

Britain, Health & the People C1000 - Present day

Factors: Chance, Governments, Science & Technology, Warfare, Religion, Communication, Individuals.

Medieval Medicine

Key events:

Four Humours - Hippocrates ancient belief that the body was full of 4 liquids; Blood, phlegm, black & yellow bile.
Black Death - A plague that thrived in dirty Medieval towns. Killed 1/3 of Britain's population.

Key words:

Public Health - Keeping the public clean and healthy.
Surgery - Repairing the human body by cutting it open. And investigating.
Disease - Something that causes illness in a person.
Dissection - Cutting a body open.

Key people:

Galen - An Ancient Roman doctor whose work much medieval surgery was based upon.
Hippocrates - An Ancient Greek doctor whose 'theory of the four humours' was used for thousands of years.

Renaissance Medicine

Key events:

The Fabric of the human body published (1543) - Vesalius's book showing his findings.
Apology & Treatise Published (1575) - Pare's greatest work showing his findings on gunshot wounds.
Du Mortu Cordis published (1628) - Showed Harvey's findings about the heart.

Key words:

Renaissance - A time of learning and new discoveries.
Dissection - Cutting open a human body to learn more.
Barber Surgeon - A surgeon who worked primarily on the battle field. He would also cut hair.
Plague - A disease that thrived in dirty conditions. Killed many people.

Key people:

Vesalius - The first person to successfully challenge the work of Galen.
Harvey - Developed the work of Vesalius and discovered the circulatory system.
Pare - discovered a soothing cream to replace hot oil when treating gunshot wounds.
Edward Jenner - Discovers vaccine for smallpox in 1796.

Industrial Medicine

Key events:

John Snow (1854) - Discovers that cholera is spread through water.
Germ Theory (1861) - Pasteur discovers Germ Theory proving once and for all how disease is spread.
Chloroform discovered (1848) - Helped surgeons perform more precise surgery.
Carbolic Acid first used (1865) - Used to clean surgeries preventing infection.

Key words:

Overcrowded - Too many people in one place.
Germs - Tiny microbes that cause disease.
Anesthetics - Substances used to knock a patient out during surgery.
Miasma - The belief about the spread of disease before Germ Theory.

Key people:

John Snow - Discovered that Cholera was spread through dirty water in 1854.
Louis Pasteur - Discovered germs in 1861 and how vaccinations worked in 1880.
Robert Koch - Discovered which germs caused which disease.
James Simpson - Young - Discovered chloroform in 1848.

Modern Medicine

Key events:

Liberal Reforms (1906 - 1914) - The government took responsibility for the health of the people.
Penicillin discovered (1928) - First antibiotic to be discovered.
Bevridge Report (1942) - lead to the creation of the NHS.
Penicillin mass produced (1940's) - With funding by the UK & USA govts.

Key words:

Antibiotic - A substance that kills bacteria.
Reform - To change things for the better.
Mass production - When something is made in large quantities.

Key people:

Alexander Fleming - Discovered penicillin by chance in 1928.
William Bevridge - The author of the report which would make Britain a better place after WW2.
Clement Attlee - Prime Minister who's government created the NHS.
Florey & Chain - Mass produced Penicillin during the 1940's.

Germany 1890 - 1945

Key Eras: Germany under the Kaiser, Weimar Germany, Life in Nazi Germany, WW2 & the Holocaust.

Germany under the Kaiser

Key events:

WeltPolitik (1897) - The Kaiser's aggressive foreign policy aimed at making a big empire for Germany.
Germany enters WW1 (1914) - Germany enters WW1 full of confidence in its Navy & Military.
Germany is defeated in WW1 (1918) - The Kaiser abdicates and Germany is defeated. It is now a democracy.

Key words:

Kaiser - Emperor of Germany.
Abdication - Where the king or emperor leaves their role.
Stab in the back - How the German people felt after the armistice was signed by their new leaders.
Republic - A government which is democratically elected by the people.

Key people:

Wilhelm II - The Kaiser of Germany from 1890 - 1945.
Frederich Ebert - The first democratically elected President of Germany.

Weimar Germany

Key events:

Treaty of Versailles is signed - The treaty crippled Germany after WW1.
Invasion of the Rhur - 1923 French & Belgian invasion of German territory.
Hyperinflation - German money became worthless.
Golden Era - Fabulous German culture.
Wall Street Crash - Cause of the Great Depression & rise of Hitler.

Key words:

Invasion - Where one country sends its army into another country.
Reparations - The money that Germany was forced to pay for the damage it did in WW1.
Chancellor - The second most powerful position in Germany.
Great Depression - A time of worldwide financial ruin.

Key people:

Hitler - Leader of the Nazis and Chancellor of Germany.
Gustav Stresemann - Created the Dawes plan and helped Germany recover in the mid-20's.

Life in Nazi Germany

Key events:

Enabling Act (1934) - Emergency powers that allowed Hitler to pass laws without asking the Reichstag or the President.
Nuremburg Laws (1935) - Laws that removed the rights and citizenship of German Jews.
Hitler Youth made compulsory (1936) - All German boys were made to join the Hitler Youth.

Key words:

Birth Rate - The number of children born each year in a country.
Aryan - Blonde haired, blue eyed supermen in the Nazi world view.
Propaganda - Mass media used to persuade people to believe the government.
Nazi Values - The beliefs that Hitler wanted the German people to follow.

Key people:

Joseph Goebbels - Nazi minister for propaganda and national enlightenment.
Hermann Goering - Head of the Four Year Plan.
Heinrich Himmler - Head of the SS and Gestapo.

WW2 & the Holocaust

Key events:

Rationing introduced in Germany (1939) - 2/5 Germans ate better than before the war. WW2 begins.
Bombing raids increase over Germany (1943) - as civilian deaths increase, morale lowers.
Concentration camps are liberated (1945) - Showing the horrors of the Holocaust.
Hitler dies (1945) - Germany defeated.

Key words:

Rationing - People are only allowed to buy certain amounts of key goods and foods.
Bombing - Bombs dropped from aircraft over German cities.
Opposition - To stand up to those in power.
Final Solution - The Nazi plan to murder all European Jews.
Liberation - To free something.

Key people:

Reinhard Heydrich - One of the men who organized the 'Final Solution'.
Adolf Eichman - Another of the men who organized the 'Final Solution'.
Hans & Sophie Scholl - Leaders of the White Rose Group.
Claus von Stauffenberg - Leader of the military plot to kill Hitler (July 1944).
Bonhoeffer & Niemoller - Religious opposition to the Nazis.

The Cold War 1945 - 72

Key eras: Origins of the Cold War, Development of the Cold War, Transformation of the Cold War.

1940's

Key events:

Yalta Conference (Feb 1945) - the first meeting between Britain, USA & USSR to decide what to do with a defeated Germany.

Potsdam Conference (July 1945) - Second meeting of Britain, USA & USSR to confirm what was decided at Yalta.

Dropping of A-Bombs - Only use in war to date August 1945.

Key words:

Conference - A meeting between one or more groups or people.

USSR - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union).

Communism - A political theory where everyone is equal.

Capitalism - A political theory where people aren't equal and wealth can be grown.

Key people:

Josef Stalin - Leader of the Soviet Union 1924 - 53.

Harry Truman - President of the USA from 1945 - 53.

George Marshall - American General responsible for the Marshall Plan.

Clement Attlee - American President at the Potsdam Conference.

1950's

Key events:

Korean War (1950 - 53) - A war between the Communist North of Korea and the capitalist south. First proxy war of the Cold War.

West Germany joins NATO - This upsets the USSR leading the USSR to create the Warsaw Pact.

Sputnik 1 launched (1957) - Begins the Space Race.

Key words:

Proxy War - A war between 2 or more countries supported by bigger countries like the USA & USSR..

MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction) - Both sides would destroy one another with nuclear weapons..

Space/ Arms Races - Race between the two countries to get better space technology/ Arms.

Key people:

Nikita Khrushchev - Premier of the USSR after Stalin's death in 1953.

Senator Joe McCarthy - American senator who coined the phrase 'reds under the bed' and whipped up fear of Soviet spies in America during the 50's.

1960's

Key events:

Paris Peace Summit (1960) - Attempted peace summit between USA & USSR.

U2 Incident (1960) - American spy plane shot down over the USSR. This ended the Paris Peace Summit.

Berlin Wall (1961) - Dividing wall in Berlin to stop people moving to the West.

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) - Soviet attempt to put nuclear missiles on Cuba.

Key words:

U2 - An American spy plane used to take photographs of enemy territory.

Revolution - Rising up against the leaders of a country.

Stand - off - Where two countries threaten to fight one another if the other doesn't back down.

Key people:

Fidel Castro - The Communist leader of the Cuba after the Cuban revolution.

John F Kennedy - American President from 1960 - 63.

Francis Garry Powers - Pilot of the U2 spy plane shot down in 1960. Captured by the Soviets.

Alexander Dubcek - The Czech leader whose reforms cause the Prague Spring.

1970's

Key events:

Détente begins (1970) - A period where relations between the USA & the USSR begin to get better.

SALT 1 is signed (1972) - A ban on developing and using long range nuclear weapons.

American troops pull out of Vietnam (1973) - American President Richard Nixon brings all American troops home.

Key words:

Détente - A period where relations between the USA & USSR improve.

Treaty - An agreement between two sides.

Tension - Where relationships become stretched.

Key people:

Richard Nixon - American President from 1969 - 1974.

Leonid Brezhnev - Premier of the Soviet Union from 1964 - 82.

Elizabethan England - 1558 - 1603

Historic Environment 2020 - 2021: Kenilworth Castle - The home of Robert Dudley (Earl of Leicester)

Elizabeth's Parliament

Key events:

Elizabeth comes to the throne - following the death of her sister Mary in 1558.

Earl of Essex's Revolt - One of Elizabeth's former favourites tries to take the throne from Elizabeth. Essex's Revolt fails. He is executed (1601).

Key words:

Privy Council - Elizabeth's closest advisors.

Royal Court - The most powerful and influential people in England. They surrounded Elizabeth wherever she went.

Monopolies - The right to tax and make money from specific goods brought into England.

Key people:

Robert Dudley - Earl of Leicester & Elizabeth's favourite.

Phillip II - King of Spain and former husband of Elizabeth's sister Mary.

Francis Duke of Anjou - French suitor for Elizabeth's hand in marriage.

Robert Devereaux - Earl of Essex, tried to overthrow Elizabeth in 1601.

William Cecil - Elizabeth's chief minister.

Life in Elizabethan England

Key events:

The Middle Way (1559) - Elizabeth's key religious policy that allowed both Catholics and Protestants to pray in England.

Shakespeare completes his first play (1590) - Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Drake circumnavigates the globe (1577 - 80) - Proving the Earth is a globe.

Drake is knighted by Elizabeth in 1581.

The Poor Laws (1601) - Helps the poor.

Key words:

Nobles - Rich and powerful people with inherited titles.

Gentry - Rich and powerful people who bought titles.

Golden Age - A time where new inventions/ discoveries improved life in England.

Poverty - People who are too poor to live.

Reign - the amount of time a monarch is in charge for.

Key people:

William Shakespeare - World famous playwright and poet.

Sir Francis Drake - Explorer & sailor, circumnavigate the globe (1577 - 1580).

Sir Walter Raleigh - First Englishman to land in Virginia.

John Hawkins - Slave trader & explorer. Cousin of Sir Francis Drake.

Troubles at home & abroad

Key events:

The Babbington Plot (1586) - Catholic plot against Elizabeth supported by Mary Queen of Scots.

Execution of Mary Queen of Scots (1587) - Elizabeth reluctantly ordered the execution of her cousin for her involvement in the Babbington Plot.

The Spanish Armada (1588) - Phillip I's attempt to invade England.

Key words:

Plot - A secret plan to cause harm.

Execution - To legally kill someone, usually after trial.

Compromise - An agreement where both sides make concessions.

Armada - A large group of war ships.

Puritan - An extreme Protestant.

Key people:

Edmund Grindal - Puritan Archbishop of Canterbury.

Anthony Babbington - Nominal figurehead of the Babbington Plot.

William Duke of Orange - Leader of the Dutch Protestant Rebellion against Phillip II.

Historic Environment

Key events:

Key words:

Key events: