

Leading Lights in Medicine—Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Marie Curie

Vocabulary Dozen

battlefields	The place where fighting between armies of soldiers took place
diseases	Serious illness that make people very sick
treatment	Care and medicine given to the sick people to try to help them get well
nursing	The job of caring for sick people (patients)
environment	What a place is like e.g. clean or dirty
radiation	Invisible rays given off by some materials
X-ray	Using radiation to take photographs of people's bones
herbal	Medicine using plants or herbs
wounded	Someone who is hurt
medicine	Given to people who are poorly or wounded
research	Learning and investigating
famous/ heroine	Becoming well known for their work



Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) was a nurse who was sent to a military hospital in Scutari during the Crimean War. She became known as the Lady with the Lamp and was devoted to improving the environment and care in hospitals.



Mary Seacole (1805—1881) used her own money to travel to The Crimea. She rode onto the battlefield on horseback to treat wounded soldiers.



Marie Curie (1867—1934) is one of the most famous women in modern science. Her investigations into radiation helped the development of x-ray machines and the treatment of serious illness.



World History Timeline
360 million BC – Dinosaurs
240, million BC – Dinosaurs disappeared
2, million BC – Humans came into existence
2,800 BC – Stonehenge created
700 BC – Iron Age begins
1485 AD – Tudor Britain
1605 AD – Gunpowder Plot
1620 The Mayflower set sail
1666 AD – The Great Fire of London
1837 AD – Victorian Britain
1854 AD—Florence Nightingale arrives in the Crimea.
1914 – 1918 AD – WW1
1939 – 1945 WW2
1969 – Apollo 11 - First man to land on the moon
1983 – Invention of the Internet
2,000 AD – New Millennium