

Medicine

KEY VOCABULARY

1	Cholera	An acute, often fatal, infectious disease that is marked by vomiting, cramps, and diarrhoea.
2	Civil war	A war within a country between different groups or areas.
3	Disease	A condition that causes harm to the health.
4	Germ	Bacteria and viruses that cause diseases are called germs.
5	Infectious	Able to be given to others by infection.
6	Memorial	A ceremony, custom, building or statue to honour a dead person or past event.
7	Public health	Public Health is about helping people to stay healthy and protecting them from threats to their health.
8	Sanitary	Free from contaminants or sources of infection.
9	Scurvy	A disease caused by not having enough vitamin C in the diet.
10	Transmitted	To send or carry from one person, place, or thing to another.



KEY PERSON AND EVENTS: FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

- 1820** Born 20th May, in Florence, Italy. A year later she moved to England.
- 1851** She trained as a nurse in Germany.
- 1854** She was in charge of female nurses in hospitals, in Scutari.
- 1855** People gave money to the Nightingale fund to help train nurses.
- 1856** The Crimean war ended and Florence returned home in 1857.
- 1859** Opened The Nightingale Training School in London.
- 1883** She received the Royal Red Cross award.
- 1910** Florence Nightingale died on 13th August.



KEY PERSON AND EVENTS: MARY SEACOLE

- 1805** Born on 23rd November, in Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1821** Moved to England.
- 1836** Married Edwin Seacole. He later died in 1844.
- 1853** The Crimean war broke out.
- 1854** Mary travelled to England again, and asked to be sent as an army nurse to the Crimea, but she was refused
- 1855** With the financial help of a relative, she went to Crimea. She set up the British Hotel to sell food, supplies, and medicines to the troops.
- 1857** A benefit festival was organised to raise money for her. In the same year, her autobiography published.
- 1881** She died on 14th May.

