Turkey), and then in the Crimea.
- In 1856 Florence on the money put on the highest mountain in the Crimea over the Balaklava large cross made of white marble in memory of the soldiers, doctors and nurses who died in the Crimean War.
- The Crimean War made Florence a national heroine. Returning to the front of the soldiers told her about the legend, calling her "the lady with the lamp" because at night with a lamp in his hand she avoided the Chamber with patients.

- In 1860 Florence opened Nightingale's test school for the Sisters of Charity at St. Thomas Hospital in London, giving the organization money collected by subscription in England. Soon graduates of this school have started to create similar institutions in other hospitals. Later in her school model created by schools in Europe and America, and taught by medical themselves sisters. In 1864 in Geneva, Henry Dunant organized the International Red Cross, based on F.Nightingale's recommendations contained in the "Notes".

# CREATIVE ACTIVITY

- She wrote the book "Notes on the factors affecting health, and the effectiveness of the British army hospitals management" 1858 and "How to care for the sick," 1860. For the first time in Russian work F. Nightingale "How should I care for the sick" was translated and published in 1905 in St. Petersburg.



# INTERESTING FACTS

- In 1883, Nightingale was awarded the Royal Red Cross, and in 1907 - the Order "For Merit"
- In 1912, the International League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, established Florence Nightingale Medal, until now the most honorable and the highest award for the Sisters of Charity in the world.
- On May 12, the birthday of Florence Nightingale, the world celebrates International Nurses Day.
- Portrait of Florence Nightingale placed on the reverse side of the banknote 10 pounds.
- Depicted on a postage stamp Germany 1955 year.
- Togliatti group "Hugo-Hugo" has dedicated her song "Nightingale"
- The life and fate of Florence Nightingale several films and documentaries filmed.

- Nightingale died in London on August 13, 1910; buried in the Cathedral of St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

