

'Britain: Health and the People'

Government

- In 1852 Jenner's Smallpox vaccination became compulsory/ People could be fined if they did not have it.
- Public Health Acts were introduced in 1848 and 1875 to ensure that all towns and cities had effective public health facilities like clean water and sewerage.
- In 1948 the National Health Service (NHS) was introduced offering free health care for all, paid for from people's taxes.

Role of the Individual

- Edward Jenner developed the first vaccination technique by using Cowpox to immunise people against Smallpox.
- Louis Pasteur discovered the true cause of disease, Germ Theory in 1861. He went onto create many vaccines against deadly diseases like Cholera and TB.
- Alexander Fleming accidentally discovered the Penicillin mould in 1929, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain mass produced it as the first antibiotic in the 1940's.

Which medical factors were the most effective in the development of medicine?

Religion

- Hospitals in the Middle Ages were found in Monasteries where Monks would provide herbal medicines and prayer in order to heal the sick.
- Over 160 church hospitals were set up in the 12th/13th centuries.
- The church also set up University medical schools where students would study hand copied works of Hippocrates and Galen.

The Middle Ages and the 19th century both suffered from terrible public health, disease quickly became linked with foul smells that people believed caused disease (miasma theory)

Attempts were made to disguise bad smells by burning perfumed fires or barrels of tar.



Middle Ages



19th century

Science and Technology

- Robert Koch, Pasteur's great rival identified many human bacteria's by staining them and photographing them with his microscope.
- The Carbolic Spray Gun was developed by Joseph Lister to remove any risk of infection in operating theatres in the 1880's.
- Pasteur's Swan Neck Flask experiment kept the liquid sterile proving that it was bacteria that cause infections.

Chance

- The Renaissance surgeon, Ambrose Pare discovered that a Rose oil mixture he'd read about worked better at healing soldier's wounds after he ran out of the boiling oil that was normally used in such cases.
- Louis Pasteur accidentally discovered how vaccinations worked when his lab assistant left out a sample of chicken cholera overnight that had been weakened by bacteria in the air, the cholera didn't kill the chickens but immunised them.

'Health and the People' - How do I answer the questions?!

Q1) - *The 'How useful'* Q - Apply the C.O.L.D technique!

Content - Provide 2-3 clues that the picture source gives you about the topic area itself.

Origin - Think about WHO created the source and the reasons WHY it was created.

Limitations - Explain what the source does not include that you know is just as important!

Decision - How useful is the source? Does it tell you all you need to know or is it BIASED and leaving something out?

Q2) - *The 'significance'* Q - Remember, significance refers to IMPORTANCE!

Aim for at least x 2 clear reasons why the discovery was so important to medicine BOTH at the time of its discovery AND later on after many years have passed.

Q3) - *The 'comparison'* Q - Use the C.A.T technique!

Aim to explain what the similarities or differences between two things are by focussing on; Causes / Actions / Treatments

Q4) - *The Medical Factors* Q - Decide which of the medical factors had the greatest impact on improving medicine.

Ensure to refer to the factor stated in the question as well as at least 3 other factors in your answer.

Black Death (Middle Ages)

What did they believe caused it? - One of the main ideas at the time was the miasma theory of foul air causing the disease. This was a result of the filthy streets where waste was simply thrown out and left to rot as underground sewers did not exist at this time!

Black Death (Middle Ages)

How did they try to treat it? - Attempts were made by the King to have his government clean the streets of the filth. Rakers (street cleaners) were employed to remove the waste in the streets but medieval King's preferred to spend taxes on wars and not cleaning the streets of waste!

Black Death (Middle Ages)

What were the consequences of the disease? - The labourers who survived the Black Death were paid higher wages as they could now bargain for a better deal as there were less workers around to farm the land of the land owners!

Cholera (19th century)

What did they believe caused it? - The miasma theory was the most common idea as industrial towns had grown in size and became even filthier as a result. The government didn't believe they should pay for improvements to public health as they believed the poor only had themselves to blame for their situation.

Cholera (19th century)

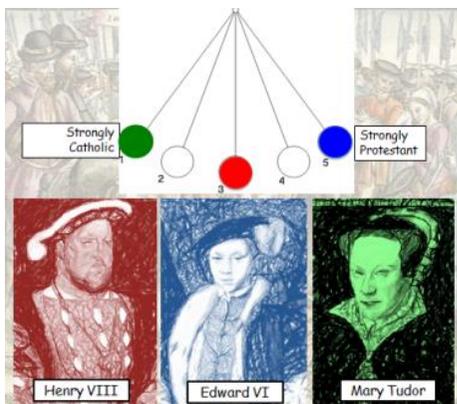
How did they try to treat it? - Dr John Snow linked Cholera to dirty drinking water so the government employed the engineer Joseph Bazalgette to build underground sewers throughout London to remove toilet waste safely without it being dumped into the river.

Cholera (19th century)

What were the consequences of the disease? - Attention was given to the working classes living in terrible conditions. The poor gained the right to vote and the government introduced Public Health Acts to force the building of sewers and the provision of clean water.

'Elizabethan England, 1568-1603'

Religious Matters



The Religious Rollercoaster!

1534 - King Henry VIII splits from the Catholic Church in order to secure a divorce from his first wife Catherine of Aragon. He creates the Church of England. This event is part of the Reformation.

1547 - Henry's son Edward becomes King. Educated as a Protestant he introduces the Book of Common Prayer which established a more Protestant approach.

1553 - Edward's older sister becomes Queen Mary I after his death. She re-introduces the Catholic faith and has over 300 Protestants burned at the stake for refusing to convert back to the Catholic faith.

1558 - Mary's sister, Elizabeth becomes Queen following her death. Educated as a Protestant she introduces a 'religious middle way' that aims to include both Protestant and Catholic ideas within the Church of England.

'Elizabethan England, 1568-1603'

Mary, Queen of Scots

The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots (1587)

Mary was executed at Fotheringhay Castle on the 8th February 1587. She was executed in private as she was a Queen. Her death was witnessed by Elizabeth's officials as Elizabeth could not bear to witness her second cousin's death. She later had the privy councillor who delivered Mary's death warrant imprisoned



A Chain Reaction - what did Mary's execution lead to?

1587 - Mary is executed under the orders of Elizabeth I following the discovery of Mary's involvement in plots to remove her from power.

1588 - Images begin to appear showing Mary as a Martyr (somebody who dies for their faith)

1588 - King Philip II of Spain is outraged at another Monarch arranging the death of a Catholic Queen. He begins preparations for a Catholic invasion of England.

1588 - The Spanish Armada sets off from Lisbon with the plan being to invade England and restore the Catholic faith.....



Mary famously wore a red dress during her execution. The colour red was the symbol of 'martyrdom' and the fact that she believed she was dying for her Catholic faith. Many Catholics from all over Europe wore red as a symbol of Mary's sacrifice. She now became a key reason for renewed attacks against Elizabeth.

Was Mary GUILTY?

1569 Northern Rebellion - Plot to replace Elizabeth with Mary by English Catholics.

1571 Ridolfi Plot - Plan to murder Elizabeth with the help of Spanish troops and replace her with Mary.

1586 Babington Plot - Another plan to murder Elizabeth and replace her with Mary. Evidence was found of Mary's signature on a letter giving her support that was being smuggled out of her prison in beer barrels.

The Elizabethan Religious Settlement (or 'Middle Way') - 1559

Protestant Ideas

- England became officially Protestant again.
- Elizabeth named herself 'Supreme Governor' of the church rather than 'Head'.
- All services were in English as was the Bible and the Prayer Book.
- Priests were allowed to marry.

Catholic Ideas

- Priests could continue to wear vestments (clothing) of the Catholic style.
- Some ornaments and decorations were allowed to remain in churches.
- Catholic services were allowed to continue in private.

Fines for non-attendance of church services were kept low.

The wording of church services was left open to interpretation to avoid conflict.

Elizabeth was determined to bring the country together.....



Catholics could worship privately and many traditions were kept.

Her religious settlement combined Catholic and Protestant beliefs.

Elizabeth's Middle Way policy changes with future threats to England's faith (and her safety!)

1580 - Edmund Campion, a Jesuit Priest arrives secretly into England to preach Catholicism and to attempt to convert people to the Catholic faith. He is arrested and executed as a traitor.

1581 - Fines for Catholics not attending Church of England services (Recusancy fines) are increased to £20 (a lot of money) This was strictly enforced.

1583 - A Puritan by the name of John Stubbs had his right hand cut off as a punishment for writing a pamphlet that criticized Elizabeth's relationship with a Catholic Prince. 200 Puritan priests were also expelled from the church the same year.

1585 - Any Catholic who became a Priest after 1559 was classed as a traitor, he and anyone protecting him risked execution. A later law also restricted Catholics from travelling more than 5 miles from their home without special permission.

Elizabethan England - How do I answer the questions?!

Q1) - the 'Interpretation' Q - Use the D.A.D.D technique: Describe what the interpretation is saying, which points of it do you Agree with?, what do you Disagree with? Are there other interpretations? Decide - how convincing is the interpretation?

Q2) - the 'importance' Q - Explain why the event you're being asked about was so important AT THE TIME and also LATER ON (short term and long term)

Q3) - the 'narrative' Q - Use the 3C's approach to explain the Causes / Consequences / Changes of an event.