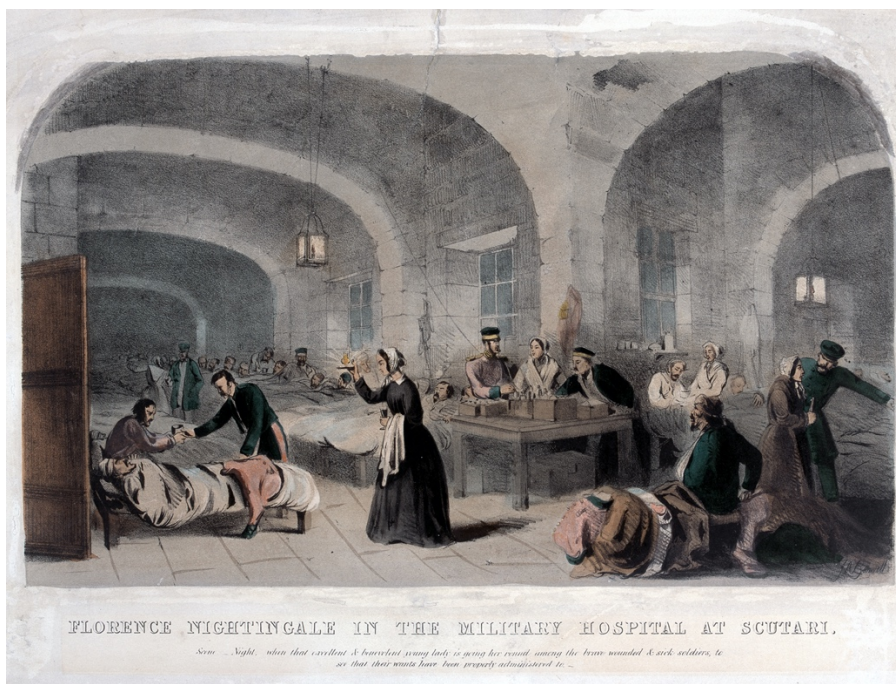


Quiz: Florence and Mary in the Crimean War

Answer Sheet



Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War, 1855

- Q1** Florence Nightingale was born in 1820. Which country did she grow up in? **England**
- Q2** Florence learned how to be a nurse in 1851. What did her family think about her doing this job? **They did not want her to be a nurse as they had lots of money**
- Q3** Mary Seacole was born in 1806. Which Caribbean island did she come from? **Jamaica**
- Q4** Mary's mum ran a hotel where she would sometimes look after sick soldiers. What did Mary learn how to make from her? **Medicine**
- Q5** In 1853 the Crimean War started. The British Army had lots of problems. When winter came, storms destroyed the ships carrying their supplies. What important things for keeping healthy did the soldiers lose? **Food, medicine, winter clothing**
- Q6** What do you think a soldier carried in this case for when he felt hungry? **Sandwich**
- Q7** Back in Britain, people read about the terrible time soldiers were having. What was the biggest problem they faced? **Disease**
- Q8** When Florence and Mary heard about soldiers in need, they decided to help. When the government asked for nurses to go to the Crimea, what happened next for Florence and Mary? **Florence was chosen by the government to go to the Crimea and lead a group of nurses; Mary was not chosen to go to the Crimea and so she went there anyway by herself**
- Q9** Although Florence and Mary both helped soldiers in the Crimea, they went to work in different places. Where did they go? **Mary set up the 'British Hotel' in Balaklava; Florence went to the Army hospital in Scutari**

- Q10** At the hospital, Florence saw many things wrong with how the soldiers were being looked after. Can you spot 3 problems which would have made the soldiers sick? **Possible answers: dirt/mess on the floor, soldiers lying on the floor/not enough beds, not enough doctors or nurses, beds crowded together, windows not all open/open wide enough**
- Q11** Florence and her nurses had to make lots of changes so that the soldiers could be taken care of properly. Can you spot 3 things which would have helped the soldiers? **Possible answers: enough beds for soldiers, more doctors and nurses, clean and tidy floor, medicine on shelves, beds spaced out, stove for warmth, windows open**
- Q12** When Florence helped the soldiers at night, she carried this object. What do you think it is? **Lantern**
- Q13** What special nickname was Florence given? **Lady with the Lamp**
- Q14** Florence would travel around the Crimea in this carriage. What else do you think this horse-drawn carriage and others like it were used as in the war? **Ambulances**
- Q15** At the 'British Hotel', soldiers could get lots of different supplies from Mary. What items did Mary sell? **Food and drink, clothes and boots, magazines and newspapers**
- Q16** What do you think was stored in these bottles to help soldiers feel better? **Medicine**
- Q17** Mary would give the soldiers medicine which she made herself. What were some of the ingredients she used? **Lavender, peppermint, ginger**
- Q18** Mary would also go out and take food, drink and medicine to the soldiers. Where would she bring these? **Onto the battlefield**
- Q19** Mary was known for being kind and caring towards the soldiers. What was the special nickname they gave her? **Mother Seacole**
- Q20** After the Crimean War ended in 1856, Florence returned to England. What did she then set up in London? **A training school for nurses**
- Q21** Mary also came back to England after the war. She had lost lots of money as she had to pay for her own supplies for the war. What did she do to try to raise money? **She wrote a book called 'The Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands'**
- Q22** Both Florence and Mary became famous in their lifetimes. Mary died in 1881 and Florence died later in 1910. What happened afterwards? **Mary was forgotten for a very long time and people didn't learn about her; Florence continued to be famous and remembered for her important work**
- Q23** Florence got lots of awards and there is a medal named after her that nurses are still given. What is Florence known for today? **Florence is known for turning nursing into a job that is seen as important, Florence is known for making the job of nursing better**
- Q24** Today, Mary has her own statue and lots of buildings named after her. What does this tell us? **Mary is now remembered for helping soldiers in the Crimean War, Mary is admired for her important and brave work in the Crimean War**