

Meden School Curriculum Planning							
<b>Subject</b>	History	<b>Year Group</b>	10/	<b>Sequence No.</b>	1	<b>Topic</b>	Britain Health and the People

Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need <b>retrieve</b> from students before they start teaching <b>new content</b> ?	What <b>specific ambitious knowledge</b> do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to <b>development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them</b> and 'do something about them!'
<p>What do we know about disease in general? What factors influence disease?</p> <p>What were Hippocrates ideas? How did Galen develop them?</p>	<p>Disease</p> <p>Hippocrates: The father of medicine</p> <p>At the time: He believed that the body was made up of the Four Humours (black bile, yellow bile, phlegm and blood). He believed that when people became ill when one of their four humours was unbalanced.</p> <p>At the time: He created the Hippocratic Oath – doctors swear to work for the patients, not just to become wealthy.</p> <p>Overtime: He encouraged observation and recording of illnesses and treatments. Could be used to help diagnose other patients in the future.</p> <p>Galen</p> <p>Galen was a Roman physician who built on Hippocrates Theory of the Four Humours and developed ideas on how to treat illness through his ideas on the Theory of the Opposites.</p> <p>Overtime: His influence reigned supreme over medicine for fifteen centuries after his death. It was not until the Renaissance that many of his theories were challenged</p>	<p>Through this knowledge gained in this topic students will learn about how the events in the past have influenced current day medicine. They will make links between historic issues and current issues society faces in terms of health. They will get a chance to debate moral issues around health and well-being that are prevalent in society. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <p>Why would a doctor still use clinical observation today?</p> <p>Why do you think doctors still take the Hippocratic oath?</p>



<p>What did Christianity believe caused illness? Whose ideas did they follow?</p>	<p>The Islamic Empire was a single state ruled by one man, known as a Caliph. Caliphs provided peace and order needed for medical progress. They were also interested in science and supported Islamic medicine. Baghdad was the capital of the Islamic Empire.</p> <p>Ibn Sina or Avicenna He wrote a million-word book on medicine 'The Canon of Medicine'. It contained all sorts of treatments for all known diseases and was used by trainee doctors in Britain as a textbook until 1600's</p> <p>Abucasis He described how to perform simple surgery. His ideas allowed doctors to operate on veins and remove cancers. He used tubes to remove fluids. He could amputate arms and legs using anaesthetics like opium and operated on eyes to remove cataracts.</p> <p>Rhazes He agreed with Hippocrates and Galen to observe patients and study diseases. He wrote over 100 books on medicine. He wrote observations on smallpox and measles and the symptoms of each.</p> <p>Bimaristans (hospitals) treated rich and poor</p>	<p>Do we have specialist hospitals in this country?</p> <p>What is it like in Baghdad now? Is it still a thriving city? What has happened there in the last 20 years ?</p> <p>Does racism in professions still exist today?</p>
<p>What were the main differences between Islamic medicine and Christian medicine?</p> <p>What would the church believe caused the black death?</p>	<p>The Black Death</p> <p>The Black Death was an endemic disease of the Medieval period. It began in Asia and rapidly spread through trade routes in Europe.</p> <p>In 1348 it arrived in Britain. At least 1.5 million people died. In Europe it killed nearly half the population.</p> <p>Bubonic: This was spread by fleas from rats. Buboos or lumps were found on a person's groin, neck and armpits. The lumps oozed pus and bled when opened, then a high fever and vomiting of blood would follow.</p>	<p>Are Bimaristans the same as hospitals today?</p> <p>Does the Black Death have any similarities to the Coronavirus pandemic?</p>

<p>How would the church treat illness?</p>	<p>Pneumonic: This was more deadly; it infected the lungs, causing fever and coughing and was spread by contact with a victim's breath or blood.</p> <p>Beliefs: • Doctors blamed it on the position of stars and planets • Bad air (miasmas) • Jews poisoned the drinking wells • God's punishment for sins</p> <p>Treatments: • Prayers were used to ask God for forgiveness. • Religious public marches were held to ask God to end the epidemic. • Candles were lit as a symbol of hope and people believed it would deter the darkness of death. • Bleeding and herbal ointments were used to treat the plague. With figs, onions and butter applied to the buboes. • Flagellants whipped themselves and begged God for mercy</p> <p>Overtime: The government panicked and passed a Law about wages and movement. Peasants could only be paid the same as wages before 1346. Also, peasants were not allowed to leave the village they belonged to</p> <p>Overtime: The reputation of the church was damaged with the Black Death. Although many good and experienced priests were killed, some Churchmen were called cowards as they fled their villages.</p> <p>Nowadays: The Church does not have the power it once had over people and does not dictate over medicine. Moreover, the peasants laid the foundations for the Trade Union movement to come.</p>	<p>What treatments were used during the Coronavirus pandemic. Were these treatments available worldwide?</p>
<p>How are the Black Death and Plague similar/different?</p>	<p>The Plague</p> <p>In 1665, it returned once more with devastating results. About 100,000 people in London alone were killed, which was a quarter of the city's population.</p> <p>It became known as the Great Plague. It also killed thousands more in the rest of the country. Although there were differences, but beliefs and treatments still stayed the same.</p> <p>There were however some differences: • There was a much more organised approach to dealing with the Plague this time • Majors and councilors issued</p>	

<p>Who do you think would oppose Vaccination in this time period?</p>	<p>orders to try to halt the disease. They paid ‘women searchers’ who would examine the sick and note those with plague symptoms • The plague victims were then ‘quarantined’ (locked up) in their houses. Watchmen stood guard to make sure that they did not leave and spread the disease • Those houses with plague victims had a red cross painted on the door with the words ‘Lord have mercy on us.’ • Homeowners were ordered to sweep the street in front of their houses to remove the poisons in the air (miasmas) • Pigs, dogs and cats were not allowed in the streets</p> <p>Edward Jenner</p> <p>One of the biggest killer diseases in the eighteenth century was smallpox. It was highly infectious virus which passed from one person to another by coughing, sneezing or touching. It killed 30% of the people who caught it.</p> <p>Doctors at the time tried to prevent it by using inoculation. This was introduced by Lady Wortley Montague from Turkey in 1721. It became big business and very profitable to many</p> <p>Inoculation involved scratching pus or scabs from a smallpox victim onto a healthy person’s skin which allowed them to build up a resistance against attacks of the full killer form of the disease. However, it was dangerous as sometimes inoculation gave people a strong (instead of mild) dose of smallpox which could kill them. Furthermore, it was really only the rich who could afford it and any inoculated person could still pass smallpox onto others.</p> <p>Jenner had heard that milkmaids who caught cowpox from cows never caught smallpox. In 1796 Jenner decided to carry out an experiment. He used a poor local boy, James Phipps, and gave him a dose of the cowpox germs from Sarah Nelmes. Six weeks later, he gave the boy some smallpox germs. ‘No disease followed.’</p> <p>He called his technique ‘vaccination’ because the Latin word ‘vaccinus’ means from a cow. Unfortunately, the Royal Society rejected his findings – probably due to him being a country doctor and he could not prove how it worked</p>	<p>Is Quarantine the right thing to do or should we have freedoms to do what we want?</p> <p>Should we have to wear masks to prevent the spread?</p> <p>Why are some people opposed to vaccination?</p> <p>Should we have a choice to get vaccinated or should it be made compulsory?</p> <p>Is it right to test vaccines on animals?</p>
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<p>Why was Jenner's discovery so important?</p> <p>What could Jenner not prove?</p>	<p>Luckily Parliament decided to give Jenner £30,000 to open a vaccination clinic.</p> <p>Opposition to Jenner: • Jenner could not explain how the vaccination worked • Many doctors were not willing to stop inoculations as it made so much money • People were against change • Jenner was not a fashionable London doctor • In London, William Woodville and George Pearson used Jenner method using contaminated needles and then suggested it didn't work!</p> <p>Pasteur</p> <p>One theory was spontaneous generation, the idea that microbes could appear as if by magic when something rotted.</p> <p>In 1857 Pasteur was asked to find out why wine went sour. He concluded that germs were harming the liquid and they did the same to milk and beer</p> <p>Pasteur then looked for ways to solve the problem. He killed the bacteria by gently heating the liquid. He used the same technique with beer and milk. He had invented a process called pasteurisation. It was a huge step forward in keeping liquids free from germs and safe to drink.</p> <p>Everything Pasteur said was correct. He had proved that germs did not come alive on their own. Germs could only be found in places they could reach. The theory of spontaneous generation was dead. In 1861 he published his germ theory.</p> <p>In 1879, Pasteur was investigating chicken cholera, a disease that was crippling the French poultry industry.</p> <p>By accident, his assistant Charles Chamberland, used an old weakened sample of the disease microbes. When the chickens were injected, they survived.</p> <p>The chickens were then injected with fresh strong germs and again survived. Pasteur and his team had shown a new way to create vaccines in the lab.</p>	
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<p>How did Pasteur and Koch help lead to the development of magic bullets?</p> <p>What was a magic bullet and why was it incredibly important?</p>	<p><b>Magic Bullets</b></p> <p>Magic bullets were the name first given to chemical drugs that killed bacteria in the body. The posh name for these drugs is sulphonamides. In 1909 Paul Ehrlich, a member of Koch’s team, reasoned that, if certain dyes could stain bacteria, perhaps certain chemicals could kill them. He discovered Salvarsan (606) which killed the bacteria causing syphilis</p> <p><b>Penicillin</b></p> <p>Penicillin is an antibiotic. ‘Antibiotic’ literally means ‘against life’ – but antibiotics only kill life that is harmful to living creatures, i.e. bacteria.</p> <p>By the 1920s, one nasty germ named staphylococcus remained undefeated by any magic bullet. It was a highly resistant form of bacteria that had over 30,000 different strains and it caused a wide range of illnesses.</p> <p>A bacteriologist named Alexander Fleming was determined to find a cure against this bacteria, having observed first-hand the ill effects on wounded soldiers during World War 1.</p> <p>Fleming was beginning to conduct experiments on the hard to kill staphylococcus germs. Whilst on holiday, he left the window of his laboratory open and left several plates of the germs on a bench.</p> <p>When he returned, he noticed that mould which was growing in one of the dishes had killed the staphylococcus germs. Upon investigation, he found the sample of the mould to be penicillin, which had been grown in a room below his.</p> <p>Fleming decided that penicillin was mistakenly a natural antiseptic and not an antibiotic. He wrote up his findings in a report and sent it to a medical journal. He gradually lost interest in his discovery.</p> <p>It was the Second World War which finally brought about the successful development of penicillin. In the 1930s two Oxford scientists, Howard Florey</p>	<p>Are we reliant on too many drugs to make use better? What could be the consequences?</p>
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<p>Who was Fleming/ and why was he important?</p>	<p>and Ernst Chain, became interested in Fleming's 1929 paper on penicillin. In 1939 they assembled a team of pathologists, chemists and biochemists, and three days after the outbreak of war Florey asked the British government for money to fund the team's research into penicillin.</p> <p>A breakthrough was made by Howard Florey and Ernst Chain in Oxford between 1938-40. They received a government grant of £25 and devised a freeze-drying technique. At first, they struggled to produce in in large amounts, and used every container they could find in their laboratory.</p> <p>Their first clinical trial was on a policeman named Albert Alexander. He had been scratched by a rose bush and had a nasty infection. When injected with penicillin, the infection began to clear up. After five days, the penicillin ran out and the patient died. However, they had proved the amazing properties of penicillin. The outbreak of World War 2 should have secured more funding, but the British Government and drug companies in Britain weren't interested.</p> <p>Their first clinical trial was on a policeman named Albert Alexander. He had been scratched by a rose bush and had a nasty infection. When injected with penicillin, the infection began to clear up. After five days, the penicillin ran out and the patient died. However, they had proved the amazing properties of penicillin. The outbreak of World War 2 should have secured more funding, but the British Government and drug companies in Britain weren't interested.</p>	<p>Should the UK government help poorer countries around the world fund the vaccines that help keep people safe?</p>
<p>Who had the greater impact? Fleming or Florey and Chain?</p> <p>How did this work develop on from Pasteur ?</p>	<p>Vaccines: In 1954 in Britain the first free vaccine was offered for diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (the triple vaccine). In the following year, free vaccines were offered for polio and in 1969 rubella (German measles). In 1980 after a global vaccination campaign, smallpox was declared eradicated so far the only human disease where this has been possible</p>	
	<p>SURGERY</p>	



<p>Why could some people not go to a doctor during this period?</p>	<p>For most people, the local wise woman or man offered traditional remedies for illness. They used a mixture of natural herbal remedies, first aid and supernatural cures. Most of their knowledge was passed down by word of mouth</p> <p>In markets or fairs there would be many people offering herbal remedies. Some would pull teeth, mend dislocated limbs or even set a fracture in splints. However many were bogus doctors who claimed they could cure you of the plague, stomach cramps and other illness. They were called quacks.</p> <p>If you had a little money you could visit the local 'barber' surgeon – they could amputate, remove tumours as well as dealing with dislocations. Some, such as Guy de Chauliac wrote a 7-volume book on surgery.</p> <p>Barber surgeons were lower class medical tradesmen. They were not trained and learned from experience. However as there was not a lot of money to be made from surgery – they also cut hair.</p>	
<p>Who work did Barber surgeons follow?</p>	<p>Cauterisation was commonly used for wounds. This was done with a heated iron to stop the flow of blood and then pouring boiling oil into the wound.</p> <p>A surgeon's tools included saws for amputation, arrow pullers, cautery irons and bloodletting knives.</p> <p>Successes: Amputating parts of the body for breast cancer, bladder stones or haemorrhoids were successful in the Middle Ages</p> <p>Trepanning involved drilling a hole in the head to remove demons in the brain (for epilepsy)</p> <p>The Renaissance is a term that describes a period of history where there was a rebirth of learning.</p> <p>Andreas Vesalius: Born in Belgium in 1514., he studied medicine in France and Italy where he ransacked cemeteries and gibbets for bones and for bodies to</p>	<p>Should all healthcare around the world be free? Or should we pay?</p>

<p>What did Galen about the body? What did he dissect?</p> <p>Why would the church be upset with Vesalius' ideas?</p> <p>What jobs do Barber surgeons do?</p>	<p>dissect to understand the anatomy of the body. He came to realise through a series of experiments and dissections that the famous doctor Galen could be wrong, when he discovered that the great man was mistaken about there being two bones in the jaw, and about how muscles were attached to the bone. He became Professor of Medicine at Padua University. He said that medical students should perform dissections for themselves, stating that:"... our true book of the human body is man himself."</p> <p>In 1543, he published 'Fabric of the Human Body' (with high-quality annotated illustrations). This allowed scholars and medics the chance to read and question Galen, never done before. He was helped by the fact that the Church was fragmenting and losing its power in Europe due to new ideas about Protestantism</p> <p>Ambroise Paré</p> <p>Paré began his career as an apprentice to his brother, a barber surgeon. In 1536, he became a surgeon in the French army, where he worked for 20 years. During this time, he developed his ideas about surgery.</p> <p>Paré changed ideas about surgery. Before Paré, wounds were treated by pouring boiling oil into them. To stop the bleeding they were cauterized, ie sealed with a red-hot iron. During one battle, supplies of cauterizing oil ran out. Instead, Paré used an ointment of egg yolk, oil of roses and turpentine which had been used in Roman times. He found that the wounds treated with this mixture healed better than those treated with boiling oil.</p> <p>He introduced the crow's beak' clamp to halt the bleeding and then used ligatures, ie silk threads to tie blood vessels Unfortunately, ligatures did not reduce the death rate. Dirty surgeons' hands and contaminated ligatures caused infections in the wounds being treated. He also began making false limbs for soldiers. The first edition of Pare's 'Collected Works' was published in 1575 and was widely read in Britain. William Clowes, surgeon to Queen Elizabeth I greatly admired Paré and adopted his techniques. He also agreed with Paré that that gunshot wounds were not poisonous.</p>	
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<p>Who else robbed graves and was similar to John Hunter?</p>	<p>However many modern medical treatments would not work today unless blood circulation was understood such as blood tests, blood transfusions or heart transplants.</p> <p>John Hunter</p> <p>He soon became skilled in precise dissection and anatomical research. His other job was to rob graves at night for his brother's school.</p> <p>He was appointed Surgeon to King George and Surgeon General to the army in 1790. Although he earned large amounts of money during his life, he used most of it for research and for his specimen collection. He died in debt and poverty in 1793.</p> <p>: Hunter set up a large practice and trained hundreds of other surgeons in his scientific approach. Many young surgeons he trained became great medical teachers and professors in the teaching hospitals in nineteenth century Britain and America. For example Edward Jenner (who discovered the vaccination for smallpox) trained with him and became a good friend.</p> <p>Hunter collected a huge collection of anatomical specimens. He preserved 3000 stuffed or dried animals, plants, fossils, diseased organs and other body parts.</p>	
<p>What allowed John Hunter to publish his books?</p>	<p>All Hunter's writings were based on his observations. His books included: 'The natural History of the teeth' (1771), 'On Venereal Disease' (1786) which was translated into several languages and was widely read and 'Blood inflammation and gunshot wounds' (which explained that these wounds were not poisoned and the area around the wound did not need to be cut out)</p> <p>Hunter was an early promoter of careful observation and the use of scientific method in surgeries. In 1785 a man was admitted to St George's hospital with a lump on his knee joint (aneurysm). The usual treatment was to amputate the leg above the throbbing tumour. His previous dissections led him to believe if the blood supply was restricted above the lump then it would encourage new</p>	



<p>Who else tested his ideas on a young boy?</p>	<p>carbolic on a young boy, Jamie Greenlees, who had been run over by a cart which had fractured his leg. The bones were sticking out through the skin of his leg. The common practice was to amputate, but Lister set the bones and used dressings soaked in carbolic acid. The dressings remained for four days; when removed Lister was impressed to see the skin was healing. He replaced the dressings using less carbolic to avoid irritation to the skin. After six weeks, he walked out of the hospital.</p>	
<p>How did Simpson and Lister help improve surgery?</p>	<p>Lister next turned his attention to the Operating Theatre. His method was to spray everything in carbolic from the surgeon's hand, wound, instruments, bandages, ligatures and dressings in an operation. In March 1867, Lister published his results. 11 patients had compound fractures none of whom died of infection. Between 1864-1870, death rates fell from 46% to 15% after Lister used his antiseptic method</p> <p>Doctors at the time still did not accept Pasteur's Germ Theory. Carbolic was very unpleasant to use as people's hands dried up and cracked and it irritated the lungs making it difficult to breathe. It also took a long time to prepare his carbolic methods. However, Lister lectured doctors about his techniques and credited Pasteur's Germ Theory. He was convinced infection was caused by microbes in the air; the cause of sepsis came from outside the body and not from spontaneous generation</p> <p>Blood loss</p> <p>Before 1901, early blood transfusions were often unsuccessful and more often than not fatal in humans.</p>	
<p>What were the main issues with surgery?</p>	<p>In 1901, Karl Landsteiner discovered the existence of different blood groups which helped doctors to work out that a transfusion only worked if the donor's blood type matched the receiver.</p> <p>WW1</p> <p>In 1895, Wilhelm Rontgen discovered x rays which could pass through black paper, wood and flesh. Within months x ray machines were introduced which</p>	

<p>Who else worked during a battlefield and made discoveries in surgery?</p> <p>What technique for surgery was used during the medieval period?</p> <p>What did people know about disease in the medieval times?</p>	<p>proved to be vital in WWI to locate shrapnel and bullets lodged deep inside the body</p> <p>During World War 1, Harold Gillies a London based army doctor developed plastic surgery for wounded soldiers. He set up a specialist unit to graft skin and treat men suffering from severe facial wounds. Queen's hospital in Kent opened in 1917 and by 1921 provided over 1000 beds for soldiers with facial wounds.</p> <p>Radiation therapy or radiotherapy was introduced by Marie Curie in 1902, who noticed the skin on their hands was being burned by the material they were using. This is used today (together with chemotherapy) to diagnose or treat cancers often reducing the need for surgery</p> <p>Transplants: In 1967 Dr Christian Barnard, a South African heart surgeon performed the first heart transplant. The patient lived for 18 days.</p> <p>Keyhole surgery and MRI scans: These have helped doctors and surgeons to develop new techniques for identifying illnesses and operating on them without having to without having to make large incisions in the skin.</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Medieval period</p> <p>Towns in general with some exceptions were dirty places.</p> <p>Open drains, overflowing cesspits, polluted drinking water were common.</p> <p>However some medieval town councils tried their best to keep the environment clean.</p> <p>Lots of problems: • Some towns had public baths called stewes where people bathed together in large wooden tubs. • No one expected local authorities to organise the removal of rubbish. • Leather tanners used dangerous chemicals</p>	<p>Are there ever any benefits to war?</p> <p>Do women in STEM get the same opportunities as men? Or is there still an issue with sexism?</p>
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<p>Why did the Black Death spread so rapidly?</p> <p>What jobs did women have in the medieval period?</p>	<p>which they then dumped into the rivers • No one expected kings or the central government to make laws about public health or raise taxes so improvements were paid for by rich individuals • Butchers left rotting meat and waste products in the streets. • Cesspits were usually built next to drinking wells and often the sewerage leaked into them • People could buy water from water sellers but it was often taken from polluted rivers. • Councillors knew that improvements would be expensive and did not want to become unpopular by increasing local taxes • Often nothing was done until there was a serious outbreak of disease in a town.</p> <p>Some solutions: • Local authorities in some towns paid for piped water supplies and sewer systems. • In the 1300s in London lead pipes brought water from the River Tyburn to conduits in the streets. • People could pay to have their cesspits emptied. • Butchers were thrown in the pillory if they sold rotten meat.</p> <p>Poor public health led to the Black Death and the Plague in the Renaissance. Many believed it was caused by Miasma (Bad air)</p> <p>Florence Nightingale</p> <p>Until Florence Nightingale came along, nurses and nursing had a terrible reputation. They were seen as drunks and untrained</p> <p>In 1854, war broke out between Britain and Russia in the Crimea. Around 100,000 British soldiers were killed or wounded but many more fell ill through typhus and other diseases.</p> <p>Reports got back to Britain about the dreadful conditions in the army hospitals. The man in charge of the army knew Florence and asked her to take control of nursing the troops at the main army hospital in Scutari</p> <p>Florence took a group of 38 nurses with her to the war zone. She was horrified at the conditions. There were no toilet facilities, no cleaning basins, soap, mops, towels or cleaning materials</p>	<p>Are there places in the world that have similar conditions to medieval England? Is this right considering we are looking at 700 years ago?</p> <p>Do we stereotype people into jobs? Women as nurses? Is this right?</p>
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<p>What was towns like in the medieval period?</p>	<p>Florence wrote home to the British Government straightaway. As well as describing the conditions, she ordered all sorts of cleaning materials. She even offered to pay for some herself.</p> <p>Within six months, she reduced the death rate in the hospital from 40% to 2%. Even the doctors must have been impressed with the increased survival rate amongst the wounded soldiers</p> <p>She raised £44,000 to set up Britain's first nurse training school at St Thomas' Hospital. She aimed to turn nursing into the respectable profession it is today by training women and taking control away from the men</p> <p>Public Health in 19<sup>th</sup> century</p> <p>Public Health, the health and well being of ordinary men, women and children, was in a poor state in the 1800's.</p> <p>Overcrowding was a big problem. Houses were built close together, cheaply and families lived in small spaces usually in a single room.</p> <p>Most houses had no bathrooms and instead shared an outside toilet, called a privy. Each privy or toilet was built above a cesspit which was collected by nightmen, who threw the waste into the rivers or on the streets</p> <p>The average age of death for a working man was about 30 years of age. In some places such as Liverpool, it was 15!</p> <p>In Manchester, one in every five children died before their first birthday and one in three died before they reached the age of five.</p> <p>The British Government was more concerned about its Empire and its wealth than helping the poor in the cities</p> <p>The British Government adopted a laissez-faire approach – it wasn't their problem.</p>	<p>Should it be the government responsibility to look after the people in the country? Or is it the responsibility of the family to provide?</p>
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<p>Did the government ever get involved in sorting issues out in the previous periods?</p>	<p>Edwin Chadwick In 1842, social reformer Edwin Chadwick produced a report on poverty and health. It showed that living conditions in towns were worse for people’s health than in the countryside. His report suggested the following things to the Government:</p>	
<p>How did Edwin Chadwick help improve public health?</p>	<p>The Government should pass laws for proper drainage and sewerage systems • All improvements should be funded by local taxes • All waste and sewerage in London should be pumped into the Thames • Disease was spread by poor sanitation and bad air (miasmas) • In 1848, six years after his report a terrible outbreak of cholera which killed 53,000 people forced the government to act</p> <p>1848 Public Health Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This set up a Central Board of Health with Chadwick as a member.</li> <li>• It allowed towns to set up their own local boards of health as long as taxpayers agreed.</li> <li>• Councils were allowed to appoint Medical Officers of Health to oversee public health.</li> <li>• Therefore the Public Health Act was ineffective.</li> </ul> <p>1875 Public Health Act • Eventually (after further outbreaks of cholera) the Government passed another Public Health Act, but this time it was compulsory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local councils forced to provide clean water, public toilets and proper drains and sewers.</li> <li>• Councils forced to appoint a Medical Officer of Health.</li> <li>• Therefore the Public Health Act was effective.</li> </ul>	
<p>What is the differences between the public health acts?</p>	<p>Dr John Snow</p> <p>John Snow had been an apprentice surgeon at 14 before becoming a fully qualified doctor as an adult. He was a strong believer in evidence-based theories and mocked other doctors who believed in miasma (which didn’t win him much support from other doctors).</p>	
<p>How did public health in towns allow diseases to spread?</p>	<p>Cholera was one of the biggest killers at this time and Snow believed it was caused by dirty water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prove this, he investigated the 700 deaths around Broad Street in Soho, London and wrote a report about his findings.</li> <li>• Using a colour coded map to plot all the deaths, he concluded that all the victims used the same water pump. He made sure the authorities removed the pump handle and the cholera outbreak stopped.</li> <li>• Snow’s work received little</li> </ul>	<p>Why does Cholera still exist in the world when we have known about it for so long? Is this right?</p>

<p>What year was germ theory?</p> <p>Why did Chadwick actually lead to disease spreading more?</p> <p>How did Bazalgette's sewers help London?</p>	<p>attention at first, especially as he could not prove that water carried the cholera germ. • Most people still believed in the miasma theory of disease and he had to wait until Pasteur's Germ Theory to get the recognition he deserved</p> <p>Joseph Bazalgette</p> <p>In the summer of 1858, a heatwave caused the filthy river Thames to smell worse than ever. The smell was so bad, politicians had to meet in Oxford instead of the Houses of Parliament. Known as the 'Great Stink', this was the final straw for the Government and work began on the London sewage system. MP's called on the engineering genius of Joseph Bazalgette to help them who had spent his early career in the railway industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The beauty of Bazalgette's design was that it used the gravity and the slope of the London basin to get the sewers to flow downstream to the sea.</li> <li>• At Crossness he built a pumping station where pumps, the largest ever made at the time, pumped the sewage up to the level of the Thames; at high tide it was released into the river and the river did the rest, taking it out to sea.</li> <li>• Bazalgette was given £3 million (£1 billion today) in 1858 and told to start immediately.</li> <li>• Using 318 million bricks, he built 83 miles of main sewers, 1100 miles of connecting sewers for each street, removing 420 million gallons of sewage a day.</li> <li>• They took 10 years to build and he doubled the capacity of the sewers to cope with a growth in the population. (Genius!)</li> </ul> <p>In 1899, a large-scale recruitment drive took place to find men for the army to fight in the Boer war in South Africa, at that time part of the British Empire.</p> <p>Army chiefs were shocked by the fact that 40 out of every 100 young men who volunteered to fight were unfit to be soldiers – and the entry standards weren't very high!</p> <p>The Government of the day realized that reforms were needed to make Britain fitter and healthier to fight wars abroad and to keep the British Empire intact</p> <p>Charles Booth</p>	<p>What current issues face our sewer systems? Are they fit for purpose? Fatbergs</p>
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<p>How did Booth and Rowntree influence the liberal reforms?</p> <p>What attitude did the liberal reforms end?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1886 Charles Booth had produced a report called, Life and Labour of the People in London.</li> <li>• Charles Booth's survey of London was the most ambitious social survey ever conducted. Starting in 1886, it took Booth 17 years to visit every one of its tens of thousands of streets.</li> <li>• He produced a series of stunning social maps, which colour-coded each of London's streets according to the class of its residents - from yellow for the Servant Keepers, all the way down to black, for Vicious and Semi-Criminal.</li> <li>• He came to the conclusion that 30 per cent of people in London lived in poverty</li> </ul> <p>Seebohm Rowntree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seebohm Rowntree was a member of the wealthy Rowntree's sweets family.</li> <li>• Rowntree conducted research in York between 1899 and 1901. His report was called Poverty, A Study of Town Life.</li> <li>• He reached the conclusion that 30 per cent of people in York lived in poverty and that they needed to earn 21 shillings per week to stay out of poverty. If they earned less than this, they were living below the 'Poverty Line'.</li> <li>• He claimed that people could not help being poor and that large families helped to cause poverty.</li> </ul> <p>The liberal reforms</p> <p>The scale of the problem – life expectancy was 45. The richest 10% also owned 92% of the country's wealth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing information about poverty from charities, civil servants and local authorities</li> <li>• National efficiency: A healthy army was needed. For the Boer War, 40% of volunteers failed medical inspection</li> <li>• National efficiency: An effective workforce was needed– Britain's position as the world's leading industrial power was being challenged by Germany and the USA.</li> <li>• Brilliant individuals like David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill</li> <li>• Pressure from social reformers like Booth and Rowntree</li> <li>• New Liberalism described a new attitude that recognised that being poor was not always the fault of the poor. The Government had to do something.</li> </ul> <p>Free School Meals, 1906</p>	<p>What do we class as poverty in England today? Does poverty differ around the world or is it all on one scale?</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local councils were given powers to give free meals to children from poor families. • By 1914, over 150,000 children were having a daily free meal, every day. • In 1914, the Government made it compulsory for authorities to provide these meals.</li> </ul> <p>School Medical Inspections, 1907</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doctors and nurses went into schools to provide free compulsory medical checks for children. • They could recommend any treatment that was necessary. • Any treatment required by the children had to be paid for by the parents (until 1912)</li> </ul> <p>Old Age Pensions, 1908</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weekly pensions were provided by the Government for the elderly and became very popular. • 5s per week to single people over 70, 7s 6d to married couples. • Full amounts were only paid to those who earned less than £21 per year. • by the children had to be paid for by the parents (until 1912).</li> </ul> <p>Children’s Act, 1908</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children were now protected by law against cruelty from their parents. Children’s homes to be registered and inspected. Children under 14 who committed crimes were now not to be sent to adult prisons. • Criminal children were to be sent to borstals, specially built to cope with young offenders • Children under 14 not to be allowed into pubs and cigarettes or alcohol not to be sold to children under 16</li> </ul> <p>Labour Exchanges Act, 1909</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These Job centres meant that the unemployed could go to an exchange to look for a job • By 1913 there were 430 job centres (exchanges) in Britain</li> </ul> <p>National Insurance Act, 1911</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All workers had to join and paid 4d for insurance stamps which they stuck on a special card. • Employers gave 3d per worker in the scheme. The Government gave 2d for each worker in the scheme. • If a worker in the</li> </ul>	<p>What reforms do you think could be created to help create a better modern Britain?</p>
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<p>What were the liberal reforms and how did they help Britain?</p> <p>What people used to provide fake treatments that weren't tested?</p> <p>What do we know about the NHS? What services does it provide?</p> <p>How has medicine changed from the medieval period to the 21<sup>st</sup> century?</p>	<p>scheme fell ill, they got sick pay of 10s per week for 13 weeks, then 5s per week for a further 13 week in the year. • Workers in the scheme could have free medical care</p> <p>PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY</p> <p>Since 1900 big pharmaceutical companies have grown such as Boots, Welcome and Beechams. Their success has been built on providing 'all cure' pills such as aspirin (painkiller / fever) and paracetamol. In fact, the ingredients of aspirin come from Willow bark which the Ancient Egyptians used</p> <p>However, the industry has faced sever problems. In the 1950s the drug thalidomide was released without thorough testing. It was used as a sleeping pill and women with morning sickness, but it had severe side effects as children born had under developed limbs. Rare diseases also go unresearched as common diseases will make the companies a lot of money.</p> <p>The NHS</p> <p>In 1942, William Beveridge produced a report, called 'The Beveridge Report'. He said that people had a right to be free of the five giants that ruined lives: Disease, want (need), ignorance, Idleness and squalor (poor living conditions).</p> <p>The new Labour Government led by Clement Atlee kept its promise to introduce many of Beveridge's ideas.: 1. The National Health Service was set up in 1948 to provide health care for everyone. This made all medical treatment – doctors, hospitals, ambulances, dentists and opticians free to all who wanted it. 2. A weekly family allowance payment was introduced to help with childcare costs 3. The school leaving age was raised to 15 to give a greater chance of a decent education and more free university places were created! 4. The Government also continued its slum clearance programme as large areas of poor-quality housing were pulled down and new homes were built. Twelve new towns were created and by 1948, 280,000 council homes were being built each year.</p>	<p>Should companies be held accountable if they cut corners? How should they be held accountable?</p> <p>Is free health care sustainable or should the NHS think about introducing an insurance based scheme.</p> <p>Should people be happy to pay more taxes to fund the NHS?</p>
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	<p>Popularity: Once the NHS was introduced, it did prove to be popular with most people. 95% of all of the medical profession joined the NHS. In fact, the NHS proved to be too popular as it quickly found that its resources were being used up. From its earliest days, the NHS seemed to be short of money. Annual sums put aside for treatment such as dental surgery and glasses were quickly used up. The £2 million put aside to pay for free spectacles over the first nine months of the NHS went in six weeks. The government had estimated that the NHS would cost £140 million a year by 1950. In fact, by 1950 the NHS was costing £358 million. In 2015 by contrast, the bill was £116 billion.</p> <p>Impact: The NHS is rarely out of the news mainly due to its problems: • Waiting lists seem to be getting longer, doctors and nurses are over-worked and they are always crisis points in the colder weather. • The main problem is money – people are living longer and modern drugs are more expensive. • However, the health of the nation has improved significantly. Life expectancy for men has risen from 64 to 79 and for women, 66 to 83 since 1948, although this is affected by your wealth • The quest to improve the nations health goes unabated with healthy eating campaigns, the sugar tax and of course banning smoking from public places</p> <p>Coronavirus</p>	
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