

'Britain: Health and the People'

Government

- The **Public Health Act in 1875** made sure that all towns and cities had better public health by making it compulsory to provide clean water and sewers.

- In 1948 the **National Health Service (NHS)** was introduced offering free health care for all, paid for from people's taxes. **This meant that the poor as well as the rich could now afford to see a doctor.**

Role of the Individual

- **Edward Jenner** developed the first **vaccination** technique by giving people Cowpox to stop people catching a stronger version of the disease called 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. This became accepted as the actual cause of disease by everyone by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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.

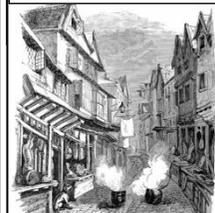
- Over **160 church hospitals** were set up in the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The Middle Ages and the 19<sup>th</sup> century both suffered from terrible public health, people believed these bad smells caused disease (miasma theory)

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



Middle Ages



19<sup>th</sup> century

Science and Technology

- **Robert Koch**, Louis Pasteur's German rival spotted many human bacteria's by **staining them** with dye and **photographing** them with his microscope.

- **Pasteur's Swan Neck Flask** experiment kept the liquid sterile by stopping dust particles entering the flask. This proved that bacteria caused disease and not the old idea of miasma.

Chance

- The Renaissance surgeon, **Ambroise Pare** discovered that a **mixture of rose oil, turpentine and egg yolk** worked better at healing soldier's wounds after he ran out of the boiling oil that was normally used to pour onto their wounds.

- **Alexander Fleming** left a dirty petri dish on his lab windowsill, a strange new bacterium had grown on it that had killed the bacteria he was growing. This was **Penicillin**, the first **antibiotic**.

'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.

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 the problem was too great!

Black Death (Middle Ages)

*What were the consequences of the disease?* - The workers 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 (19<sup>th</sup> 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.

Cholera (19<sup>th</sup> century)

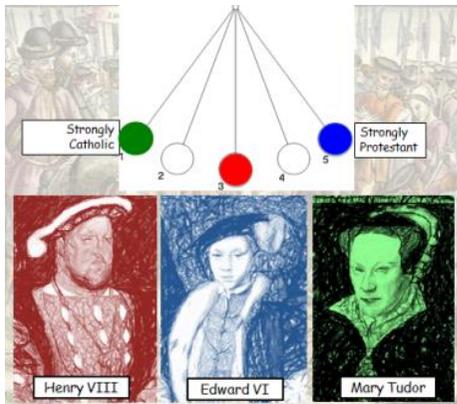
*How did they try to treat it?* - The engineer **Joseph Bazalgette** was asked by the government to build **underground sewers** throughout London to remove toilet waste safely without it being dumped into the river.

Cholera (19<sup>th</sup> century)

*What were the consequences of the disease?* - Attention was given to poor 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 clean, piped water for all.

## '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 (which allows divorce!)

1547 - Henry's son Edward becomes King. Educated as a Protestant he introduces the Book of Common Prayer which contained the prayers in English for the first time to ensure everyone could understand them.

1553 - Edward's older sister becomes Queen Mary I after his death. She re-introduces Catholicism and has over 300 Protestants burned at the stake for refusing to become Catholics again.

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.



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

1587 - Mary is executed following the discovery of Mary's involvement in plots to kill Queen Elizabeth.

1588 - Catholics begin to wear images of Mary as a Martyr (somebody who dies for their faith) Some want revenge for her execution.

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

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

## 'Elizabethan England, 1568-1603'

### Mary, Queen of Scots

### The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots (1587)

Mary was executed at Fotheringhay Castle on the 8<sup>th</sup> 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.



Mary 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 increased attacks against Elizabeth as revenge for Mary's death.

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

#### Protestant Ideas

- England is Protestant again.
- Elizabeth is the '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 clothing of the Catholic style.
- Some ornaments and decorations were allowed to remain in churches.
- Catholic church services were allowed to continue in private.

Fines for not attending church services were kept low.

The wording of church services was left open so as to not offend anyone.

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



Catholics could worship privately and many Catholic traditions remained.

Her religious settlement was a mix of 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 (extreme Catholic) Priest arrives secretly into England to preach Catholic services in private. He is arrested and executed as a traitor.

1581 - Fines for Catholics not attending Church of England services are increased to £20 (a lot of money) The government made sure these fines were paid.

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

### 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.

### 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 letter could have been a forgery