

HISTORY

Year 9 Workbook

Summer Term 1

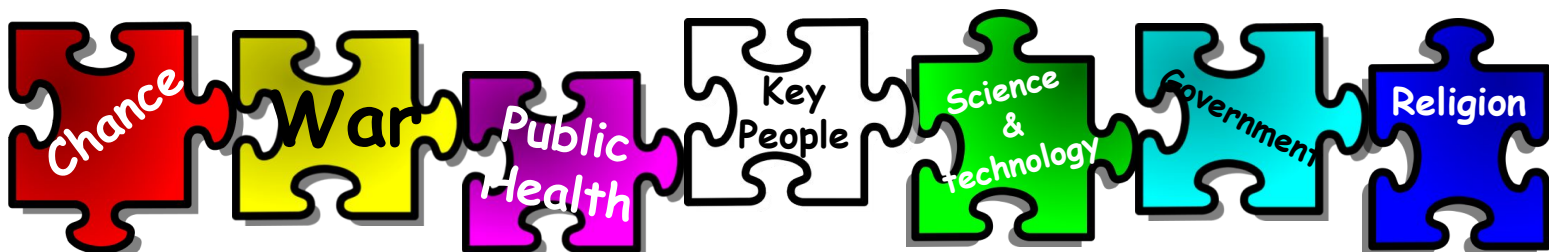
Britain Health and the People

Modern Medicine

You can complete work in this booklet, in your exercise book or into the electronic version in your Google classroom.

Any questions please email

history@unity.fcat.org.uk



Instructions - each week there are four tasks. One based on textbook pages and Seneca (if you can access it) with new content. One revision based activity. One exam question and a quick quiz. Tick them off as you have completed them. Make a note of anything you have found difficult and if possible let your teacher know by email to history@unity.fcat.org.uk

Date	New content	Revision task	Exam question	Quick quiz	Follow up with teacher
20/4/20					
27/4/20					
4/5/20					
11/5/20	END OF UNIT Revision FROM PAGE 18				
18/5/20					

Part four: Modern medicine			
Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, its discovery by Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance; alternative treatments.			
The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery.			
Modern public health: the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms; the impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.			



QUICK QUIZZES

Do these from
memory and then
check your answers.
No cheating!



Date	New content	Answers
20/4/20	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who were the two social reformers who wrote reports on poverty?2. In what year were free school meals introduced?3. Who was the father of medicine?4. When was penicillin discovered?5. In what year was the Great Stink?	
27/4/20	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who wrote the report that led to the National Health Service?2. How old did you have to be to get an old age pension in 1908?3. Who discovered that the heart was a pump?4. When was the Great Plague?5. Who was Louis Pasteur's rival?	
4/5/20	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name a medieval surgeon2. Which Islamic doctor wrote a book listing the medical properties of 760 different drugs?3. Galen encourage the use of _____ in medical treatments.4. Name three chemicals used as anaesthetics.5. Who developed plastic surgery in WW1?	
11/5/20 Do it yourself write 5 questions of your own.		
18/5/20 Do it yourself write 5 questions of your own.		

The Liberal Reforms

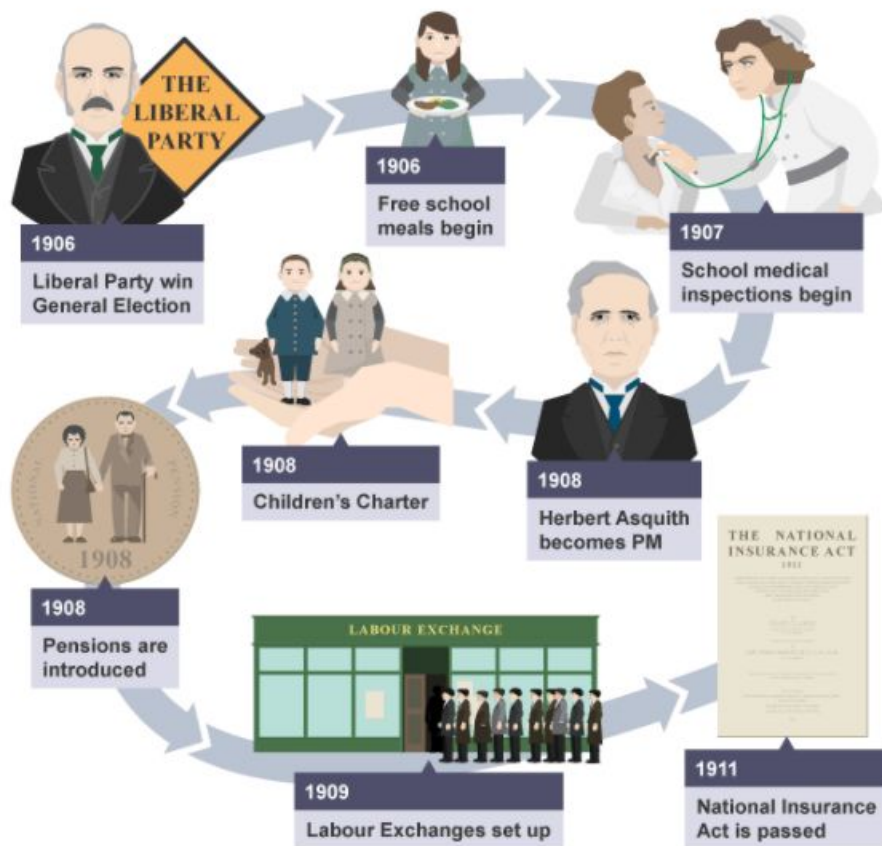
20/4/20

LO - to investigate the Liberal reforms and judge their impact.

Activity 1 - read pages 76 - 79 and/or use the hyperlink below. Add details about the Liberal Reforms to this diagram.

Liberal reforms 1906-1914

The key events during the British liberal reforms.



Useful website with information

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zdhk7ty/revision/1>

Why did the government try to improve the nation's health after 1900?

12.1A

Before the two world wars, the British fought a war in southern Africa called the Boer War [1899–1902]. However, at the time around 40 per cent of the men who volunteered to fight were too unhealthy to be soldiers. In some big cities, 90 per cent of men weren't fit enough! This worried not only army leaders but also the British government too. But within five years of the end of the Boer War, the government had begun to introduce reforms aimed at getting Britain fitter and healthier – including free school meals for Britain's poorest children, school medical inspections, and a National Insurance Act which gave people the right to free medical treatment. So how exactly did the Boer War lead to free school meals? And what impact did the changes have on Britain's citizens?

The Boer War

In 1899, a large-scale army recruitment campaign took place to find men to fight in the Boer War. But army chiefs were alarmed by the fact that 40 out of every 100 young men who volunteered were unfit to be soldiers – and the army didn't have particularly high entry standards either! The government was also shocked, so it set up a special committee to enquire into the 'Physical Deterioration of the People'. In 1904, the committee released its report. Among the many conclusions was the acknowledgement that many men were failing to get into the army because they led such unhealthy lives.

Fact

In the Boer War, the British and the Boers (descendants of Dutch settlers in Africa) competed for control of land in southern Africa.

The reports of Booth and Rowntree

Around the same time, several special investigations into the lives of the poor started to make headlines. For example, reports by Charles Booth, called *Life and Labour of the People in London*, found that around 30 per cent of Londoners were so poor that they didn't have enough

Objectives

- Explore how and why public health was improved after 1900.
- Outline the Liberal social reforms of 1906 onwards in relation to poverty and housing in Britain.
- Assess the importance of Booth, Rowntree and the Boer War.

money to eat properly, despite having full-time jobs. He demonstrated that there was a link between poverty and a high death rate.

In York, Seebohm Rowntree's *Poverty: A Study of Town Life* [1901] found that 28 per cent of the population did not have the minimum amount of money to live on at some time of their life. This fuelled fears that the unhealthy state of Britain's workers could lead to the decline of the country as a great industrial power. Germany, for example, which had a good system of state welfare for workers, was beginning to produce as much coal, iron and steel as Britain.

These reports, and the Boer War itself, highlighted the fact that poverty and poor health had become one

SOURCE A An extract from Rowntree's *Poverty: A Study of Town Life* (1901):

These children presented a pathetic sight; all bore some mark of the hard conditions against which they were struggling. Puffy and feeble bodies, dirty and often sadly insufficient clothing, sore eyes, in many cases acutely inflamed through continued want of attention, filthy heads, cases of hip disease, swollen glands – all these and other signs told a tale of neglect.

of the big issues of the time. They came at a time when more people were beginning to feel that one of the key responsibilities of any government was to look after people who can't look after themselves. Some politicians, including many from the Liberal Party including Winston Churchill and David Lloyd George, believed that direct action from the government was the way to improve the public health, welfare and productivity of the nation. They were also worried about the popularity of the Labour Party, which had been founded in 1900, so they wanted measures that would appeal to working people and stop them voting for Labour. In 1906, the Liberal Party won the general election, and set to work.

The Liberal social reforms

School meals

In 1906, the School Meals Act allowed local councils to provide school meals, with poor children getting a free meal. By 1914, over 158,000 children were having a free school meal every day. However, lack of food was only part of the problem.

THIS WEEK'S MENU

Monday: Tomato soup – Currant roly-poly pudding

Tuesday: Meat pudding – Rice pudding

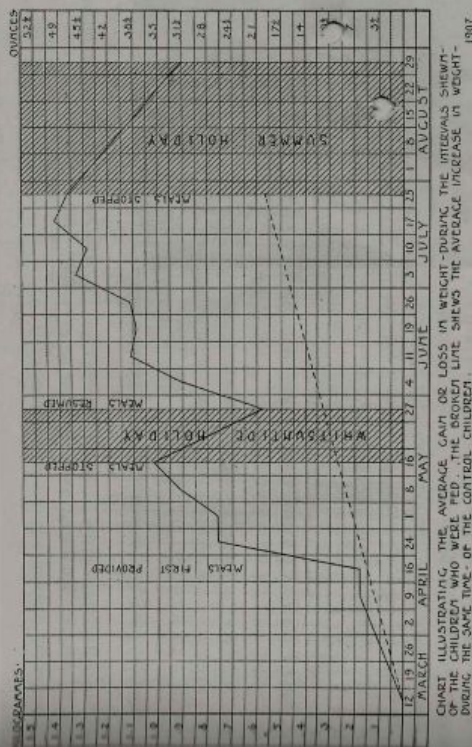
Wednesday: Yorkshire pudding, gravy, peas – Rice pudding and sultanas

Thursday: Vegetable soup – Currant pastry or fruit tart

Friday: Stewed fish, parsley sauce, peas, mashed potato – Blenheim

A B Bradford was the first city to offer free school meals. They were introduced at a time when research showed that a poor child was, on average, nine centimetres shorter than a rich one.

SOURCE C This graph from 1907 shows the impact of the free school meals; it charts the weight children gained (and lost) during part of the school year



Work

- In what ways did the following affect the way the government felt about the health and welfare of British citizens: the Boer War; Charles Booth's report; Seebohm Rowntree's report; Germany.
 - Look at the menu in B.
 - Why were menus like this introduced in schools in the early 1900s?
 - Write down at least two reasons why many viewed this as a healthy menu.
- Look at the menu in B.
 - What effect did providing meals have on the weight of the children?
 - What happened to the weight of the children during the holidays?
 - What is the dotted line – and why does the dotted line go up?
- In what ways have modern governments today tried to improve the eating habits of young people at school?
 - Look at Source C.
 - What effect did providing meals have on the weight of the children?
 - What happened to the weight of the children during the holidays?
 - What is the dotted line – and why does the dotted line go up?

Why did the government try to improve the nation's health after 1900?

Children's health

In 1907, the government told all councils that they should have a school medical service. At first, doctors examined the children and then parents paid for treatment. When lots of parents failed to follow through with treatment – because they couldn't afford it – the government paid for school clinics to be set up with free treatment.

Other measures continued to help children. The Children and Young Person's Act of 1908, for example, made children into 'protected persons', which meant that parents were breaking the law if they neglected their children.

SOURCE D A school doctor consulting a mother during a medical examination of her young son, London 1911



The school system was also seen as a way of improving children's health and well-being. From 1907, special schools were set up to teach young women about the benefits of breastfeeding, hygiene and childcare.

Poverty and housing

After helping children, the government moved onto other sections of society. A National Insurance Act introduced unemployment benefit ('the dole'), free medical treatment and sickness pay. Old Age Pensions were introduced and Britain's first job centres were built.

SOURCE E Adopted excerpt from the Children and Young Person's Act, 1908. This was nicknamed 'The Children's Charter', and laid down in law many of the things that still protect children today:

Children are 'protected persons': parents can be prosecuted if they neglect or are cruel to them. Inspectors are to regularly visit any children who have been neglected in the past. All children's homes are to be regularly inspected. Youth courts and young offenders' homes are to be set up to keep young criminals away from older ones. Children under 16 are not allowed into pubs. Shopkeepers cannot sell cigarettes to anyone under 16.

Over the next 30 years, successive governments continued to take measures to improve the welfare of Britain's citizens. The building of overcrowded back-to-back housing was banned, for example, so fewer people would have to live in the crowded, filthy, disease-ridden slums. In 1918, local councils had to provide **health visitors**, clinics for pregnant women, and day nurseries. A year later, councils began to build new houses for poorer families and, by 1930, a huge slum clearance programme began, finally clearing away the breeding grounds of so much disease.

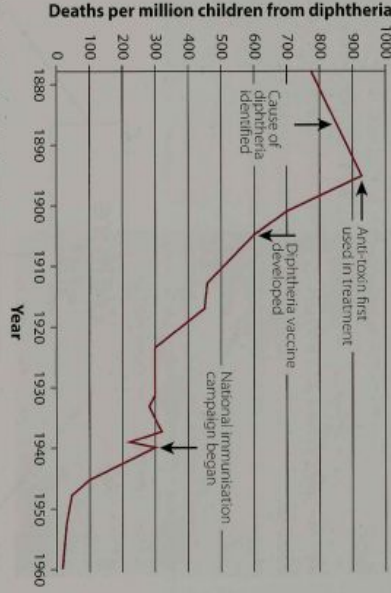
Impact of social reforms on public health

Gradually, during the twentieth century, infant mortality began to drop. A further boost to children's welfare was given in 1946 with the introduction of the National Health Service (NHS). [SHN] In today's world, health care begins before a baby is born: a pregnant woman will get free treatment and advice at antenatal clinics, and all hospital care and nursing are free. When the baby is born, it receives cheap milk, food and vitamins if

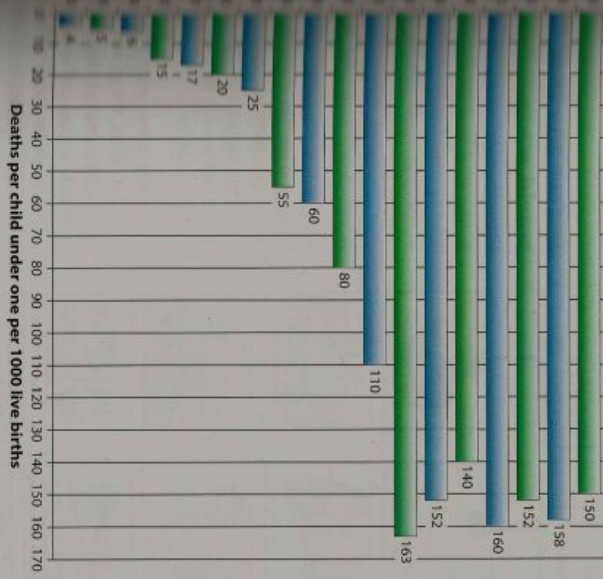
Key Word

health visitor

SOURCE G A line graph showing the effect of a 1940 government campaign to get all children immunised against diphtheria; this disease causes a fever that makes sufferers short of breath, and it killed many children in the nineteenth century



SOURCE F A bar graph showing infant deaths in Britain, 1840-2010



Work

- 1 Apart from the introduction of school meals, how else were children helped in the early 1900s?
- 2 Study **Source F**. In pairs or in groups, discuss why the infant mortality rate dropped between 1900 and 1945. You may want to review what you learned about the impact of the two world wars (pages 72-75) to help you with the discussion.
- 3 Look at **Source G**. Why do you think a national immunisation campaign for diphtheria was started in 1940?

Study Tip

Refer to different groups of people at the time and how the reforms relate to the NHS.

Practice Question

Explain the significance of the Liberal social reforms for the development of disease.

8 marks

Activity 2

Date	Name	Details	Impact
1906	Free school meals	158000 children having a meal every day by 1914	Weight goes up in term time and overall. Only 1/2 the councils provided meals and only in term time. In the holidays weight could drop again.
1907	School medical service	Children could see the doctor and get treatment for free.	Improved children's health but was only available for free while they were school children.
1908	Children and young persons act Old Age Pension	- Gave children protected status - 70 or over. 5s for single person 7s 6d for married people	- Can not insure a child's life but did little to stop the causes of juvenile crime - safety net to avoid the workhouse in old age but average life expectancy was 50.
1909	Labour exchanges	Offices were setup to find the unemployed work. By 1914 they were putting 3000 people a day into work.	It was not compulsory for employers to register vacancies.
1911	National Insurance Act	'9d for 4d' Workers paid 4d, boss 3d and government 2d a week	Up to 26 weeks of sick pay at 10s a week and free health care but their families did not get free health care. They also had less money in their weekly wage.
1918	Health Visitors	Clinic for pregnant women and day nurses.	Improved care for mothers and reduced infant mortality.
1930	Slum Clearance	Building overcrowded back to back houses was banned and old houses cleared.	Removed the causes of many health problems.
1948	NHS	Free health care and treatment for all.	Reduced infant mortality and increased life expectancy.

'The Liberal reforms of 1906 - 14 had a limited impact.' Write three example sentences with evidence to prove this statement. One example has been done for you.

1. Pensions were introduced for the over 70s but the average life expectancy was 50.
2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Exam question - Compare the legislation on public health in the mid-1800s with the Liberal Reforms of the early 1900s. In what ways were they similar? 8 marks

[illegible]

Why did the government try to improve the nation's health after 1900?

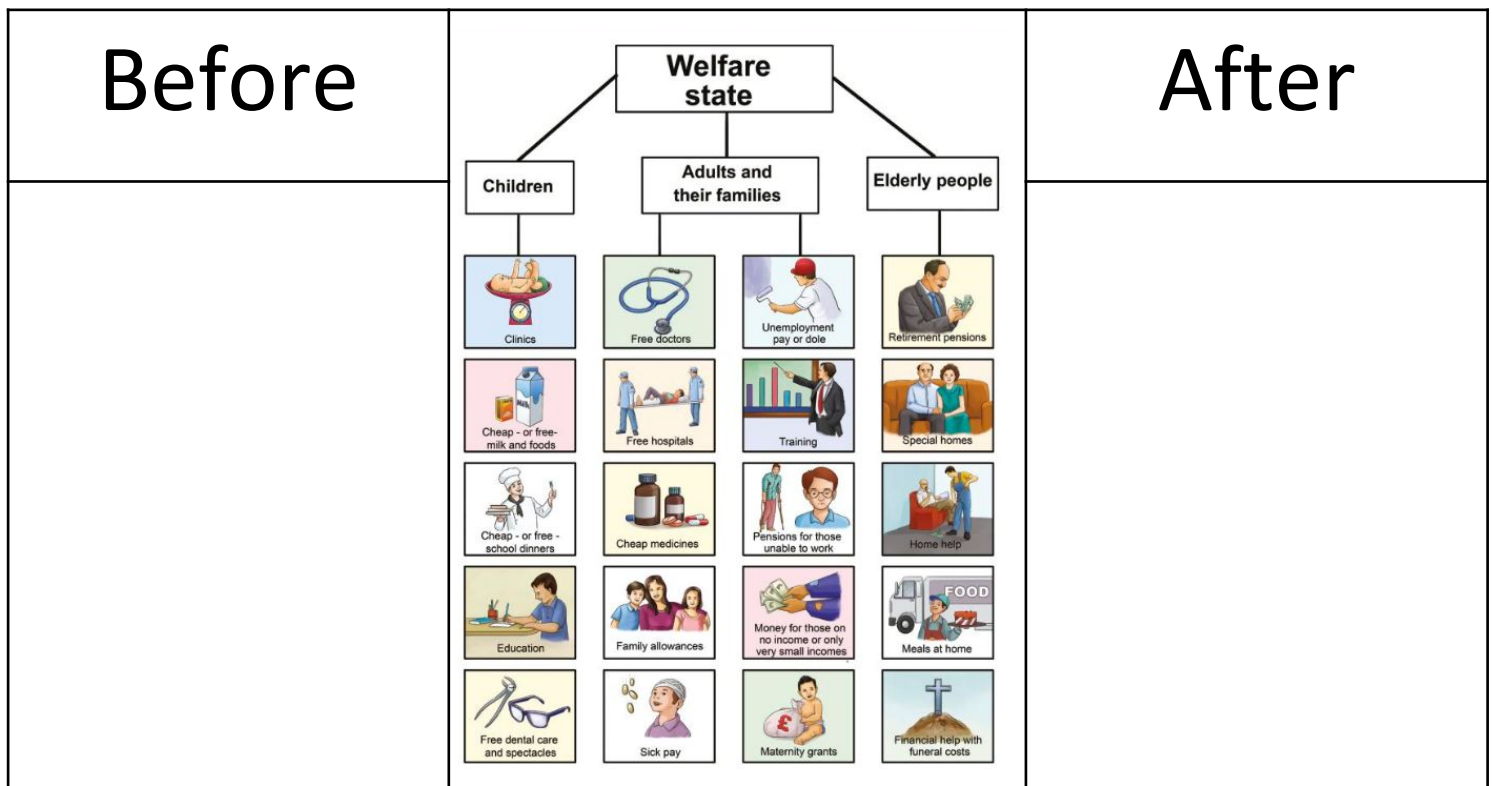
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Learning objective - to consider the impact the government has had on health after 1900.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zvgs34j>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-44560590>

Activity - read pages 80 - 83. Some of the statements below are from before the welfare state and some are after. Write the number for each box in the correct side.



1. The Beveridge report 1942 – People have the right to be free of the ‘five giants’

- Disease
- Want (need)
- Ignorance
- Idleness
- Squalor (very poor living conditions)

2. Free school meals

3. Financial help or benefits

8. National Insurance and sick pay.

4. Weekly family allowance

5. Life expectancy 1948 to today
 Women 66 to 83
 Men 64 to 79
 2014 Boys in Chelsea 83.3 years
 Blackpool 74.7

6. NHS The National Health Service

7. Old age pension

12. School leaving age raised to 15 and more free university places.

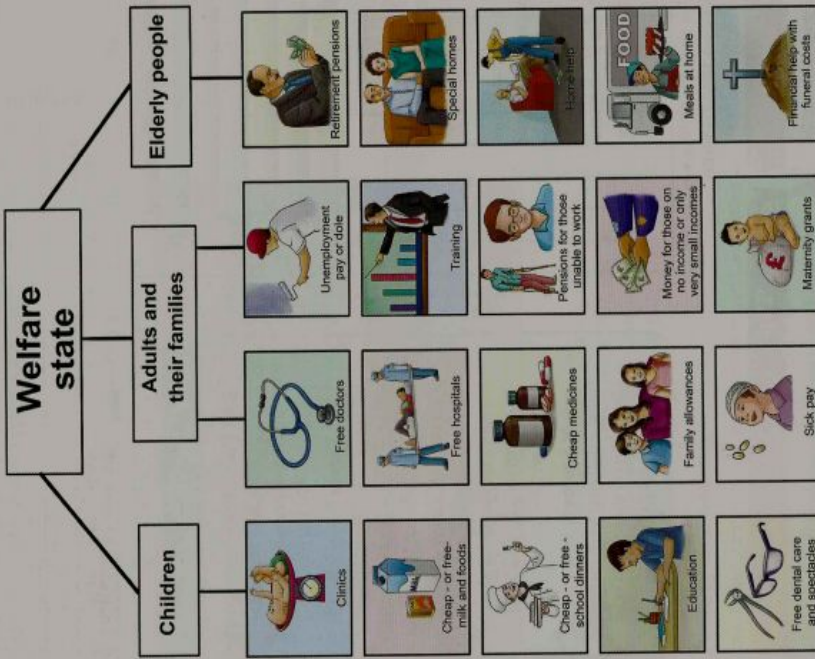
9. Health initiatives
 Smoking ban 2007 cars 2015
 Healthy schools.
 Sugar tax for fizzy drinks etc 2016
 Healthy eating campaigns including 5 a day.

10. School medical clinics

11. Workhouses

2.2A Into the twenty-first century

There is almost no-one in Britain who isn't helped at some time or another by the **welfare state**. This is the name of the system by which the government aims to help those in need, mainly the old, the sick, the unemployed and children. You and your family will almost certainly have been helped out by this system at one time or another. Sometimes also known as 'social security', the welfare state aims to ensure that nobody goes without food, shelter, clothing, medical care, education or any other basic need simply because they can't afford it. How did Britain develop into a welfare state in the twentieth century? What are the issues for public health in the twenty-first century?



Objectives

- ▶ **Examine** the impact of the two world wars on public health.
- ▶ **Explore** the concept of the welfare state and the development of the NHS.
- ▶ **Evaluate** the impact of the NHS.
- ▶ **Explore** the costs, choices and issues relating to healthcare in the twenty-first century.

◀ **A** The twentieth century saw the government accept the need to care for its citizens 'from the cradle to the grave'; this diagram gives a basic outline of how the welfare state in Britain works

Before the two world wars

Although we take things illustrated in diagram A for granted today, it is not a system that has been in place for many years. Before the twentieth century, the most vulnerable people in society relied on help from charity organisations, such as the Salvation Army, or from their local church. Those who were in absolute poverty ended up in **workhouses**: large, cold, intimidating buildings where people had to work for their food and accommodation.

From 1906, a few years after the Boer War ended, the government introduced some help for the most vulnerable sections of society: free school meals for poorer children, free school medical check-ups and treatment, small old-age pensions for the over 70s, and basic sick and 'dole' pay. But this was not on the same scale as what was introduced after the two world wars.

▶ **SOURCE B** Speaking in 2006, Ivy Green from Nottingham remembers medical care in the 1930s:

You paid National Insurance as soon as you got a job. We called it 'the stamp' and it worked like any insurance policy does today. You paid a set amount each week into a central fund and this entitled you to some basic sick pay and care from a 'panel doctor' if you were ill ... but because you only paid your stamp if you had a job, it meant you missed out on doctor's care when you lost your job. So when there was high unemployment in the 1930s, loads of people were unable to get any medical treatment because they hadn't been paying their stamp. You could pay for a doctor to visit you – six pence I think. It wasn't a lot of money but it still made you think twice about calling him. I'm sure lots of people mustn't have bothered to call a doctor because of the money.

Impact of the two world wars on public health

The death and destruction of the two world wars didn't just have an impact on people's lives – it had a major impact on attitudes too. It wasn't just the men fighting at the front that were dying: many people back in Britain suffered too, from shortages and bombing attacks. People felt that the sacrifices made at home and abroad should mean that the future should be a lot better for them. They felt that a better, fairer healthcare system should be part of this. And many middle-class people in the countryside had been genuinely shocked by the state of some of the dirty, under-nourished children who had been evacuated out of the cities during the Second World War. They felt that winning the wars should mean a better future for them too.

Beveridge Report

Towards the end of the Second World War, Sir William Beveridge wrote a report about the state of Britain. The Beveridge Report (1942) said that people all over the country had a right to be free of the 'five giants' that could ruin their lives:

- disease
- want (need)
- ignorance
- idleness
- squalor (very poor living conditions).

The report suggested ways to improve quality of life, and said that the government should 'take charge of social security from the cradle to the grave'. In a nation where people hoped that life would be better once the war was over, the report became a surprise bestseller, selling over 300,000 copies in its first month of publication.

Key Words

welfare state workhouse

▶ **SOURCE C** Sir William Beveridge (1879–1963)



The Labour government

As the Second World War ended, an election was held to decide who would run the country after the war. The Labour Party promised to follow Beveridge's advice, while the Conservative Party, led by Winston Churchill, refused to make such a promise. The Labour Party won the election easily – and Winston Churchill, the man who had led Britain during the war, was out of power.

Work

- 1 In your own words, describe how the most vulnerable people in society were looked after before the Second World War.
- 2 a Explain what is meant by the term 'welfare state'.
b What was the Beveridge Report?
c In your own words, explain what you think was meant when the report said that the government should 'take charge of social security from the cradle to the grave'.

12.2B Into the twenty-first century

The welfare state

The new labour government, led by Clement Attlee, kept its promise: within the next few years, they put many of Beveridge's reforms into practice:

- The National Health Service (NHS) 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.
- A weekly family allowance payment was introduced to help with childcare costs.
- The very poor received financial help or 'benefits'.
- The school leaving age was raised to 15 to give a greater chance of a decent education, and more free university places were created.
- The government's programme of 'slum clearance' continued 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.

Fact

The NHS scheme was originally opposed by doctors who didn't want to come under government control. Many felt that they would see a decline in their income because they could no longer charge what they wanted for their services. In a survey of around 45,500 doctors, nearly 41,000 didn't want a National Health Service! However, Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, won them over by promising them a salary and allowing them to treat private patients as well.

Development of the NHS

Aneurin Bevan was the Minister of Health appointed by the government to introduce the NHS. And almost immediately, the NHS made an enormous impact. Up until 1948, around eight million people had never seen a doctor because they couldn't afford to. Now everyone could get free medical treatment and medicines.

It seems that Bevan's words hit home with health care providers – women's needs became a priority and they are now four times more likely to consult a doctor

SOURCE D From a speech by Aneurin Bevan in 1946:

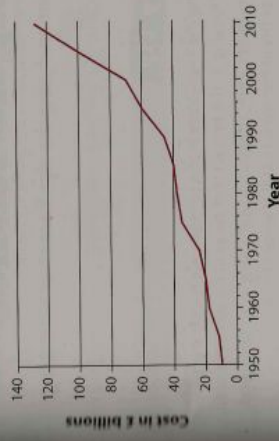
A person ought not to be stopped from seeking medical assistance by the anxiety of doctors' bills ... medical treatment should be made available to treat rich and poor alike in accordance with medical need and no other criteria. Worry about money in a time of sickness is a serious hindrance to recovery apart from its unnecessary cruelty. Records show that it is the mother in the average family who suffers most from the absence of a full health service. In trying to balance her budget, she puts her own needs last.

SOURCE E From an interview with Frederick Reebman, speaking in 2004, remembering the introduction of the NHS

We were sorry to see Churchill voted out – he was our war leader, but he never promised to give the new ideas a go. The Labour Party did you see, and they publicised this in all the papers ... servicemen like me expected so much after the war, perhaps Utopia, and the welfare state seemed to be a good start. I didn't mind paying a bit more of my salary to know that a doctor or a dentist was there if I needed them. I felt it was worth it, that the government cared about us a bit more I suppose. I think there was a bit of a rush when the NHS first started. There were stories of people going and getting whole new sets of teeth, new glasses, even wigs. Perhaps they'd have struggled on before with their short-sightedness or their painful teeth, but now they didn't have to.

than men. Life expectancy for women has risen from 66 to 83 since 1948, and for men the figure has risen from 64 to 79. However, even in these modern times, your life expectancy can be affected by your wealth and living conditions. For example, in 2014, life expectancy for newborn baby boys was highest in the wealthy London areas of Kensington and Chelsea (83.3 years) and lowest in Blackpool (74.7 years), where there is less wealth.

SOURCE F The cost of the NHS, 1950–2010



Costs of the welfare state

Of course, this all cost money. All workers had to pay for the NHS service through taxation, and over the years, the cost of welfare state services like the NHS rocketed. In fact, the NHS did not stay totally free for long. Working people today have to pay for doctors' prescriptions and dental treatment, for example, but the NHS ensures that no one is deprived of services such as family planning, physiotherapy, child care, cancer screening, asthma clinics and minor surgery simply because they can't afford it.

Healthcare in the twenty-first century

The NHS is rarely out of the news, mainly due to the fact that it has problems: waiting lists seem to be getting longer and doctors and nurses are overworked. There is rarely a month that goes by without some big media scandal about 'dirty wards', 'crumbling hospitals' or 'nurses doing long hours', or a news headline such as 'Doctors strike in UK-wide protest over pensions'. The main problem, of course, is money. Modern drugs are very expensive and modern medicine means that people are living longer – so there are more elderly people than ever before, and older people tend to use the services of the NHS more than younger people. The NHS has always been, and should continue to be, a really hot topic in British society.

The quest to improve medical treatments and public health continues today. Healthy eating campaigns and new laws try to protect Britain's citizens and prevent them from needing expensive medical care in the future. Tobacco advertising, for example, was banned in 2005 and in 2007 a smoking ban made it illegal to smoke in all enclosed public places. In 2015, drivers in England were banned from smoking in cars while carrying children as passengers.

Initiatives such as checking for the early signs of cancer, understanding how to spot (and deal with) a potential stroke victim, and trying to encourage people to eat five portions of fruit and vegetables a day are all aimed at making Britain healthier. In 2016, the British government unveiled plans to introduce a 'sugar tax', adding an additional cost to the price of high-sugar drinks, particularly fizzy drinks.

Technological breakthroughs and developments will also continue to improve the health and wellbeing of people. 'Digital therapy', for example, is designed for patients who need at-home care or who can't travel to a doctor's surgery or hospital. It is hoped that, in the future, mobile technology, combined with artificial intelligence (AI), will provide patients with a daily to-do list and a tracker for diet and exercise, based on results provided from patient scans.

Work

- 1 How did Beveridge and the Labour government win doctors over to accept the NHS?
- 2 Read **Source D**.
 - a Who was Aneurin Bevan?
 - b What point does he make about women in his speech?
- 3 Read **Source E**.
 - a According to the source, why did the Labour Party win the election in 1945?
 - b Why do you think people rushed out to get 'whole new sets of teeth, new glasses, even wigs' when the NHS first started?
- 4 Why do you think the NHS is still such a controversial topic today?

Practice Question

Have governments been the main factor in the development of public health?

16 marks
SPaG: 4 marks

Study Tip

Write about two more factors, for example, the role of individuals and religion. Refer to earlier periods in your answer.

Activities using pages 80 - 83

1. Explain what is meant by the term 'welfare state'. _____

2. What was the Beveridge report? _____

3. Explain what you think was meant when the report said that the government should 'take charge of social security from the cradle to the grave'. _____

4. Why did doctors object to the NHS? _____

5. How did the Labour government win doctors over? _____

6. Who was Aneurin Bevan? _____
7. Read source E, why did the Labour party win the election? _____

8. Using source E why do you think people rushed out to get 'whole new sets of teeth, new glasses, even wigs' when the NHS first started? _____

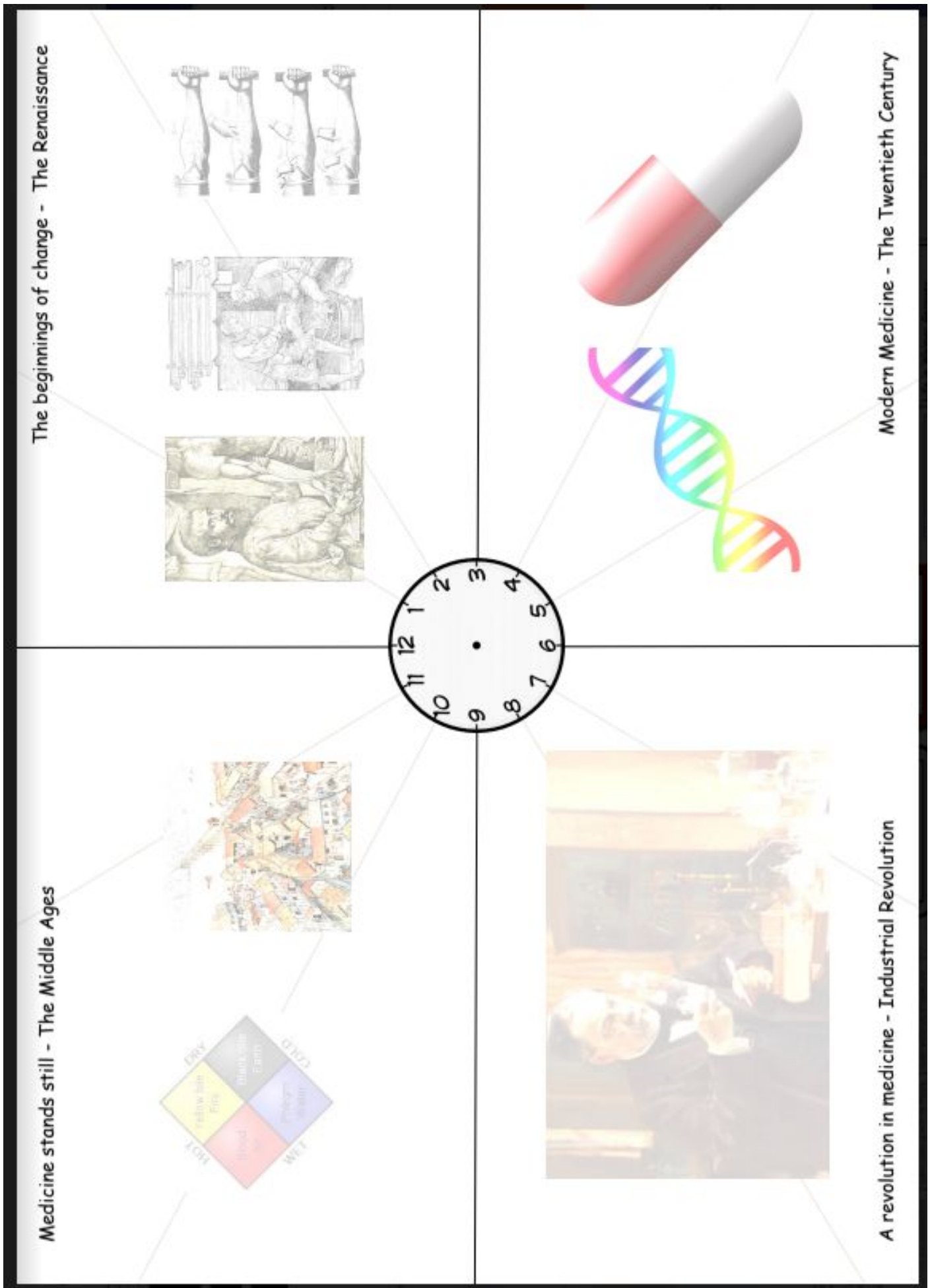
9. What problems does the NHS have today? _____



Exam question - Explain the significance of the creation of the National Health Service in the advancement of public health in the twentieth century. 8 marks



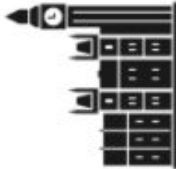
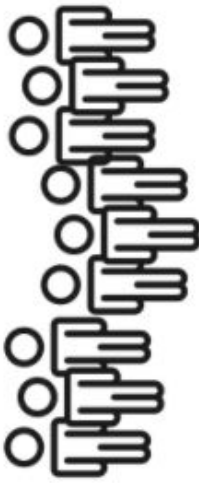



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4/5/20 End of unit summary - add key dates, people ideas and discoveries to each section.

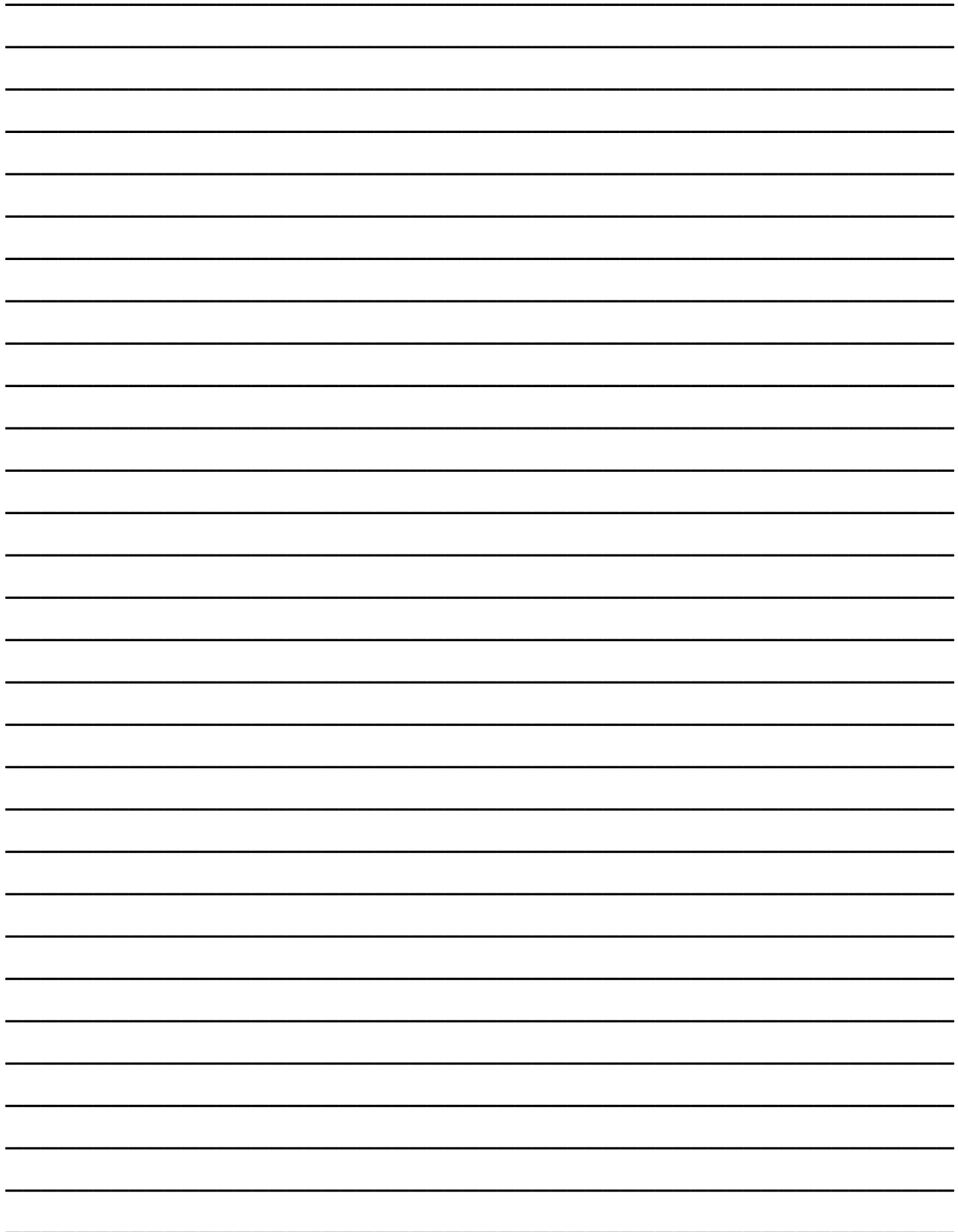


Factors summary - for each of the factors below add examples of how they affected the development of medicine. Chance, religion, government, war, public health, key individuals and science and technology.

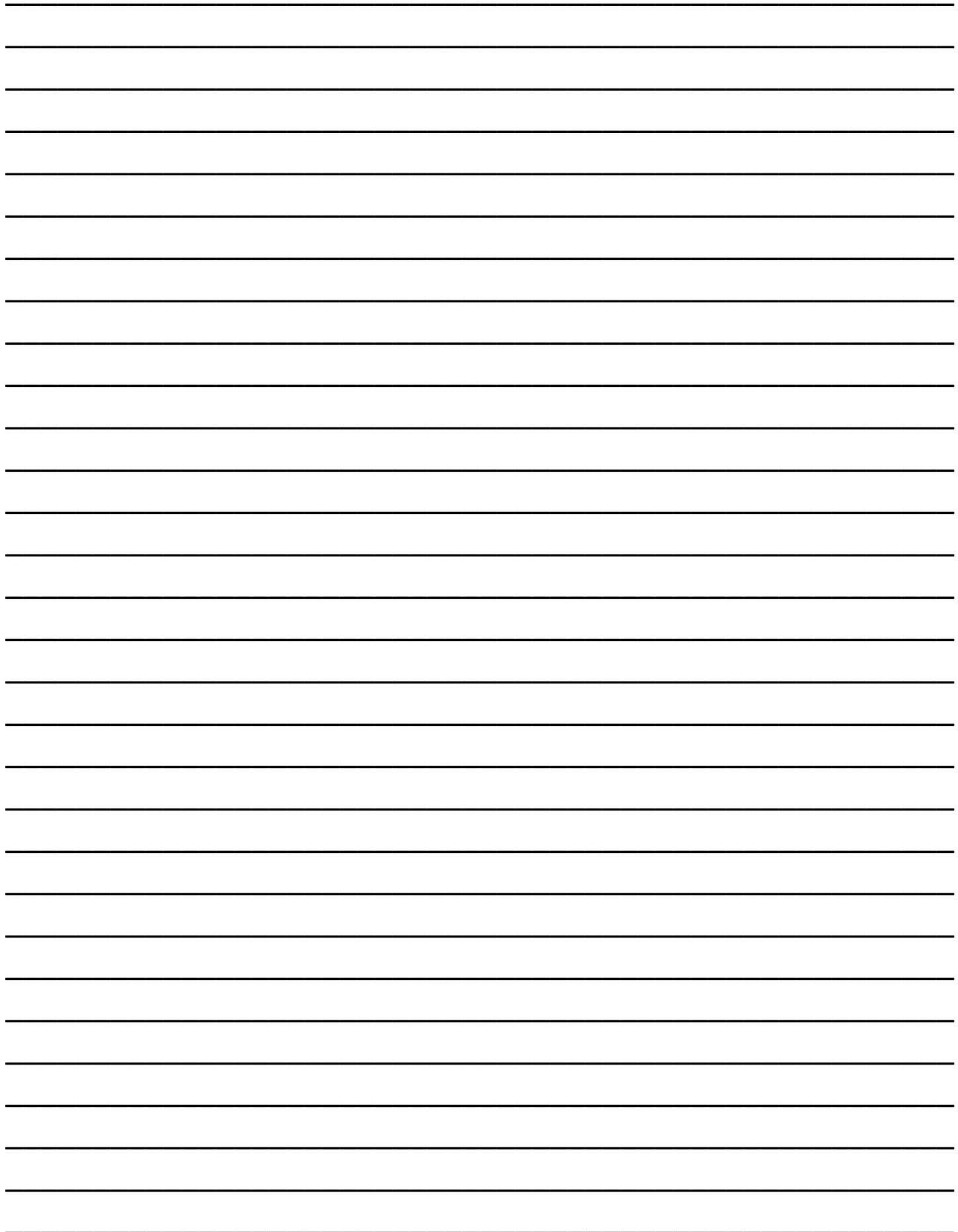
What's that all about?

Science and technology has been the main factor in helping surgery progress from 1500 until the present day. How far do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to science and technology and other factors.



The work of the individual has been the main factor in helping public health to improve in Britain c. 1000 to the present. How far do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to science and technology and other factors.



End of unit revision

Congratulations you have completed this unit. Before we move on to the next unit you have two weeks of revision and exam work to do.



Work your way through these in any order. All of this work will also be available on Google Classroom and if possible please upload work on there for marking.

Page	
19	How to answer each exam question for reference.
20	Find and fix - Medieval medicine.
21	Find and fix - Renaissance medicine
22	Find and fix - 19th Century medicine
23	Find and fix - Modern medicine
24	Exam question - Liberal reforms
25	Exam question - Harvey
26	Exam question - Vesalius and Pasteur
27	Exam question - Vaccination
28	Exam question - using a sample answer
29	Key dates for your reference and revision
30	If you want to know more...

'HOW TO ANSWER...' – QUESTION GUIDE FOR HEALTH AND THE PEOPLE

Q1: Usefulness: 8 marks

ONLY TALK ABOUT HOW THE SOURCE IS USEFUL.

Paragraph 1: how the content is useful

Paragraph 2: how the provenance (date/author/purpose etc) is useful

Conclusion: what it is MOST useful for.

Paragraph structure: link to source (describe a feature of it), then add what YOU know about the topic, then say how that makes the source useful.

L4: make sure you consider the context of the source – what is happening at the time.

Q2: Significance: 8 marks

YOU DO NOT NEED A CONCLUSION IN THIS QUESTION.

Paragraph 1: one aspect of significance (usually short term)

Paragraph 2: another aspect (usually long term)

Paragraph structure: make your point about how it is significant. Add specific details, then explain how this makes that aspect significant.

Try and consider ways to link these points together.

Remember, significance just means importance.

L4: show the **changing significance** over time.

Q3: Compare: 8 marks

YOU MUST EXPLICITLY TALK ABOUT BOTH PERIODS IN EACH PARAGRAPH.

Paragraph 1: one way that the periods are similar. Then add specific details about BOTH periods.

Paragraph 2: another way that the periods are similar, with information involved from BOTH periods.

Conclusion: overall, how similar are the periods?

L4: make sure you consider the wider historical context – what is happening at the time of these developments?

Q4: Factors: 16+4 SPAG marks

YOU MUST TALK ABOUT THE FACTOR IN THE QUESTION.

The question will ask how one factor has developed public health / surgery / treatment of disease / causes of disease.

Paragraph 1: discuss the given factor and how it links to the Q.

Paragraph 2: discuss a second factor.

Conclusion: which factor was most important in developing that aspect of medicine

(PH/surgery/treatment/causes). Link the factors

L4: make sure you have a SUSTAINED judgement of which is most important. You also need to have 3 of the 4 time periods included. Also link the factors together in your conclusion.

FIND IT FIX IT – MEDIEVAL MEDICINE

Each of these has **at least** one error in it. Can you find them all?

Al-Razi and Rhazes were from the Caliphate.	The Three Humours theory wasn't important.	galen created the theory of opposites for hippercraytez to develop.	Medieval hospitals provided the best cures for all patients.
St Bartholomew's Hospital in York was the first Hospital in 1123.	Barbor Surgens were very respected and went to university for 7 years.	Ether and chloroform were used as anaesthetics.	The Caliphate relied on Western Europe for better medicine.
Bimaritsans only treated the wealthy.	John of Arderene was important in medieval public health.	Avicenna was a British man who created one or two new surgical instruments.	The death of black killed 2 people in Britain in 1400.

FIND IT FIX IT – RENAISSANCE MEDICINE

Each of these has **at least** one error in it. Can you find them all?

Vesalius worked on the circulation of blood in the body.	The renaissance saw medicine go backwards.	The printing pres meant that information spread more slowly.	The Christian Church's power and influence increased dramatically in this period.
Paré developed cauterisation in the battlefield. He hated ligatures.	The Great Plague of 1666 saw much better, scientific treatments than before.	Charles II's doctors were extremely proactive in treating him.	The Four Humours wasn't used at all in this period.
Thomas Sydenham hated careful observation. He said treat people straight away!	Hunter only dissected living corpses of wealthy people.	The Church promoted progress.	War had a negative impact on medicine – developments disappeared.

FIND IT FIX IT – 19TH CENTURY MEDICINE

Each of these has **at least** one error in it. Can you find them all?

Pasteur was best friends with Koch, a fellow Frenchman.	Miasma was the belief that germs caused disease.	Pasteur's theory was accepted straight away in Britain. He invented spontaneous generation.	Spontaneous generation was the idea that germs were always present and caused illness.
John Snow discovered TB in the water in 1860.	Bazalgette created the sewers in 1900.	The government were very interested in promoting public health.	William Tyndall hated Koch's work and refused to publicise it in Britain.
The first public health act in 1840 was compulsory.	In 1860, Lister created anaesthetics.	The first antiseptic was chloroform, discovered by John Snow in 1847.	Cholera first arrived in 1811, killing 30 people. Chadwick wrote a report in 1842 which was implemented.

FIND IT FIX IT – MODERN MEDICINE

Each of these has **at least** one error in it. Can you find them all?

The NHS was created by the Liberal Government in 1911.	Archibald McIndoe dealt with injuries during WW1.	WW1 caused major problems for healthcare and stopped blood transfusions from being developed.	Booth wrote a report on York saying that there was no poverty whatsoever.
Penicillin was developed by Florey and Chain in 1980.	The first open heart surgery was performed during World War Two.	The Bevan Report of 1942 said there were 4 evils.	The NHS was never free at the point of use.
WW2 had a negative impact on civilians' lives. They ate worse.	Harold Gillies worked as a plastic surgeon during World War Two.	Casualty Clearing Stations were the inspiration for Casualty, the TV show.	Alternative therapies e.g hypnotherapy were more popular in 1900 than 2019.

EXPLAIN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LIBERAL REFORMS – 8 MARKS

Mindmap everything you can remember about the liberal reforms (early 20th century). Then see if you can split it into at least two aspects of significance and plan an answer. Use the simplified mark scheme below.

Colour
code:

Short
term

Long
term



Mark Scheme:

1 – 2: States facts about the liberal reforms.

3 – 4: Describes the liberal reforms / explains one aspect of significance.

5 – 6: Explains at least two aspects of significance

7 – 8: Explains two aspects of significance **looking at the changes over time**, whilst also considering the wider context.

HOW USEFUL IS SOURCE B TO A HISTORIAN STUDYING RENAISSANCE IDEAS ABOUT MEDICINE? – 8 MARKS **ONLY TALK ABOUT HOW THE SOURCE IS USEFUL**

a. Annotate the image with what you know about the Renaissance and William Harvey's discovery.

b. Highlight the word which describes how useful you think the source is.

c. Plan your content paragraph using the structure below.

In the source, I can see...

From my own knowledge, I know...

This makes it useful because...

Source B An illustration showing the experiment which proved that blood only flows in one direction through the veins. From 'An Anatomical Essay Concerning the Movement of the Heart and Blood in Animals' by William Harvey. It was published in Germany in 1628.



Significantly

Extremely

Very

Quite

Just useful

Compare the work of Vesalius and Pasteur. In what ways were they similar? 8 marks

You COULD:

- 1: the fact their work faced resistance (Galen / Spon Gen)
- 2: the fact they both used new technology to share their ideas



Remember, for this question you need two clear similarities with information about both of their works. You need a conclusion saying how similar they are. You also need the wider historical context.

Paragraph 1:
Point:

Evidence from Vesalius:

Evidence from Pasteur:

Historical context: what was happening at the time that is relevant to this point?

Conclusion:
how similar was their work?

Paragraph 2:
Point:

Evidence from Vesalius:

Evidence from Pasteur:

Historical context: what was happening at the time that is relevant to this point?

How useful is source A to a historian studying vaccinations? 8 marks

ONLY TALK ABOUT HOW THE SOURCE IS USEFUL

For this activity, you need to highlight the information which IS relevant to the question / would get marks.

Source A: Drawn in 1802 by a cartoonist called Gillray, who was against the introduction of vaccinations.



I know that in 1796 Jenner first discovered vaccinations, when working as a rural doctor in Gloucestershire.	I know that Jenner worked for John Hunter, who had died in poverty in 1793.	I can see lots of people in the picture. They might be having a party.
I can see people turning into cows. This is useful because it shows the fears that people had in the early 1800s about new methods of treatment.	The source was published in 1802, which was shortly after Jenner's discovery and when it had finally been accepted by the Royal Society.	I think that the source is very useful for understanding resistance to vaccinations in the short-term after Jenner's discovery.
I know that some people still don't get vaccinations, which is silly.	I know that Jenner worked on James Phipps just because he was an orphan.	I know that people were concerned about the vaccinations as they didn't understand how they worked. This took until Pasteur's work.



Now answer the question using the relevant sections and your own ideas.

Compare surgery in the Middle Ages with surgery at the time of John Hunter.
In what ways were they similar? 8 marks

Read the exemplar answer and highlight the structure:

Point

Evidence from the Middle Ages

Evidence from John Hunter's time (1700s)

Historical context (not necessarily at the end!)

Then give it a mark /8.

Planning:

Point 1: they both have issues with blood loss and infection (pre-Simpson, Lister, Pasteur)

Point 2: they both used new techniques developed from abroad and shared via books

What RRR would you give them to improve their answer further?

Answer: One way that surgery was similar in these periods was the issues that the surgeons had to deal with. As both periods were before the Germ Theory and subsequent developments in surgery, surgeons in both the Middle Ages and 1700s had to contend with the issues of pain, blood loss and infection. For example, in the Middle Ages, barber surgeons gave their patients opium and alcohol to control pain, but they still had to be rapid in their surgeries; these were developed by John of Arderne in the 1300s. Chances of infection were high and therefore surgeons were reluctant to perform deep surgeries. Similarly, surgery in John Hunter's time was problematic because these problems had not yet been resolved. Surgery had to be rapid, and internal surgeries were only completed in essential circumstances, such as with gunshot wounds in war. Ligatures, although useful, carried infection. Both periods were limited by the lack of understanding of germs, and a continued belief in either the four humours or miasma.

Another similarity between the periods was the fact that they both used new techniques from abroad. Although both John of Arderne and John Hunter were English, they used techniques and knowledge developed from abroad. For example, in the Middle Ages, Avicenna from the Caliphate developed more than 27 new surgical instruments to use in surgery. Similarly, Vesalius from the Renaissance period had worked in Italy to create the Fabric of the Human Body in 1543, a book which was still of vital use in the 1700s. Both of these developments had been spread via books; although Vesalius's work was better spread due to the invention of the printing press, both of their ideas were shared around the world.

Overall, the two periods saw a lot of similarities in their surgery. Both suffered from the issues of blood loss, pain and infection; indeed, surgery would continue to suffer with these for another 60 years after Hunter. Whilst their advancements occurred at different speeds, both time periods saw a period of stagnation when it came to progress in surgery.





History Knowledge Organiser

Timeline Britain: Health and the People



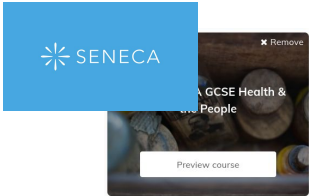






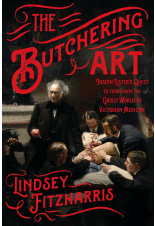
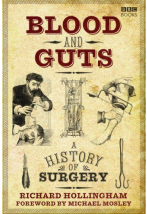
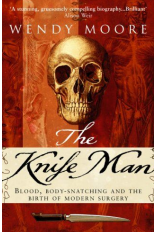

Key dates

c1230	Compendium Medicine written by Gilbert Eagle. A medical book of European and Arab knowledge.	1875	Second Public Health Act, Artisan's Dwelling Act, Sale of Food and drugs
1348	The Black Death arrives in England. Bubonic and Pneumonic. No understanding of cause or known cure.	1909	Chemical cure for syphilis, the magic bullet Salvarsan 606
1400s	The Renaissance - a period of history when there was a 'rebirth' of ancient Greek and Roman ideas.	1895	X-ray
1525	Vigo published Of wounds in General	1899	Boer War
1543	Vesalius published The Fabric of the Human Body	1906	Liberal Reforms, Free School Meals
1575	Paré published Works on Surgery	1907	School medical service
1588	William Clowes published Proved Practice	1908	Children and Young Persons' Act, Old Age Pension
1628	Harvey published De Motu Cordis	1909	First job centres
1665	The Great Plague	1911	National Insurance Act
1685	King Charles II died	1914-18	WW1 Albert Hustin and storage of blood
1796	Edward Jenner's cowpox vaccination	1921	Over 5000 patients had plastic surgery
1832	Edwin Chadwick Public Health Report	1928	Penicillin discovered
1837	Cholera outbreak	1942	Beveridge Report
1842	Ether used	1948	NHS introduced
1844	Nitrous oxide used	1953	DNA discovered
1846	Ether used in public demonstration	1967	First heart transplant
1848	First Public Health Act, , Hannah Greener died	1978	First IVF baby Louise Brown
1853	Queen Victoria uses chloroform	1978	Smallpox eradicated
1854	Dr Snow discovers cause of cholera	2006	Public smoking ban
1858	Great stink and Bazalgette starts building sewers	2008	First full face transplant
1861	Germ theory	2015	Smoking ban extended to cars
1866	Sanitary Act		



BRITAIN: HEALTH AND THE PEOPLE

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW MORE...

	<p>https://quizlet.com/_81mtv4?x=1jqt&i=1kh5hl https://quizlet.com/_81sczq?x=1jqt&i=1kh5hl Key people and key date flashcards.</p>		<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qxx14RCxbIg&list=PLqNTJTYxk5dqVILFWgJK-o7L0yyVki0n6 Getting better 200 years of medicine</p>
	<p>Log in to your Seneca class to access this course.</p>		<p>https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/sessions/medicine-on-the-western-front/</p>
	<p>https://www.historyextra.com/period/stuart/why-went-at-bubonic-plague-doctor-wear-beak-beaked-mask-bubonic-black-death-facts-history-strange-outfit-clothing-cloak/</p>	<p>https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/birth-creation-nhs-britain-national-health-service-how-aneurin-bevan-reaction/</p>	<p>https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/a-big-day-in-history-alexander-fleming-discovers-penicillin/</p>
	<p>The Beauty of Anatomy https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b04dq8j7</p>	<p>BBC Teach https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/2LwpBTHK7f5PwhwFNYJ6GV7/medicine-through-time</p>	<p>BBC https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00xj03y</p>
	<p>The Making of Modern Medicine https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b00k9b7r/episodes/player</p>		<p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-35064071 The village of Eyam during the Great Plague</p>
	<p> The Butchering Art Lindsey Fitzharris</p>	<p> Blood and guts Richard Hollingham</p>	<p> The Knife Man Wendy Moore</p>
	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EQI0W62DCAY Edward Jenner</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MtPMIJuWeas Discovery of X-rays</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cC46y8ilzB8 The NHS</p>