

Florence Nightingale's Impact on the World

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Individual Exhibit

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When my social studies teacher introduced the NHD topic Turning Points in History, my mind raced through many different subjects. Unfortunately, when my class started researching their topics, I still had no clue as to what topic I was going to choose. My social studies teacher had a multitude of books that I looked over to try and get an idea for my research topic. After looking through many different books, I came across one about diseases. My original goal was to find a disease, and then research the cure for it and how it impacted the world. As I looked through the diseases, I saw a picture of a woman that said "Florence Nightingale" and I thought it'd be interesting to learn about her and research what she did.

When I started researching my topic, I didn't know how to effectively get the information I wanted. I learned about primary and secondary sources, so I searched the internet for different accounts of the events that involved my research topic. I found a plethora of information, as well as quotes from people and pictures.

I decided to make an exhibit to present my topic. I thought about my various strengths and weaknesses, and which project would be best for me based on that knowledge. After considering all the categories, I chose to do an exhibit because I'm a tactile learner, and I'd learn more about my topic if I did a hands-on project like the exhibit.

Building my exhibit was a challenge. I used wood so I could have a stronger support for my exhibit, and then I decided to design my exhibit so that it would fold up neatly and would be easier to carry. I designed my exhibit to resemble a hospital, with a roof at the top, hanging from it a replica of Florence Nightingale's lamp. It was a difficult process, but in the end, I'm glad I did what I did, and I am proud of my exhibit. Plus, I got to learn how to use some cool power tools.

There were many things I struggled with. It was a bit of a struggle to organize everything on my exhibit, decide which information from my sources to put on my exhibit, and finding sources for my research since my event took place in the 1800s. With lots of time and dedication, I managed to overcome all of these challenges.

As the NHD theme for this year is about turning points in history, my topic, Florence Nightingale, fits perfectly. Florence Nightingale, also known as The Lady with the Lamp, conducted research and improved sanitary conditions in hospitals, which was a turning point in history.

This was a turning point because her research changed the medical community's understanding of the relationship between disease and poor sanitation, and her work inspired many women to pursue the nursing career, despite the expectations of women at the time. Her studies on disease prevention and individual health still greatly impacts us today.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Armitage, Charles. *Miss Nightingale & The Nurses In The East*. Engraving "Miss Nightingale and the Nurses in the East" by Chas. Armitage. Nurses and doctors at the bedside of a patient. 1855. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, [ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1379727/miss-nightingale-the-nurses-in-the-east](https://www.ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1379727/miss-nightingale-the-nurses-in-the-east). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This image shows Nightingale's caring personality, which was an important part of the impact she had on the world, because she cared endlessly for the soldiers. It helped me understand how dedicated she was.

Atkins, Samuel. *Letter From Samuel Atkins to Florence Nightingale*. 9 March 1887. *University of Guelph Collected Works of Florence Nightingale*, Samuel Atkins, cwf.n.uoguelph.ca/project-newsletters/.

This was a letter written to Florence by one of the soldiers she cared for at the hospital in Scutari. It shows how grateful the soldier was for Nightingale's help and how greatly she changed his life and saved it. It gave me the impression that Nightingale really did make a difference.

Black and white copy of a photograph of Florence Nightingale. 19th century, Derbyshire, United Kingdom. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, [ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1773795/black-and-white-copy-of-a-photograph-of-florence-nightingale](https://www.ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1773795/black-and-white-copy-of-a-photograph-of-florence-nightingale). Accessed 12 January 2024.

This image was of Florence Nightingale. It was the first image of her I came across during my research and as I learned more about her, I was amazed that the woman I'd seen in the picture had done all that she had. Thanks to this photograph, I now understand how people could've easily underestimated her, which made it harder for her to accomplish her goals.

London Photographic Co. Ltd. *Albert ward, St Thomas' Hospital*. A photograph of the Albert Ward at St. Thomas' Hospital. Patients and staff are included in the image. 19th century, London, United Kingdom. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, [ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1383491/albert-ward-st-thomas-hospital](https://www.ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1383491/albert-ward-st-thomas-hospital). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This image does a fantastic job of showing what it looked like in the room where Florence came around and helped her patients. There must've been dozens of beds, and not enough for the soldiers. She really must've put in a lot of work. This shows exactly why she created a turning point in history.

National Army Museum. *Paper Lantern Used by Florence Nightingale*. *National Army Museum*, collection.nam.ac.uk/detail.php?acc=1962-12-29-1. Accessed 13 April 2024.

This image is of Florence Nightingale's real lamp that she carried at night so that she could check on the wounded soldiers. This was important to my topic because it helped me envision how she must've looked to the soldiers as she walked down the halls with her lamp.

Nightingale, Florence. "The Crime of the Age." *Illustrated Times*, 36 & 37 ed., 2 February 1856, p. 1, wellcomeimages.org/indexplus/image/L0030581.html. Accessed 3 February 2024.

This was a newspaper article, from the Illustrated Times magazine, that showed an image of Florence Nightingale and below it, some information about her experiences in the hospital in Scutari and life as a nurse. This helped me to

understand more about her experience, but also more about how the public viewed her as a person.

Nightingale, Florence. *Florence Nightingale - Crimea Broadsheets*. Album with fourteen sheets of poetry commemorating Florence Nightingale and the Crimean War. 1850s. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, Florence Nightingale, [ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1436864/florence-nightingale-crimea-broadsheets](https://www.ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1436864/florence-nightingale-crimea-broadsheets). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This was a picture of a scrapbook Florence Nightingale made during her time in Crimea. It consists of a number of poems about her experiences with the wounded soldiers. This let me see the situation from Florence's perspective and made me realize that nursing wasn't just a job she had to do. It was a passion, and she very much enjoyed it. It shows how dedicated she was, which helped me fully understand why she was such a big deal.

Nightingale, Florence. *Florence Nightingale Donation Notebook*. September 1855. 1855. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, Florence Nightingale, [ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1405267/florence-nightingale-donation-notebook](https://www.ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1405267/florence-nightingale-donation-notebook). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This was a notebook used by Florence Nightingale in which she recorded distribution of gifts to soldiers, including gifts from Queen Victoria and list of deaths at Scutari. This single notebook shows that Florence Nightingale not only cared for the wounded soldiers, but also recorded their deaths so that she could remember them. She too gave them gifts. This, like some of the previously mentioned sources, revealed a lot about Florence's character and her determination to become a great nurse. This made me truly believe my thesis statement, instead of just having it be something that would get me a good grade in my social studies class.

Nightingale, Florence. *Florence Nightingale's Nurse's Account*. 1855. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, Florence Nightingale, ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1394171/florence-nightingales-nurses-account. Accessed 13 April 2024.

This was a notebook kept by Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War. It contains notes about the nurses under Florence, including details of their wages and other various notes from covering 1855 to 1856. Some nurses appear to have signed for their wages. This shows that she had already started making a difference in the lives of women.

Nightingale, Florence. *Florence Nightingale's Voice*. 1890. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, florence-nightingale.co.uk/florence-nightingales-voice-1890/. Accessed 13 April 2024.

This is a recording of Florence Nightingale from 1890, which were her only audible words, even though they are difficult to hear in the recording. Florence talks about how she hopes she made an impact on the world, even when her memory is just a name. This is proof that Florence Nightingale went to Crimea with the intent of making an impact on the soldiers there. Florence Nightingale is the greatest example of a turning point in history, and this recording just furthered my argument.

Nightingale, Florence. *Health at Home*. Edited by Bucks. County Council, Winslow, United States, Edwin J. French, 1892. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1414738/health-at-home. Accessed 13 April 2024.

This is a book report about rural health missionaries and their village. This was the first source that showed me how Florence did not only care about the soldiers in the hospital, but also the healthiness of complete strangers in their homes. She wanted to help everyone, which shows that she is a true hero. Florence

Nightingale's report titled Health at Home showed how her work was a turning point in history.

Nightingale, Florence. *Letter from Florence Nightingale to Dr. Charles Hathaway, 18 April 1864.*

18 April 1864. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, London, Florence Nightingale, [ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1379747/letter-from-florence-nightingale-to-dr-charles-hathaway-18-april-1864](https://www.florence-nightingale-museum.org.uk/collections/201880/objects/1379747/letter-from-florence-nightingale-to-dr-charles-hathaway-18-april-1864). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This letter was written in 1864, when Florence Nightingale wrote a letter to Dr. Charles Hathaway. In this letter, Florence talked about relations between the Police and the Sanitary administration in London, sanitary administration in India, London's water supply, etc. This alone shows that Florence did NOT stop after her necessary work was done. She persevered in order to make a difference. This helped me back up my original argument, that Florence Nightingale's work greatly influenced the medical community and inspired many young women to become nurses, therefore the reason I claim it to be a turning point in history.

Nightingale, Florence. *Letter from Florence Nightingale to Miss Firth, 4 December 1881.*

Florence Nightingale, 1881. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, [ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1411281/letter-from-florence-nightingale-to-miss-firth-4-december-1881](https://www.florence-nightingale-museum.org.uk/collections/201880/objects/1411281/letter-from-florence-nightingale-to-miss-firth-4-december-1881). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This here is a handwritten letter from Florence Nightingale to a so-called "Miss Firth". The purpose for writing the letter was so Florence Nightingale could recommend St. Thomas' Hospital Rules for preventing blood-poisoning by the fingers. The letter is a great example of how Florence was constantly trying to make changes for the greater good. She developed many ideas about medicine that we still use today, which, again, shows how her determination led her to become a turning point in history.

Nightingale, Florence. *Letter from Florence Nightingale to Sir John Lawrence, 26 September*

1864. 26 September 1864. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, London, Florence

Nightingale,

[ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1383496/letter-from-florence-nightingale-to-sir-john-lawrence-26-september-1864](https://www.ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1383496/letter-from-florence-nightingale-to-sir-john-lawrence-26-september-1864). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This is another handwritten letter from Florence Nightingale, addressed to Sir John Lawrence. In this letter, a few topics are brought up. Some of these being the work of the Bengal and Indian Sanitary Commissions, cleanliness of police hospitals, jails, and lunatic asylums in India. It also included nursing of workhouse infirmaries by proper nurses at Liverpool. This letter is proof that she is selfless and cares about the health of everyone. Florence Nightingale not only made a difference for our country, or England alone, but every country in the world, which is shown in this letter.

Nightingale, Florence. *Letter from Florence Nightingale to the Nurses at St Thomas' Hospital,*

May 1872. Lithographed letter from Florence Nightingale to the Nurses at St Thomas'

Hospital, May 1872. May 1872. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, London, Florence

Nightingale,

[ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1393756/letter-from-florence-nightingale-to-the-nurses-at-st-thomas-hospital-may-1872](https://www.ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1393756/letter-from-florence-nightingale-to-the-nurses-at-st-thomas-hospital-may-1872). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This source was a handwritten letter from Florence Nightingale to her fellow nurses. In the letter, Florence expresses her belief that all the nurses should continue to teach and train other women to pursue the nursing career. She claims that with more nurses, it'd be much easier to make a difference. This letter helped me realize that Florence was not seeking praise or attention, since she encouraged her nurses to give the same opportunity to other women around the

world. This is a revealing action and proved that Nightingale was truly a hero, and was not just helping others because of the attention she got.

Nightingale, Florence. *Mortality of the British Army, at Home, at Home and Abroad, and During the Russian War, as Compared with the Mortality of the Civil Population in England.*

Mortality of the British Army, at Home, at Home and Abroad, and During the Russian War, as Compared with the Mortality of the Civil Population in England, Florence

Nightingale, 1858. Illustrated with Tables and Diagrams. 1858. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, Harrison and Sons,

[ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1849677/mortality-of-the-british-army-at-home-at-home-and-abroad-and-during-the-russian-war-as-compared-wit](https://www.ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1849677/mortality-of-the-british-army-at-home-at-home-and-abroad-and-during-the-russian-war-as-compared-wit). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This was a report of the mortality of the British Army. It said it used tables and diagrams to illustrate the mortality rates. This inspired me to research tables and diagrams, which then led me to finding an incredible visual of causes of mortality before and after Florence Nightingale went to the hospital in Scutari.

Nightingale, Florence. *Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency and Hospital*

Administration of the British Army. London, Harrison & Sons LTD, 1858. *Florence Nightingale Museum*,

[ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1447505/notes-on-matters-affecting-the-health-efficiency-and-hospital-administration-of-the-british-army](https://www.ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1447505/notes-on-matters-affecting-the-health-efficiency-and-hospital-administration-of-the-british-army). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This is an image of a confidential book. It was requested that Florence write her observations and recommendations based on her experiences into a formal and confidential report. This report contains statistical diagrams, or "coxcombs" which showed how more men died from diseases that could've been prevented than from actual battle wounds. These diagrams really helped me understand how different the diagrams looked like after Florence Nightingale arrived at the hospital in Scutari.

Nightingale, Florence. *Notes on Nursing: What it is and What it is Not; Florence Nightingale;*

1860. Boston, William Carter, 1860. *Florence Nightingale Museum,*

[ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1415957/notes-on-nursing-what-it-is-and-what-it-is](https://ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1415957/notes-on-nursing-what-it-is-and-what-it-is-not)

-not. Accessed 13 April 2024.

This source was by far the most interesting one. It was a book written by Florence Nightingale about nursing. In the book, Florence offers tips and hints as to how women can become great nurses. I learned things as I read and now I have a better understanding of nursing.

Nightingale, Florence. *Rural Hygiene; Florence Nightingale; 1894; 0194.01.* London,

Spottiswoode & Co., 1894. *Florence Nightingale Museum,*

ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1414704/rural-hygiene. Accessed 13 April 2024.

This here is a book by Florence Nightingale that teaches about health in villages and towns. In this book, there are many helpful ideas about how to make your home a cleaner place to live in, as well as your community. This helped me because it shows again how Florence Nightingale wants to help everybody.

Nightingale, Florence, and William Rathbone. *Sketch of the History and Progress of District*

Nursing. London, Macmillan and Co., 1890. *Florence Nightingale Museum,*

ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1414701/sketch-of-the-history-and-progress-of-district-nursing. Accessed 13 April 2024.

This is a book by Florence Nightingale which states that the poor should have the privilege to be nursed in their own homes. This is also known as home nursing.

This is just one of the many, many contributions that I can now add to the list.

Staal, Charles, et al. "Florence Nightingale." *Wikipedia,*

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence_Nightingale#/media/File:Pledge_of_Florence_Nightingale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence_Nightingale#/media/File:Pledge_of_Florence_Nightingale_-_Wellcome_L0008728.jpg)
._Wellcome_L0008728.jpg. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This is the standard pledge that every nurse must say before they can officially become a nurse. It is most commonly known as the Nightingale Pledge. It's very interesting. The amount of respect these nurses have for Nightingale is a big indicator that she really was a turning point in history.

St. Thomas Hospital. *Black and white photograph of a group of nurses at preliminary training school (PTS)*. 1942. *Florence Nightingale Museum*, St. Thomas Hospital, [ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1374587/black-and-white-photograph-of-a-group-of-nurses-at-preliminary-training-school-pts](https://www.ehive.com/collections/201880/objects/1374587/black-and-white-photograph-of-a-group-of-nurses-at-preliminary-training-school-pts). Accessed 13 April 2024.

This is an image of a handful of nurses at a training school, St. Thomas' Hospital, which Florence Nightingale founded so that nursing could feasibly be taught. This shows that Nightingale really did want other women to have the opportunity to become nurses and make a difference in someone's life.

Annotated Bibliography

Secondary Sources:

Florence Nightingale – Biography, Facts & Nursing | HISTORY, 9 November 2009,

www.history.com/topics/womens-history/florence-nightingale-1. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This website gave me a great start on my research. It perfectly introduced Florence, and gave me a general summary of her life before I started digging into deeper research.

Arroyo, Martin. “,” , - *YouTube*, 22 September 2021,

nurseslabs.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Florence-Nightingale-19.jpg. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This is an image of Florence Nightingale and the 38 nurses before they left on their mission to Crimea. It showed me that although there were not very many nurses compared to soldiers, they still made a huge impact on the soldiers and the hospital.

Bates, Richard. “Florence Nightingale: a pioneer of hand washing and hygiene for health.” *The Conversation*, 23 March 2020,

theconversation.com/florence-nightingale-a-pioneer-of-hand-washing-and-hygiene-for-health-134270. Accessed 27 February 2024.

This source gave scattered pieces of information about Florence Nightingale. Some of the most interesting ones were about the measures she took in order to keep herself and others clean. This evidence shows how it was a turning point in history when Nightingale was sent to the hospital in Scutari to help wounded men and soldiers who'd been hurt or fallen ill in the Crimean War .

“Crimean War Ottoman Empire.” *History of the Ottoman Empire*,

www.ottomanempirehistory.com/crimean-war-ottoman-empire.html. Accessed 7 March 2024.

This source, unlike the others I've mentioned, specifically talks about the Crimean War. What it was, when it happened, why it happened, etc. I needed background knowledge of the setting Nightingale was placed in, and this website is where I found it.

Fee, Elizabeth, and Mary E. Garofalo. “Florence Nightingale and the Crimean War - PMC.”

NCBI, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2920984/. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This source gave all the details about Nightingale's war experiences, and it explains the things she did to fix the problems she stumbled upon. Every single one of those nurses tried and tried and tried to do all that they could to help. This really says a lot about how dedicated they are and how Florence Nightingale's work with them in the hospital was a major turning point in history.

“Florence Nightingale - Quotes, Education & Facts.” *Biography (Bio.)*, 3 April 2014,

www.biography.com/scientists/florence-nightingale. Accessed 27 February 2024.

This website gave some cool quotes and facts about Florence Nightingale, which helped me gain a better initial understanding of who she was as a person.

“Florence Nightingale: Saving lives with statistics.” *BBC*,

www.bbc.co.uk/teach/florence-nightingale-saving-lives-with-statistics/zjksmfr. Accessed 11 March 2024.

This source gave a chronological order in which it explains all of Florence's achievements and includes pictures to go along with the timeline. This helped me get a better visual of the order of events, which came in handy when I was organizing my exhibit.

“Florence Nightingale's story and legacy | British Red Cross.” *Red Cross*, 10 May 2023, www.redcross.org.uk/stories/health-and-social-care/health/how-florence-nightingale-influenced-the-red-cross. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This source really elaborated on what the hospital was like and Nightingale's experiences while there, which helped me better understand the environment which Nightingale was in for months. It was a filthy place and I can safely infer that it was not wonderful living in such a pigsty.

Freeman, Wilfred, and Elizabeth Herndon. “Historical Perspectives: Influences of the Past - ppt download.” *SlidePlayer*, slideplayer.com/slide/13287618/. Accessed 7 March 2024.

This source was a presentation that described historical perspectives on nursing and influences of the past. Florence was included in the slideshow, and I used some of the images shown on the slides in my project.

Gillen, Tona. “From Florence to Flourishing.” *Nursing Review*, www.nursingreview.com.au/2019/01/from-florence-to-flourishing/. Accessed 7 March 2024.

This source talks about how at first, there were so many men dying of diseases and not enough nurses to help. Later on, it introduces Florence Nightingale and how she fixed this problem and made an everlasting impact on our world. This made it really easy for me to understand the impact she had.

Gonzalo, Angelo. “Florence Nightingale: Environmental Theory and Biography.” *Nurseslabs*, 2 July 2023, nurseslabs.com/florence-nightingales-environmental-theory/#h-crimean-war. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This source explained all the awards that Nightingale received for her achievements and had quotes from Florence when she received said rewards. It shows that even though she is getting all this attention, her main focus is still to

continue to help the world in as many ways as she can, which is important to my argument.

In the Footsteps of Florence Nightingale. Florence Nightingale Museum,

www.florence-nightingale.co.uk/florence-nightingale-biography/. Accessed 12 January 2024.

This video was one of the first things I watched during my research process. It gave a summary of the life of Florence Nightingale and all that she did. This source helped me formulate my thesis for my exhibit.

Lane, Richard James, et al. "Sir Sidney and Elizabeth Herbert – Florence Nightingale Museum

London." *Florence Nightingale Museum*, 26 February 2020,

www.florence-nightingale.co.uk/sir-sidney-and-elizabeth-herbert/. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This source explained how Florence was originally sent to the hospital in Scutari to help all of the wounded soldiers and helped clarify all the things I was confused about regarding that.

"The Life of Florence Nightingale - Libraries." *UAB Libraries*,

library.uab.edu/locations/reynolds/collections/florence-nightingale/life. Accessed 27 February 2024.

This source provided lots of information about Florence's childhood, which helped me understand how hard it must've been for her to be a nurse instead of getting married, and it proves that she is a hero.

Memel, Jonathan. "Legend and Legacy - The University of Nottingham." *Florence Nightingale*,

www.florencenightingale.org/florence-nightingale-in-derbyshire/2010-exhibition/6-legend-and-legacy.aspx. Accessed 8 March 2024.

This source was my favorite because it gave a TON of interesting information about Nightingale that I found intriguing enough to include in my exhibit. It was

also my favorite because it taught me new information that I couldn't find on any other source.

“MISS NIGHTINGALE IN THE HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI.” *UAB Libraries*,

library.uab.edu/images/reynolds-finley/collections/florence-nightingale/florence-nightingale-boards-comp.pdf. Accessed 8 January 2024.

I found this source and thought it was very interesting because it had pictures of different letters that Nightingale had written during her time in the hospital. Some of the letters addressed specific health issues, and I was astonished at the fact that Nightingale cared so much about health and hygiene that she constantly wrote letters to people all over the world.

Morris, Gayle. “Florence Nightingale: Her Impact On Nursing And Colonialism.”

NurseJournal.org, nursejournal.org/articles/facts-about-florence-nightingale/. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This source really focused on Florence Nightingale's contributions and her impact on nursing and colonialism, which helped me gain more knowledge about how her studies were a turning point in history.

People With Roots. “The Tale of Florence Nightingale – The Mother of Modern Nursing.” *Word*

Press, 9 November 2017,

literaturerun.wordpress.com/2015/05/12/the-tale-of-florence-nightingale-the-mother-of-modern-nursing/. Accessed 8 March 2024.

This source focuses on the time Nightingale spent in the hospital in Scutari. It explains how things were before she arrived and all the hard work she put into it in order to make it a clean place again. It also talks about how the doctors and men did not respect the nurses, until they showed them who's boss.

Determination is what led Florence to becoming such a great turning point in history, which is a point made clear in this source.

“PubMed Central Image Viewer.” *NCBI*,

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/core/lw/2.0/html/tileshop_pmc/tileshop_pmc_inline.html?title=Click%20on%20image%20to%20zoom&p=PMC3&id=2920984_1591fig1.jpg. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This is an image of Nightingale helping all the wounded soldiers, which shows just how caring she is, and I find that rather important in historical figures.

Selanders, Louise. “Florence Nightingale | Biography & Facts.” *Britannica*, 16 February 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/Florence-Nightingale. Accessed 27 February 2024.

This source gave more interesting facts about Florence and her life before the war, which I still found astonishing. It also helped with my background knowledge of Florence and it was cool to see how she changed from before the war to after it.

Staal, Charles, et al. “Florence Nightingale.” *Wikipedia*,

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence_Nightingale#Contributions. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This source was centered around the background knowledge part of my exhibit, and it helped me understand what Florence's life was like before she left for the hospital in Scutari.

Staal, Charles, et al. “Florence Nightingale.” *Wikipedia*,

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence_Nightingale#/media/File:Nightingale-mortality.jpg.

Accessed 8 January 2024.

This source is a diagram of mortality rates, which Florence Nightingale discovered. This helped my research because it provided a deeper understanding of what she was really researching about. I wasn't just learning about Florence Nightingale during this project, but also what she had been researching.

Staal, Charles, et al. “Florence Nightingale.” *Wikipedia*,

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence_Nightingale#/media/File:Florence_Nightingale._Coloured_lithograph._Wellcome_V0006579.jpg. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This source is an image of Nightingale standing over a man, likely a soldier. The look in the man's eyes is one of gratitude, appreciation, and admiration. Knowing how that man felt about Florence made me feel the same way about this marvelous hero.

“The lady with the lamp” and her contributions to modern nursing - UT Health Science Center Library.” *UTHSCSA Libraries*, 25 February 2015, library.uthscsa.edu/2015/02/the-lady-with-the-lamp-and-her-contributions-to-modern-nursing/. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This source gave a long list of different contributions from Nightingale, and most of them were ones that were frequently mentioned, so I figured they must be important ones. This is why I included them in my exhibit. There were so many contributions, and now I can easily understand how Florence Nightingale was such an important figure in history, as well as a turning point.

Walker, E., and W. Simpson. “Florence Nightingale.” *The National Archives*, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/florence-nightingale/. Accessed 27 February 2024.

This source was cool because it gave me a bunch of different pictures to look at and had different questions about them that got me thinking about it nonstop. It inspired me to research the answers to my questions and to end up with a project that I am proud of.

Yoder, Linda, et al. “What Florence Nightingale Can Teach Us About Nursing Today.” *School of Nursing*, 13 May 2021, nursing.utexas.edu/news/what-florence-nightingale-can-teach-us-about-nursing-today. Accessed 8 January 2024.

This source was one of the more interesting ones that I've come across. Instead of explaining why Florence made such a great impact, it explained how she was

different from other women, which I found interesting and it kept me wondering about my topic.