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## **Florence Nightingale and her Rrole in Establishing Modern Nursing (1820-1910) (Historical Study)**

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### **Abstract**

This research attempts to shed light on one of the female figures, who lived in the Victorian era. She is the figure of the British nurse **Florence Nightingale**, who had a major role in caring for wounded and sick soldiers during the Crimean War (1853-1856), as well as her contributions to the establishment of modern nursing, whose influence has remained evident to this day.

**Keywords:** Florence Nightingale, Nursing, Nursing Historical Study

### **Introduction**

Nursing was considered a multifaceted profession and care in the nineteenth century, especially in the Victorian era. This profession was subjected to several complications, including: societal acceptance, discrimination between females and males, and education because most women did not complete their education at the time. Moreover, the health services were very poor. In that century, at a time when the nursing profession was described as a kind of domestic service. As the nurse was seen as a servant-, and only some nuns practiced this profession in the British churches, but the work of this profession by Florence Nightingale, that educated personality from a wealthy family, the British society's view of the profession changed dramatically.

Accordingly, I considered research and study on the subject of "**Florence Nightingale**" and her role in establishing modern nursing science (1820-1910) as a historical study". A study in her personal and professional biography, in order to identify the most prominent situations that passed through the life of that character who was not only a nurse, But she was a researcher and interested in writing books as well.

The research period began in 1820, because this year was the year in which Florence Nightingale was born, while 1910 was the end of the topic of research because this year in which Nightingale died. The researcher adopted the method of historical sequence in writing the research.

The research relied on a variety of sources, at the forefront of which was) Florence **(Nightingale a Biograph)** , written by the British writer Annie Matheson, who was a contemporary of Florence. From the information that enriched the search a lot. As well as other printed sources in Arabic and English.

### **First: Florence Nightingale Genesis**

Florence Nightingale was born on May 12, 1820, into a wealthy, well-connected British family in Florence, Italy. Her father, William Edward Nightingale, and her mother, Frances Smith, and her family consisted of two girls, her older sister, **Frances Parthenop**, named after the Greek name for Naples in Italy, she was born in 1819, and was always known as (Parthe); and Florence, which was named as the city of Florence, and was usually known as Flo). Although the name Florence was the name of a city, at that time it was called mostly on males <sup>(1)</sup>.

Nightingale's father inherited property at Lea Hurst in Derbyshire in 1815, and for his sake he brought his family back from Italy to Britain in 1821, where he built a new house on his inherited land in Lea. However, due to the cold weather in Derbyshire he bought a house in Embley, near Rumsey in Hampshire, as a winter retreat in 1825<sup>(2)</sup>.

Florence had a liberal <sup>(3)</sup>, social outlook that she inherited from both sides of her family <sup>(4)</sup>, a wealthy family that believed in the education of women, whom her father taught. One of the BBC documentaries stated "Florence and her older sister Parthenope benefited from their father's advanced ideas about women's education. They studied history, mathematics, Italian literature, classical literature, and philosophy, and from an early age showed an extraordinary ability to collect and analyze data that they" made extensive use. In her later life <sup>(5)</sup>, **Florence** was familiar with classical Greek and Latin, and the modern languages of **French**, German, and Italian <sup>(6)</sup>.

However, Florence was not always a happy child, as she did not like strangers, especially children. She was convinced at an early age that she was different from everyone else, and as a child Florence wrote many letters to her grandmother and aunts about the misery at **Empley**. Moreover, Florence and her sister **Barthe** were not always well because they were quite different in temperament and ability<sup>(7)</sup>.

## **Second: Career Life Beginnings Since 1837**

**Florence's** interest in nursing and health care began in her early youth. On February 7, 1837, **Florence** announced that she had heard the "**voice of God**". Telling her that she had a mission in life, and she was seventeen years old at the time. It took her a few years of research to determine that mission, Florence Nightingale said she heard "God's voice" calling her to care for the sick more than four times, and by 1844, she had chosen a different path from the social life and expected marriage of her parents. She decided to work in nursing, which at the time was not a "respectable profession for women".

When she told her parents what she wanted, they were not happy, because they did not want this for their daughter, especially since they are from a rich family. However, as a result of her insistence, her father gave in and supported her financially<sup>(8)</sup>.

He gave her a subsidy of five hundred pounds a year to help her in her new way of life<sup>(9)</sup>. In addition, since she was determined to pursue her true purpose. Her father allowed her to go to Germany in 1850<sup>(10)</sup>, and **Florence** did her apprenticeship at the Kaiserswerth School<sup>(11)</sup>, for two weeks, then went to work as an experiment for a short time at the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy near Paris, and there her views began to be respected<sup>(12)</sup>. In July of 1851, she returned to Germany to increase the basic experiences in nursing and stayed for about three months, and as a result, she had good experience in nursing, after completing her training in those places.

From the beginning, she believed in the necessity of developing nursing education programs and professional ethics programs, and that these programs should be in the hands of trained women, with high morals and good qualities<sup>(13)</sup>. As a result of **Florence Nightingale's** skill

and quick superiority, she was appointed as a supervisor at Harley Street Hospital<sup>(15)</sup>. In addition, in 1853, in an unpaid job<sup>(15)</sup>. However, Florence Nightingale proved her desire to help others and began to dedicate her life as a nurse working to care for patients<sup>(16)</sup>.

Until the age of thirty-three, **Florence** lived a sheltered life in the well-off Victorian home<sup>(17)</sup>. The Nightingale family had a great desire to marry off their daughters into a prominent family, and for **Florence**, she was described as an attractive and elegant woman, with a charming personality, and an overwhelming smile. For this reason, she had some suitors who wanted to take her hand. The most prominent of whom was the politician **Richard Monckton Milnes**<sup>(18)</sup>, who had been courting her and had been waiting her for nine years<sup>(19)</sup>, but she refused him justifying this by not considering her a traditional woman, and she stated that the marriage involves negligence in her work as a nurse. Later, she met **Britain's Sydney Herbert**<sup>(20)</sup>, who served as Britain's Minister of War. He and Nightingale became great friends who facilitated her nursing work for her in many locations. On her part, she became his direct advisor during his political campaigns<sup>(21)</sup>.

Thus it becomes clear that **Florence's** thought has already begun to turn more and more towards nursing. And in various ways she was quietly preparing herself to this end, but whatever the mistakes of **Florence Nightingale**, and they were in no way inhuman to the point of being flawless. Thought and work certainly cannot be counted among them, she neglected some aspects of her private life, and turned away from all the traditional housework that women were doing at the time, because she strengthened her determination to become a nurse<sup>(22)</sup>. At that time she decided to face innumerable obstacles, to devote herself, and during the winter and spring of (1849-1850) she made long tours in many places, and the most important thing that affected her was her visit to **Egypt** and **Nubia**, as well as **France**. Following her visit to **Egypt** and **Nubia** in 1849, she wrote a book in which she explained what she saw and lived through from the customs, traditions, civilization and culture that prevailed in that region for thousands of years<sup>(23)</sup>. As for her visit to **Paris**, she saw the fruits of long discipline among the nurse nuns<sup>(24)</sup>.

### **Third: The role of Florence Nightingale in the Crimea (1854-1855).**

In October 1853, the **Ottoman Empire** <sup>(25)</sup> declared war on **Russia** <sup>(26)</sup>, after a series of disputes over the holy places in **Jerusalem** and Russian demands to exercise protection over the **Orthodox subjects** of the **Ottoman state**. The **British** and **French** allies of the Ottoman Empire sought to curb Russian expansion. Most of the Crimean War took place in the Crimea in Russia <sup>(27)</sup>. However, the British forces base and hospitals were set up to care for sick and wounded soldiers mainly at Scutari (Uskudar), across the Bosphorus from Constantinople <sup>(28)</sup> (Istanbul) <sup>(29)</sup>. In response to popular anger over the ill-treatment of wounded British soldiers, Florence's friend, Secretary of War **Sidney Herbert**, wrote to **Florence** and asked her to lead a group of nurses to the British headquarters <sup>(30)</sup>. So Florence Nightingale volunteered to go to Turkey, then known as Scutari, with thirty-eight women, including eighteen Catholic, Anglican, and Roman sisters, to war <sup>(31)</sup>.

The Angel Squad, as some rightly call it, set out quietly under cover of darkness on the evening of 21st of October 1854, accompanied by a priest, a courier, and some friends of Nightingale. Nightingale's decision to volunteer was announced in The Times newspaper, on October 23 of the same year <sup>(32)</sup>. Florence and her fellow nurses took thirteen days to reach Scutari. They traveled by ship to Boulogne, then overland to Marseille, where they stopped. On the journey from Marseille, they took the mail steamer Vectis to Scutari <sup>(33)</sup>.

**Florence Nightingale**, accompanied by nurses, arrived at Scutari on the 4th of November, 1854. Conditions in the hospitals were very poor, and hundreds of soldiers were wounded in the fighting. The hospitals were very rudimentary, and the soldiers did not receive good food and medicine to help them get better. Florence saw that the wounded slept in crowded, filthy rooms without any blankets. Soldiers often arrived with diseases such as typhoid fever <sup>(34)</sup>, cholera <sup>(35)</sup>. However, more men died of these diseases than their injuries, when Florence arrived at the hospital the army doctors who worked there were unwilling to help the nurses. But soon after their arrival, a very big battle took place, **The Battle of Inkerman** <sup>(36)</sup>, when the doctors realized they needed that help from the nurses. For her part, Florence realized that if doctors were going to allow her nurses to work, they would have to do a very good

job <sup>(37)</sup>. Of the thirty-eight nurses who walked out with Miss Nightingale, twenty-four sisters, Roman and Anglican, were trained, and of the remaining fourteen, some from Florence were chosen to be primarily of those nurses, especially for critical and emergency cases <sup>(38)</sup>.

**Florence** mentioned in her memoirs how she found forbidden barracks at Scutari Hospital, where they housed ten thousand sick men, with dirt and filth all over the hospital. The sick lay in the corridors as well as in the wards. When it rained water flowed through the roof, the food was inedible, and instead of water only one pint per day; The buildings were infested with insects; The atmosphere in the hospital was foul, and as soon as the wards were visited, Florence and her fellow nurses were sick. So clean the hospital, wash the sheets, blankets, and towels, clean the hospital kitchens, and prepare better food for the patients. Most importantly, **Florence** hired military engineers to repair hospital sewers and improve the drinking water supply. By the spring of 1855. **Florence** had exhausted her physical strength from the strenuous working conditions in Crimea, but because of her efforts, the death rate in Scutari had been greatly reduced <sup>(39)</sup>.

**Florence Nightingale** headed the nursing effort at the British military hospitals at Scutari for the period (1854-1856), establishing sanitary conditions and ordering supplies, starting with clothes and bedding. It gradually overcame the military doctors, or at least enough to win their cooperation. Soon, she focused more on health management than actual nursing, but she continued to visit wards and send home messages to the wounded and sick. Her rule was to be the only woman to walk between the wards during the night. With her presence and diligent work, the death rate in the military hospital dropped from sixty percent upon arrival to a mere two percent six months later. Florence applied her education and interest in mathematics to develop statistical analysis of disease and mortality, and to invent the use of the pie chart. She fought a military bureaucracy <sup>(40)</sup> and during her stay there contracted a fever, but nevertheless rose to become the General Superintendent of the Institution of Women's Nursing at the Army Military Hospitals on March 16, 1856 <sup>(41)</sup>. By this time, **Nightingale** had a formidable reputation as a talented nurse, and had set out to work. Securing funds to purchase the supplies she needed to enable her to make drastic changes

and improvements in care, treatment, and hygiene. As well as organizing the new hospital system and training other nurses, Nightingale attends patients herself, working tirelessly and putting in long hours <sup>(42)</sup>.

Based on these developments, (**Barak L.**), the director of **Scutari** Hospital, wrote a letter on the fourteenth of November 1854. That “we had one thousand one hundred seventy-five patients and wounded in this hospital, among them one hundred and twenty patients with cholera, and six hundred and fifty seriously wounded in the other building, called the Hospital The year in which we are also responsible, when I arrived in Florence, when the battle was still underway. The casualties increased by one thousand seven hundred sixty-three wounded, four hundred and forty-two dead, ninety-six officers were wounded, and thirty-eight killed. I expected to end my days as head of a hospital, and I never expected to be a barrack lady. We only had half an hour before they started taking out the wounded. Between one and nine in the morning the mattresses were sewn up, lying down (unfortunately only on a mat on the floor), the men washed and laid to bed, all their wounds covered. “We are very fortunate with the arrival of the Angel Squad...However, in the midst of this dreadful terror (we are soaked in blood around our necks) there is good—and I can really say, like Saint Peter it is good to be here...<sup>(43)</sup>”

At the end of the Crimean War, and as a result of Florence Nightingale's determination and insistence on her work in Scutari Hospital. And then for her role in developing a profession of nursing, she was called "**The Lady with the Lamp**", because she was going out in the dark of the night to the battlefields, carrying a lamp in her hand, to search for the wounded. The treatment of this woman at the hands of the military was not in a better condition than what the war correspondents received from them <sup>(44)</sup>. It was published with this title in the Times newspaper on February 8, 1855, which says: "**She is a 'deceptive angel'** without any exaggeration in these hospitals, As her slender figure glides softly along every aisle, every poor comrade's face softens with gratitude upon seeing her. After all the medical officers had retired for the night, and silence and darkness settled over these miles of a sick prostration, she could be seen alone, with a little lamp in hand, making her solitary rounds.



The mention of patients' miles relates to contemporary reports that the wards at Scutari stretched out to four miles <sup>(45)</sup>.

#### **Fourth: Florence Nightingale's return to Britain and her role in improving health conditions (1856-1867).**

The Crimean War ended and the Peace Treaty of Paris was signed <sup>(46)</sup>, on March 30, 1856, when the last remnants of the British army were ordered to leave, the hospitals were finally closed, and **Florence Nightingale** was for the first time ready to leave a position she had so bravely and long held. But before leaving she wished to leave a memorial to the brave soldiers who had fallen, and her fellow women, who had died in that battle. And so it turns out that among the visible symbols left by the war is a gigantic white marble cross erected by Florence Nightingale on the bleak heights of **Bala Klava**, where he still opens his arms wide to every flash of golden sunlight. Each flicker reflected through the dark night of a silver moon and star, to congratulate the sailors who traveled the North Wing and pray for the heroic men and women who worked and suffered there. It is written in the Italian words, "**Lord, have mercy on us.**" **Florence** not only asked for mercy for herself but for others, that human faults could be forgiven, and her citizens were united to fulfill her honor <sup>(47)</sup>.

**Florence** returned to Britain in 1856 as a national hero. The people realized her services which led to a low death rate there, and accordingly **Queen Victoria** <sup>(48)</sup>. Sent her a silver medal with a letter of appreciation, but she was in very poor health when she returned; because she was flat without rest for two years. Her nerves were exhausted, her heart was weak, and she would faint from time to time, and in light of this the doctors advised her to take a full rest to regain her strength, but her response was "**work is a relief for me**" <sup>(49)</sup>.

One of **Florence's first** acts after her return from the Crimean War was to assist her in the establishment of the Royal Commission for Army Health in 1857. She gave evidence to the commission, and compiled her own report, which was privately published in 1858 <sup>(50)</sup>, in which she laid out the essentials of nursing and stated in it four fundamental defects in building hospitals: **First:** a large number of patients gather under one roof. **Second:** lack of space; **Third:** lack of ventilation; **Fourth:** lack of light <sup>(51)</sup>.

However, in her remarks, she wanted to reform the health service of the army and of nursing together, and stated that there was no naval or military hospital in any of the foreign stations or warehouses about which she had not been consulted, and questions concerning the health and safety of both services were constantly brought before her. She said, "I look at the Nursing Quarter as one of the neighborhoods most hopeful of raising the poor physically as well as morally. Its districts not only take care of the patient, but nurse the room, show the family and neighbors how to lend a nurse, and prominently how to nurse health and disease as well."<sup>(52)</sup>

The presence of **Florence** in Scutari made it possible for her to spread her fame in vast and distant regions. Especially in Asia such as India, Burma, and Bengal, and she had such a talent for seeing things into their distant future which enabled her to realize that there is no adjustment to the conditions of the long camp which causes sickness among the soldiers, and for Improved health conditions can reduce army deaths. In order to take her advice, Sir Henry Bartle Frere sent her <sup>(53)</sup>, several letters as early as 1863, Florence wrote "Notes on the State of Health of the Army in India", and emphasized the neglect of the health and hospital reality of the aborigines <sup>(54)</sup>. From 1867 and for the next five years, Freer exchanged about a hundred letters with Florence, mainly on health questions. In one of her letters, Florence stated that "in order for a proper health management mechanism to be put into operation for all **India**, that mechanism must be well written, with a clear indication of what must be done precisely".<sup>(55)</sup>

After **Florence** took part in advising on the state of health in India, and although she did so in London but was very ill from 1857 until the end of her life, she lived in London, and her illness was never identified, and it could have been organic or psychosomatic. Some even suspect that her illness was intentional, intended to give her privacy and time to continue with her writing. She can choose when to receive visits from people, including her family.<sup>(56)</sup>

## **Fifth: The role of Florence Nightingale in establishing the science of nursing (1860-1910).**

### **• Florence Nightingale's Role in Making Nursing an Important Profession in Society:**

**Nightingale's** difficult efforts during the Crimean War affected her career as a nursing. She pioneered the concept of nurse education, and influenced nursing education to a large extent. In 1860 in London, she opened the first training institute for nurses called Nightingale School for the Training of Nurses at St Thomas' Hospital. Nursing school training was based on two principles. First, nurses must have practical training in hospitals organized specifically for this purpose. The other is that nurses must live in an adequate home to form an ethical and disciplined life. Due to the founding of this school, Nightingale achieved the transformation of nursing from its bad past into a responsible and respectful profession for women, personally interviewing each candidate and selecting the candidate on merit.<sup>(57)</sup>

**Florence Nightingale** is the founder of the scientific and educational approach to nursing. She became known as the “**Lady with the Lamp.**” She wrote the first notes on the profession of nursing and the healthy environment, which later became the basis for the practice and scientific research of nursing (care for the environment) in it. Where these notes came under the title Notes on Nursing: What It Represents and What It Does Not Represent (1860), in which some of its nursing theories were developed, which are the foundations upon which the practice of the profession is based in various places, including intellectual frameworks and successive theories in the field of nursing. Nightingale was the first to formulate nursing theories. One of the theories that I developed is in the theory of the environment, which incorporated the process of restoring patients under nursing care to their usual health condition while receiving health care, and that theory is still in force until the present time <sup>(58)</sup>. Nightingale believed that every woman at one time or another will be a nurse in the sense that nursing is responsible for someone's health. I envisioned that health is maintained through the prevention of disease through environmental health factors. “Poorly built homes do what a hospital does to patients for health,” said Nightingale.<sup>(59)</sup>

**Florence** helped inspire the nursing system in Liverpool in 1861, which later spread widely. Elizabeth Blackwell's plan to open a medical college for women was developed in consultation with Florence Nightingale. The school opened in 1868 and lasted for thirty-one years <sup>(60)</sup>.

**Florence** attempted to influence the redesign of a new military hospital at Netley, Hampshire, but without much success. The foundation stone of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, was laid by Queen Victoria on the nineteenth of May 1856, and the work was completed in 1863 at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. It had one hundred and thirty-eight suites and beds for more than a thousand patients. From 1865 ships carrying wounded soldiers could moor near Southampton Water, and in 1901 a railway was built to bring the wounded to and from **Netley** <sup>(61)</sup>.

**Florence's** main complaint was about the lack of windows in the wards and the corridors so long that it runs in front of the hospital wards, that she thought it would become "a receptacle for the ever-contaminated effluents." However, apart from some changes to the windows little was done to counter Florence's criticism for the planned hospital. Successful use of nurses during the Crimean War led to the creation of the Royal Victoria Hospital, a training center for the new nursing service. It became the largest military hospital at the time, and was filled to capacity during World War I. The hospital was handed over to the Americans during World War II <sup>(62)</sup>.

During the American Civil War (1861-1865) <sup>(63)</sup> and the Franco-German War (1870-1871) <sup>(64)</sup>, the respective governments eagerly sought her advice. The "**Dictionary of National Biography**" asserts that "with regard to civil hospitals, home nursing, care for poor women during childbirth, and sanitation, **Florence** had an equal power over him" <sup>(65)</sup>.

• **Florence Nightingale's views on the importance of providing an appropriate environment for the patient:**

Nightingale writes in her scientific blogs about nursing that nursing is "the process of investing the patient's surrounding environment in helping him recover". And it requires the nurse to take the initiative to create an appropriate surrounding environment in order to gradually restore his health, and also indicates that external factors related to the environment surrounding the patient affect his life or condition biological or physiological, and the development of his health as well. <sup>(66)</sup>

Work if he has willpower. She was a brave woman and took the initiative to reform health and sanitation. I envisioned that health is maintained through the prevention of disease through environmental health factors. And I believed that nursing had a responsibility to promote someone's health. Florence gave an enormous amount of her time thinking about the ways and means that could be done, thus laying the foundation for public health work in the country. She has inspired nurses and hospital staff and has become an icon of compassionate healthcare. She is considered the first nursing theorist, although her writings differ in form, tone, terminology and style from those of contemporary theorists <sup>(67)</sup>.

#### • **Providing Nursing Across the Environment:**

These factors were of great importance in **Nightingale's** time, when health institutions lacked good sanitation, and health workers at the time suffered from a lack of education and training, many of whom were incompetent and unreliable in meeting patients' needs. One of the highlights of ambient nursing theory is providing a warm, quiet or noise-free environment, taking care of the patient's nutritional needs by estimating the patient's food intake. Recording meal times, and evaluating its .When she and a number of other nurses trained to care for wounded soldiers and attend to their urgent needs, at a time when infectious diseases and the rapid spread of infection were rampant in this early period in the life of the development of anti-disease drugs. The process of configuring the surroundings according to the patient's state of health or the nature of the disease is still applied today, for example in cases of patients with tetanus, who need the least amount of noise to feel calm, and a very quiet surroundings To avoid seizure-causing stimuli <sup>(68)</sup>.

#### • **Nursing process.**

It is the collection of human health and general information in health and disease to organize the provision of the nursing process in preventive, curative and rehabilitative services and the steps of the nursing process include <sup>(69)</sup>: assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, and implementation, so the nursing process is a process that follows a modified scientific

approach. The nursing process requires the working individual to be familiar with many models. Nursing-related knowledge has adopted the principle of pluralism since the seventies of the last century <sup>(70)</sup>.

- **Florence Nightingale and the Health Committee.**

In 1864 the Western Sanitary Committee wrote, in the pioneering thanks of **Florence Nightingale**. That it was the first organized attempt to alleviate the horrors of war, to prevent disease. And to save the lives of those serving in military service by taking more careful health measures and caring for the sick and wounded, on the part of A commission appointed by the British government during the Crimean War, to investigate the terrible deaths caused by the disease that attended the British army in Turkey, and to apply the necessary remedies. And that committee concluded that there was part of this wonderful work done by Florence Nightingale, with her army of nurses, in the Crimea for the care of the sick and wounded soldier, and the old men of the army in the hospitals, and to alleviate suffering and pain, there was self-sacrifice and devotion that made her name (**Flunce**) a household word, though nuns rendered charitable and similar services, and even served the wounded in the yard battle. But their actions were religious charitable deeds and not an organized health movement <sup>(71)</sup>.

- **Florence Nightingale's goals for an ideal healthy environment:**

**Nightingale** is widely considered the institution of modern nursing, and is concerned with hygiene and disinfection rules, and general health nursing in the community. “Nursing sickens living bodies and souls” <sup>(72)</sup>.

- **Florence's role in carrying out studies on the polar region.**

Besides her achievements in the field of health, **Nightingale** has been a pioneer in the visual representation of statistical graphics to be able to more easily capture <sup>(73)</sup> quantitative data from their research. I was able to master the method of a pie chart first created in 1801, but with an innovative touch to represent data more accurately. This modification is now called the polar scheme, although at that time it was known as the scheme of the Florence rose.

This feat led her to become the first woman to be invited to the Royal Statistical Society. His call arrived in 1859 <sup>(74)</sup>.

• **Florence's impact on the women's movement and the defense of women's rights.**

**Florence** wrote in *Memoirs of Women*: "I would like to say to all young ladies that they are called to any particular vocation; She also wrote that "three-quarters of the harm in women's lives results from their exclusion of themselves from the rules of training considered necessary for men" <sup>(75)</sup>. In the era of **Florence**, women did not aspire to careers or professional studies, but their goal was to marry, and to have children, and dedicate themselves to domestic activities, but the Florence family had great liberties, as well as a belief in the education of women. Although she was known for her contributions to nursing, statistics and mathematics, she empowered the women's movement in Britain. Throughout her life, she wrote more than two hundred articles, pamphlets, and books referring to the social role played by women. Throughout her life, Nightingale felt that religion should express itself in caring, service, and love for others <sup>(76)</sup>.

• **Florence Nightingale's role in nursing (research and statistics).**

In historical context, Florence Nightingale is the first (research nurse). Although in earlier days nursing was based on trial and error, Nightingale's contribution to research was reflected in the reduction of mortality among the sick and wounded in the Crimean War. Nightingale's landmark study of maternal mortality from puerperal fever is a great example of evidence-based decision-making in health care. She was methodical in her approach and was passionate about reforming health practices based on the statistics she collected. It was her passion for the profession, she pioneered the mission of graphically presenting data to persuade the scenario for civil servants to reform public laws. Nightingale's statistical reports from statisticians were not accepted in those days. With the advent of statistical thought, there was a strong reaction from many intellectuals opposing the use of statistics. Nightingale's contribution to nursing research was unique. She analyzed conditions in her workplace and systematically recorded data that helped her implement appropriate nursing intervention. On the other hand, it was more practical research which was reflected in its

tireless efforts in improving the environmental conditions which resulted in enhancing the health of clients. This evidence helped her to develop and integrate theoretical frameworks in nursing. Surprisingly, these practices resulted in the Nursing Care Standards Statement, a standard for evaluating the provision of nursing care.<sup>(77)</sup>

#### • **Nightingale's Description for the Nurse:-**

**Florence Nightingale** described the nurse in her memoirs with the following qualities. The nurse must keep away from gossip and rumors. She should not talk about her patients or their secrets; She must be faithful to her patients; Do not delay the patients when they carry out their requests, as they put their lives in their hands; To be careful observation and gentle treatment sensitive to the feelings of others <sup>(78)</sup>.

#### • **Florence Nightingale Awards**

**Florence Nightingale** was completely blind by 1901. Prince Albert awarded her the Medal of Merit in 1907, making her the first woman to be awarded this honor <sup>(79)</sup>, and the following year, in 1908, she was awarded the Liberty of the City of London medal, as Baroness Burdette Coates. After being awarded, among many other honors, the French Gold Medal and the German Cross of Merit. On May 10, 1910, she was awarded the Medal of Honor of the Norwegian Red Cross Society. But there was another distinction, a more unique one, which Queen Victoria gave by hand as a gift. The Queen was greatly impressed by all that she had done for the poor patients <sup>(80)</sup>. The International Committee of the Red Cross posthumously awarded the Nightingale Prize, the highest honor in international nursing, in 1912 <sup>(81)</sup>.

#### • **The death of Florence Nightingale.**

Florence's last visit to Embly Park, where her family and kin lived, was in the summer of 1891 at the age of seventy-one, and in 1896 the house was sold. Florence was bedridden throughout her old age, in large part due to the disease she suffered in the Crimea.<sup>(82)</sup>



At the age of ninety, she breathed her last, on the thirteenth of August 1910, leaving her inspiration to the nursing profession <sup>(83)</sup>. Nightingale died at her home in London. She left a legacy that improved standards of patient care and sanitation in hospitals. It achieved all this in a social context that limited women's opportunities and failed to realize the value of education and professions for women. Her work changed the face of the nursing profession, and she is overseen by the International Committee of the Red Cross, which awards a two-year award for outstanding nursing services in its name <sup>(84)</sup>.

Although **Florence Nightingale** died, her legacy lives on, so that two years after her death. The International Committee of the Red Cross established the Florence Nightingale Medal, which is awarded to excellent nurses every two years, and in 2010 the Florence Nightingale Museum reopened at St Thomas' Hospital in London To honor the centenary of the death of the Lady with the Lamp <sup>(85)</sup>.

She is buried in Hampshire, near her parents' home in Embly Park. She didn't want the state funeral, but she really deserved it. Huge crowds gathered in the narrow alleys and walked behind her coffin. She was carried to her grave by six sergeants of the guard. After her death many monuments and paintings were placed in London and elsewhere in memory of Florence Nightingale, "The Lady with the Lamp". People continued to remember Florence long after her death and many memorial events occurred in the following years <sup>(86)</sup>.

Quote from Florence Nightingale, "God spoke to me and called me to his service"; "The prudent and humane management of the patient is the best guarantee against infection"; "The greatest heroes are those who do their duty in the daily life of domestic affairs while the world is spinning as dubious creditors" <sup>(87)</sup>.

## **Conclusion**

Through the foregoing, we can say that the British nurse Florence Nightingale emerged as a leading and influential figure in the history of nursing during the Victorian era in Britain to this day, and that character who showed nursing in a wonderful way, and tried to change the British society's view of nursing, as she described nursing as a worthy humanitarian work

Praise is a wonderful profession for women whose purpose is to protect people's lives, keep them safe, and reduce deaths. In addition, Florence wanted to reduce the discrimination in work between women and men in hospitals.

This was evident from her role as a hospital supervisor during her presence in the Crimean War, and Florence was not only a nurse, but she was also a researcher and authored many books related to nursing through which she accurately outlined the basics of nursing practice, which have been used in the present time, and finally It can be said that Florence's hard work during that era was to promote human health care.

## Margins

- (1) Hampshire Record Office, Florence Nightingale, Archive Education Service Winchester, N.D, P.1; [https://ar.esc.wiki/wiki/Florence Nightingale](https://ar.esc.wiki/wiki/Florence_Nightingale)
- (2) Hampshire Record Office, Op. Cit., P.1.
- (3) Liberalism is an intellectual doctrine involving political and economic tendencies, which emerged in Europe in the seventeenth century, coupled with the emergence of the bourgeoisie middle class in European society. It means liberation or independence. For expansion see: Nagham Talib Abdullah, Liberalism in Modern European Thought, University of Baghdad, 2019; Abd al-Rahim bin Samayel al-Salami, Liberalism, its origins and fields, d.d., d.t.; Talal Ahmed Khalil, The Intellectual Foundations of Liberalism, A Critical Study, Journal of Political and Law Notebooks, Fifteenth Issue, 2016, p. 256. (1) [https://ar.esc.wiki/wiki/Florence\\_Nightingale](https://ar.esc.wiki/wiki/Florence_Nightingale)
- (4) (1) Ibid.
- (5) John Johnson Lewis, on Florence Nightingale. Nursing pioneer and "The Lady with the Lamp" , <https://eferrit.com>
- (6) Hampshire Record Office , Op. Cit., P.3.
- (7) <https://www.florence-nightingale.co.uk/william-nightingale-1794-1874/>
- (8) Hampshire Record Office , Op. Cit., P.7.
- (9) The National Archives Education Service, Florence Nightingale Why do we remember her? P.3.
- (10) The Kaiserswerth School is one of the oldest parts of Düsseldorf. It is located in the north of the city and next to the Rhine River. The school houses deaconesses. In the 19th century, Kaiserswerth was primarily known for its practice of deaconesses, which was founded by the local priest Theodore Flidner. Soon it was transformed from a school into a hospital to take care of the sick there. And that school succeeded in an important contribution, namely, the liberation of women. The idea of brothers - unmarried women working in a spiritual community - spread around the world in a surprisingly short time in Germany. The balcony gave a new image to nursing, social work, and education inside and outside the parish. One of the most famous students was Florence Nightingale who became one of the most important pioneers in modern nursing. For expansion see: ==Florence Nightingale,The institution of Kaiserswerth on the Rhine, for the practical training of deaconesses, under the direction of the Rev. Pastor Flidner, embracing the support and care of a hospital, infant and industrial schools, and a female penitentiary , London : printed by the

inmates of the London Ragged Colonial Training School, 1851 ;Kaiserswerth Yesterday and Today, <https://www.countryjoe.com/nightingale/history.htm>;  
<https://www.wikiwand.com/en/D%C3%BCsseldorf-Kaiserswerth>.

- (11) Hampshire Record Office , Op. Cit., P.5.
- (12) (1) <https://www.maelimi.com/11680/>
- (13) Harley Street Hospital: In 1850 doctors began to move to Harley Street because of its central location and easy access to train stations, and they invited colleagues in the profession to work with them, and perhaps the most famous on the street is Florence Nightingale, known as "The Lady of the Lamp" began Her medical career was on Harley Street at the Institute for Patient Care from 1853, after which the number of doctors, hospitals, and medical institutions on the street greatly increased., and records show that there were about twenty doctors in 1860. Then the region became a prosperous medical center. By 1900, the number of doctors increased to about eighty, and until the number reached nearly two hundred before 1914. For expansion see: Adel Abdel Rahman, "Harley Street" in central London is famous for modern medicine and plastic surgery, its history dates back to the 18th century...and its clinics treated King George VI on public speaking, Middle East Newspaper, December 3, 2013
- (14) John Johnson Lewis, *ibid.*; Florence Nightingale Biography, Theory and C
- (15) <https://ar.thpanorama.com/articles/cultura-general/florence-nightingale-biografa-teora-y-aportes.html>.
- (16) <https://www.storyboardthat.com/ar/biography>
- (17) The Victorian era: It is a historical period in Britain that lasted for about sixty-four years, and continued throughout the period (1837-1901). It is named after Queen Victoria, who ruled Britain during this period, and is the longest reign in Britain's history after Queen Elizabeth II of Britain. This era was characterized by prosperity, and the Victorian era refers to the cultural life that dates back to a later era, with an emphasis on language, high morals and behavior. For expansion see Hugh Walker, LL.D., D.Litt., *The Literature of The Victorian Era*, Cambridge : at the University Press, 1921; T Dickens, *The Victorian Age*, London, England: Dorling Kindersley. Limited, 1992, Pp. 1-10; Susana Arenas, A brief introduction into the branches of Victorian Literature, Universidad Metropolitana, November 24 th, 2015, Pp. 4-9 ; Gillian Gross and Francesca Polisenio, *The Victorian Period (1837- 1901)*, N.P, N.D; Asmaa Saad Eddin, *What is the Victorian Era*, 2017, an article published on the Al-Morsal website: <https://www.almrsal.com/post/431127>; Omnia Azmi, article on the Victorian era with references, 2021, an article published on the Maqal.com website: <https://mqaall.com/victorian-era/>
- (18) Richard Monckton Milnes (1885-1809): British politician, poet, and literary man. While at Trinity College, Cambridge (1830-1827), Milnes joined the socially and artistically progressive Apostles Club, during the period (1863-1837) he served as a member of the Parliament, and was involved in matters such as copyright and the establishment of juvenile reforms.Became known chiefly as a generous and distinguished patron of the book.He was an early supporter of the poet Algernon Charles Swinburne.He built a large library of erotic books that included the first serious collection of works by the Marquis de Sade.

Arthur Hallam, and W. M. Thackeray, *Richard Monckton Milnes*, *The Oxford Companion to English Literature*, N.D; George Richmond, *Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton*, <https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw03265/Richard-Monckton-Milnes-1st-Baron-Houghton> ; <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Richard-Monckton-Milnes>;

<https://mypoeticside.com> /poets/richard-monckton-milnes-poems;  
<https://www.countryjoe.com/nightingale/milnes.htm>;

- (19) (1) Hampshire Record Office , Op. Cit., P.5.
- (20) Sidney Herbert (1810-1861): British politician, close friend of Florence Nightingale, educated at Harrow and Oxford. He entered the House of Commons as a Conservative member in 1832, then held minor positions during the years (1834-1835) and (1841-1846), and during the period (1845-1846) and (1852-1854) he was Minister of War. He was in charge of the war office during the Crimean War. He was blamed by the Roebuck Commission of 1855 for the poor organization of the army during the Crimean War. He returned to the war office in 1859, and began an active reform program. He died in 1861.

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<https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803095931998>.

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- (21) Biography of Florence Nightingale, op. source.
- (22) (1) Annie Matheson , Florence Nightingale A Biograph, The Library Of The University Of California Los Angeles, London, Edinburgh, And New York, 1913, P.105.
- (23) (1) <https://www.maelimi.com/11680/>.
- (24) (1) Annie Matheson , Op. Cit., P.107.

- (25) The Ottoman State: The establishment of the Ottoman Empire dates back to its leader, Tughrul 1231, who acquired the title (Ghazi); As a result of his continuous conquests against the Byzantines, and after his death in 1281, his son Othman Bey took over, and to him the Ottoman Empire is attributed. See: Ali Muhammad Muhammad al-Sallabi, The Ottoman State: Factors of Advancement and Causes of Fall, Pages from Islamic History in North Africa (6), d.m, d. NS.

- (26) Russia: Named after the Russians who belong to the Slavic element, and they are a group of tribes that inhabited the lands of Central and Eastern Europe since the first century AD. sixth century AD. For expansion see: Ali = Hadi Al-Mahdawi, Ali Jalil Jassim, Tsar Ivan IV and his role in Russian politics 1533-1584, a historical study, Babylon University Journal of Human Sciences, Volume 28, Issue 2, 2020, p. 44.

- (27) The Crimean War: It is one of the most important wars fought by the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century, in which Britain and France participated on the side of the Ottoman Empire. The Crimean War began as a religious conflict between the Catholic and Orthodox clergy in Palestine, but it soon became an international issue. For an expansion see: Hamza Maglouth, the act of Al-Budairi, European diplomacy during the Crimean War 1853-1856 Historical study, unpublished doctoral thesis, Ibn Rushd College of Education, University of Baghdad, 2014; Hassan Abd Ali Al-Tai, Russia and the Crimean War 1853-1856, Journal of Human Sciences, College of Education for Human Sciences, Volume 22, Issue 4, January 2015, p. 1635; Hashem Salih Al-Tikriti, The Diplomacy of the Crimean War 1853-1856, Journal of the Arab Historian, Issue 36, Year Fourteen, General Secretariat of the Union of Arab Historians, Baghdad, 1988, pp. 103-120; Nadia Jassem Kazem Al-Shammari, Uday Muhammad Kazem, Alexander Mikhail Gorbachev (1798-1883) and his role in Russian politics, Babylon University Journal of Human Sciences, Vol. 26, No. 9, 2018, p. 436;  
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- (29) Hoda Adel, The Eastern Question and Its Obligations, ed., 2021, pp. 12-13
- (30) Candan Badem, The Ottoman Crimean War (1853-1856), Published by: Brill, 2010;  
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- (31) John Johnson Lewis, previous source.
- (32) Annie Matheson, Florence Nightingale A Biograph, The Library of The University of California Los Angeles, London, Edinburgh, And New York, 1913, P.149.
- (33) (1) The National Archives Education Service, Florence Nightingale Why do we remember her? Florence Nightingale(COPY 1/11 34), N.P, N.D, P.3.
- (34) Typhoid fever: Typhoid fever: or typhoid disease is one of the epidemic diseases in the world and is caused by a certain type of bacteria called (Salmonella typhi) by eating foods and drinks contaminated with these bacteria, as these bacteria invade the liver, spleen, lymphatic system and gallbladder. See: Ola Abayat, What is typhoid fever, April 27, 2020. <https://mawdoo3.com>.
- (35) Cholera: An acute diarrheal infectious disease caused by ingestion of food or water contaminated with the Vibrio cholerae bacterium. For an expansion see: Glossary of Cholera-Related Terms and Vaccine Programs, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA, 2016, p. 4; WHO, Cholera, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: WHO official website: <http://www.emro.who.int/ar/health-topics/cholera/index.html>.
- (36) The Battle of Inkerman: It took place on the 5th of November 1854 between the allied armies of the Ottoman Empire, Britain and France on the one hand, and the Russian Tsarist army on the other. The Allies defeated the Russians on the battlefield. For expansion see: Friedrich Engels, The Battle of Inkerman, Published by Akademie Verlag 1985, p.551.
- (37) The National Archives Education Service, Op. Cit., P.2.
- (38) Annie Matheson, Op. Cit., P.164.
- (39) Hampshire Record Office, Op. Cit., Pp.7-8.
- (40) Bureaucracy: The word comes from Peru, a German word meaning office, which was used at the beginning of the eighteenth century not to express the word office for writing only, but to express the company and workplace. And the word kratia, a word derived from the Greek kratos meaning power or authority, and the word in its totality means office power or office authority. This concept was introduced by German sociologist and military officer Max Weber. For expansion see: Maan Hamdan Ali, The Concept of Bureaucracy, Naba Magazine, Issue 80, January 14, 2006; Abdul Sattar Ibrahim Daham, Bureaucratic Organization Facing Contemporary Administrative Thought: A Theoretical Framework, Anbar University Journal for Economic and Administrative Sciences, A, and why do we find it successful in some countries and unsuccessful in others?, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, research published on June 16, 2020.  
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- (41) John Johnson Lewis, previous source.
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- (43) Annie Matheson, Florence Nightingale A Biograph, The Library Of The University of California Los Angeles, London, Edinburgh, And New York, 1913, Pp.217 -219.

- (44) <https://www.maelimi.com/11680/>.
- (45) The National Archives Education Service, Op. Cit., P.3.
- (46) The Peace Treaty in Paris: It was signed on March 30, 1856, according to which the Crimean War ended, and the signatories pledged to respect the independence and territorial sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire in the international ceremony, and stipulated that Russia ceded the southern part of Bessarabia in favor of Romania, and the neutrality of the sea The Lions, and preventing the Ottoman Empire and Russia from having more than six merchant ships whose tonnage does not exceed eight hundred tons, and other matters. For expansion see: Hashem Al-Tikriti, The Eastern Question 1774-1856, Dar Al-Hikma Press for Printing and Publishing, Baghdad, 1990, pp. 202-207.
- (47) Annie Matheson , Op. Cit., Pp. 287-288.
- (48) Queen Victoria (1816-1901): She was Queen of Great Britain and Ireland during the period (1837-1901), and Empress of India for the period (1876-1901), and she is the granddaughter of King George III, who ruled until her death. She was the daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of King George III. In 1820 her father and grandfather died, and she was raised by her German mother, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. At the age of eighteen, she assumed the reins of government after the death of her uncle, King William IV. Her reign was called the Victorian era, which witnessed a clear recovery throughout her reign. For expansion see: Jacob Sarouf, Victoria: Queen of the English and Empress of India, Al-Hindawi Foundation, 2019; Mariko Okawa "If She Was Every Inch A Queen, She Was Also Every Inch A Woman": Victoria's Queenship And Constitutional Monarchy In 19th-Century Britain, A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of PhD at the University of St Andrews , 2020; Aim´ee Stagl and G´unter Fahrnberger, Queen Victoria – Icon of the Victorian Age and Feminism, November 2016, Pp.1-9.
- (49) Asha P. Shetty , Florence Nightingale: The Queen of Nurses , Archives of Medicine and Health Sciences, Vol.4, Issue.1, 2016, P.145.
- (50) John Johnson Lewis, previous source.
- (51) Annie Matheson , Op. Cit., P.306.
- (52) Ibid., Pp.315-316.
- (53) Henry Bartle Frere (1815-1884): The British colonial official in India and in South Africa, after graduating from Haileybury East India Company College in 1834, began his long career in the Indian Civil Service. He was Chief Commissioner of Sindh for the term (1850-1859), he did much to promote economic development in the region. He served as governor for the period (1862-1867), and returned to Britain as a member of the Council of India (1867-1877). For expansion see: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Sir-Bartle-Frere-1st-Baronet>.
- (54) Annie Matheson , Op. Cit., Pp.347-354.
- (55) Ibid., P.350.
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- (57) Asha P. Shetty , Op, Cit., P.145; Hampshire Record Office , Op. Cit., P.11.
- (58) Amin Ajeel Yasser Al-Yasiri, Nursing Theory and the Surrounding Environment of (Nate Najeel), a lecture given at the College of Nursing College, Department of Nursing Specialties, University of Babylon, 2013, published on the electronic link: <http://www.uobabylon.edu.iq/uobColeges/lecture.aspx?fid=15&depid=2&lcid=3752>
- (59) Asha P. Shetty , Op, Cit., P.145.
- (60) John Johnson Lewis, previous source.
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- (66) Amin Ajil Yasser Al-Yasiri, the previous source.
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- (69) Same source.
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