

TITLE PAGE:

EDUCATIONAL EVENT PROJECT

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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

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INTRODUCTION:

Florence Nightingale was born at Villa Colombia in Florence, Italy on 12 may 1820. She was popularly known as “The Lady with The Lamp” Her parents were William Edward Nightingale and Frances Smith. Nightingale had her elder sister and her name was Parthenope. The early education of Parthenope and Florence was placed in the hands of governesses, later their Cambridge educated father took over the responsibility himself. Nightingale loved her lessons and had a natural ability for studying. Under her father's influence Nightingale became acquainted with the classics, Aristotle the Bible, and political matters. Florence Nightingale is best remembered for her work as a nurse during the Crimean War and her contribution towards the reform of the sanitary conditions in military field hospitals. However, what is less well known about this amazing woman is her love of mathematics, especially statistics, and how this love played an important part in her life's work.

HISTORY:

In 1840, Nightingale begged her parents to let her study mathematics instead of practicing nurses, but her mother did not approve of this idea. Although William Nightingale loved mathematics and had given no chance to his daughter instead he urged her to study subjects more appropriate for a woman. After many long emotional battles, Nightingale's parents finally gave their permission and allowed her to be tutored in mathematics. Her tutor developed the theory of invariants. Nightingale was said to be most distinguished pupil. Her Lessons included learning arithmetic, geometry and algebra

and prior to Nightingale entered nursing, she spent time tutoring children in these subject.

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Nightingale's interest in mathematics extended beyond the subject matter. One of the people who also influenced Nightingale was the Belgian scientist . He had applied statistical methods to data from several fields, including moral statistics or social sciences. Nightingale developed an interest in the social issues of the time, but in 1845 her family was firmly against the suggestion of Nightingale gaining any hospital experience. Until then the only nursing that she had done was looking after sick friends and relatives. During the mid-nineteenth century nursing was not considered a suitable profession for a well-educated woman. Nurses of the time were lacking in training and they also had the reputation of being coarse, ignorant women. Due to this all situation Nightingale faced lot of challenges on her way, in spite of having those difficulties, she continued to move ahead with hope of being succeeded one day. While Nightingale was on a tour of Europe and Egypt starting in 1849, with family friends, she had the chance to study the different hospital systems. In early 1850 Nightingale began her training as a nurse at the Institute of St Vincent de Paul in Alexandria, Egypt, which was a hospital run by the Roman Catholic Church. In July 1850 Nightingale returned to Kaiserswerth, in 1851, to undertake 3 months of nursing training at the Institute for Protestant Deaconesses and from Germany she moved to a hospital in St Germaine, near Paris, run by the Sisters of Mercy. On returning to London in 1853 Nightingale took up the unpaid position as the Superintendent at the Establishment for Gentlewomen. In 1854 there was the Crimean war, with Britain, France and Turkey declaring war on Russia. During the war Nightingale was asked to become a Superintendent of the female Nursing. Florence

Nightingale contributed greatly during the war, she was able to save the life of

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thousands of wounded soldiers and fighters. There was no any hygiene and proper sanitation.

ARGUMENT:

Every one who does the good work for the people and for the community is well remembered in the history. Florence Nightingale in the same way was remembered for the deeds she did for the injured army of the war. Her social work is well remembered by the people who suffered a lot. She is well remembered in the history of mankind. Not all people are able to keep their name and fame immortal, but only strong and well dedicated people. When people are born in this tiny world, they are born free without any money, wealth and assets. Later in their life they try to accomplish and achieve some things, some are successful and some are unsuccessful. Some fulfill their desires and hopes and are happy, and those who don't are always sad in their life.

Besides all of the above, the most important in life is to help people in need and accomplish something good, which will be remembered by the society and the nation as whole. Florence Nightingale was so kind hearted lady who served the people for nothing. Despite many difficulties she was able to bring some changes in the life of people, and she felt free. Not all people neglect their family's desires, and wants, no body wants to suppress their parents hopes, no one wants to pinch parent's feelings. Despite her family interests to see her in doctorate program, she enrolled herself as a nurse and helped people in need. We have to learn many things from her life; she was really the "Lady with the Lamp". She shined in every heart of the needy people and the injured

army of the war. We have to try to make our life successful by helping those in need.

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Doing some things good for others only be achieved goodness and godliness. So why not start helping people right a way and then attain the heavenly god.

RELATIONS:

The relations that we put in this paper is the combined one from both of us. Florence Nightangle was a great hero in the history of man kind that's why we decided to chose this article in our paper that has been assigned to us. After the extensive research and study we are able to write a paper on this topic Florence Nightingale. There is the good lesson from this article, despite the hardship in life of people we need to extend our sympathy and help to those who are in need. At the beginning of the 20th century, it was asserted that Nightingale reduced the death rate from 42% to 2% either by making improvements in hygiene herself or by calling for the Sanitary Commission. The 1911 first edition of the Dictionary of National Biography made this claim, but the second edition in 2001 did not. However, death rates did not drop: they began to rise. The death count was the highest of all hospitals in the region. During her first winter at Scutari, 4,077 soldiers died there. Ten times more soldiers died from illnesses such as typhoid, Cholera and dysentery than from battle wounds. Conditions at the temporary barracks hospital were so fatal to the patients because of overcrowding and the hospital's defective sewers and lack of ventilation. A Sanitary Commission had to be sent out by the British government to Scutari in March 1855, almost six months after Florence Nightingale had arrived, and effected flushing out the sewers and improvements to ventilation. Death rates were sharply reduced. During the war she did not recognize hygiene as the predominant

cause of death, and she never claimed credit for helping to reduce the death rate.

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Nightingale continued believing the death rates were due to poor nutrition and supplies and overworking of the soldiers. It was not until after she returned to Britain and began collecting evidence before the Royal Commission on the Health of the Army that she came to believe that most of the soldiers at the hospital were killed by poor living conditions. This experience influenced her later career, when she advocated sanitary living conditions as of great importance. Indeed Florence Nightangale was a courageous lady who was able to bring change in the life of people.

PURPOSES:

The purpose of this article is to make individual aware of the life of people. It is to make everyone that once in the life we should do good deeds to people and the community, which will be remembered by all people. Help those in need is the main them of this article paper. Florence Nightangale fought with her life she Consequently, reduced deaths in the army during peacetime and turned attention to the sanitary design of hospitals. During the Crimean war Nightingale gained the tile “Lady With The Lamp”. Her Zeal, devotion and her perseverance was able to give her a life that she wanted. She went steadily and unwearyingly about her work with the courage and sympathy, due to which she had a tremendous success in her life. For Most of the remainder of her life Nightingale was bedridden due to illness contracted in the Crimea, which prevented her from continuing her work as a nurse. That illness did not stop her, campaigning to improve health standards. She published two hundreds books, reports and pamphlets. One of these publications was a book entitled Notes on Nursing. This was the first book

specifically for use in the teaching of Nurses and was translated into many languages.

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Nightingale's other published works included Notes on hospitals and notes on Nursing for laboring classes. Florence Nightingale deeply believed that her work had been her calling from God. In 1874 she became an honorary member of the American Red cross Association and in 1883 Queen Victoria awarded Nightingale the Royal Red Cross for her work. She also became the first woman to receive the Order of Merit from Edward in 1907.

CONCLUSIONS:

Nightingale died on August 13 in the year of 1910, she was ninety years old. She is buried at St Margaret's Church, East Wellow, near Embley Park. Nightingale never married, although this was not from lack of opportunity. She believed that God had decided she was one and only one women of the world. Being the lady, Nightingale did a lots of good work for the people and for the Nation. The history of Nightingale was so inspiring, we need to learn lot of know from her life and should try implementing in our life. She was the great women ,she always remain immortal in the history of mankind and in the history of world.

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