



Health and the People

Crucial Knowledge



Factors

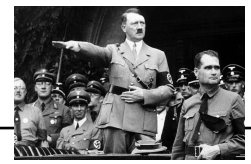
War Superstition and Religion Chance Government Communication Science And Technology Individuals

<p>“Medicine Stands Still” Medieval Era c. 500- c. 1500</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beliefs and treatments based around Hippocrates’ Theory of Four Humours • The Church controls all parts of life and doctor education. • Knowledge of the body based on war and Galen, not dissection. • Poor public health in towns with roaming animals, human and animal waste contaminating water supplies, overcrowding and little government intervention. • The Black Death arrived in 1348, blamed on miasma and sin. Treated with flagellants and superstitious cures.
<p>“The Beginnings of Change” The Renaissance c. 1450-1750</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance means people began to question all knowledge that has come before them and testing it for themselves. • Vesalius challenged Galen through dissection. He provided an accurate map of the inside of the human body. • Paré built on Vesalius' work and helped to bring it to Britain to train barber surgeons. • The Great Plague hit London in 1665. The mayor banned gatherings and enforced quarantine. Quack doctors sold fake cures. • Edward Jenner discovered vaccination. To this day, this is the only way of preventing disease instead of treating it.
<p>“A Revolution in Medicine” Industrial Era 1800s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As cities grew, Industrial Britain became overcrowded, filthy and disease ridden. • In 1854, John Snow proved that cholera lives in water, not the air. • Louis Pasteur discovered that Germs cause disease in 1861. This made a VAST difference. By 1880, he discovered how vaccinations worked. • Robert Koch used dye to identify which germs cause which disease. • Anaesthetics allowed for more precise surgery. Joseph Lister's carbolic acid reduced death rates in surgery from 50% to 15%.
<p>“Modern Medicine” 1900-modern day</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Liberal Reforms, starting in 1906, saw the government start to take responsibility for the health of its people. • Alexander Fleming discovered the first antibiotic (Penicillin) in 1928. This was mass produced for World War Two and has saved over 200 million lives to date. • World War One and World War Two lead to massive advancements in X-Rays, storing blood and plastic surgery. • The Beveridge Report of 1942 lead to the creation of the NHS in 1948.



Germany 1890-1945

Crucial Knowledge



Factors

Social – relating to people and society

Economic- relating to businesses and wealth

Political- relating to the government or public affairs of a country

<p>Germany under the Kaiser 1888-1918</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The German states united in 1871 to form Germany. Prussia was the biggest state. • Kaiser Wilhelm II was the King of Germany (1888 - 1918) • The Weltpolitik (World Politics) was the Kaiser's desire to rule the world. Weltpolitik can be summarised by 'GANE' (Glory, Army, Navy, Empire). • Germany entered World War One (1914) full of confidence. However, by the end of the war (1918) were starving and defeated • Key reasons that Germany was defeated by 1918 were the British Naval blockade, Turnip Winter and internal protests
<p>Weimar Germany 1918-1933</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The German people felt stabbed in the back by their new leaders when they signed the armistice; losing Germany the war. • Germany were forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles which crippled them. (LAMB) • Groups with extreme political ideas, such as the Communists and the Nazis, attacked the Weimar government. • When Germany couldn't pay their war reparations, France and Belgium invaded the Ruhr for coal. The government paid the workers to strike, which lead to Hyperinflation, where German money became worthless. • From 1924 (Dawes Plan) to 1929 (Wall Street Crash) Germany recovered from its early problems and began to experience a Golden Era of politics and culture.
<p>The Rise of Hitler 1928-1933</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nazis went from 2.8% to 37.3% of the vote by promising 'Work & Bread' to the 6 million unemployed Germans during the Great Depression. • Hitler became a sensation in Germany with thousands watching his powerful, persuasive speeches which promised to make Germany great again. • Hitler became Chancellor of Germany on 30th January 1933. • The Reichstag Fire enabled Hitler to use fear of Communism to pass the Enabling Act; setting him on his way to complete power in Germany. • Hitler removed Nazi leaders who threatened his power during the Night of the Long Knives. Hindenburg died a month later allowing Hitler to become Führer.
<p>Life in Nazi Germany 1933-1945</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women were expected to follow the three Ks; Kinder, Küche, Kirche (Children, Kitchen, Church) which encouraged them to raise the birth rate. • The Nazis controlled young people through Hitler Youth groups and new school lessons which promoted Nazi values. • The Nazis considered the Aryan Race superior to other "races" who they saw as inferior such as Jews, Gypsies and Homosexuals. • The workers needed to fuel the Nazi war machine. Unemployment disappeared through Nazi public work programs to build roads, schools and hospitals. • The Nazis controlled the population through a combination of terror and propaganda.
<p>Impact of World War Two 1939-1945</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the start of World War Two (1939), due to rationing, two out of every five Germans ate better than before the war . • From 1943, Germany was hit hard by bombing and increased rationing. Morale and support for the war lowered massively. • As the war turned against Germany, opposition increased from groups such as young people, the church and the military. • Prejudice against the Jews turned into Legal, Physical, Social and Economic persecution under the Nazis. • The world learnt the full extent of the horrors of the 'Final Solution' when concentration camps were liberated in 1945.



Cold War (Conflict and Tension) Crucial Knowledge



Factors	
Social – relating to people and society Economic - relating to businesses and wealth Political - relating to the government or public affairs of a country	
Cold War in the 1940s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The USSR was Communist (everything is state owned and wealth shared equally). The USA was Capitalist (individuals could generate great wealth from their own businesses). • During World War Two the USA & USSR worked together to defeat Nazi Germany. However, after the war their relationship broke down over how to deal with a defeated Germany. • At the Yalta and Potsdam conferences the Allies agreed to split Germany and Berlin into 4 zones. • The dropping of the Atomic Bomb caused great tension between the USA and USSR because the USA refused to share its secrets with the USSR. • Stalin spread his influence in the East of Europe and the USA attempted to contain this by loaning war damaged countries money (Marshall Plan).
Cold War in the 1950s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cold War spread into Asia in the 50s. The Korean War (1950 - 53) and Vietnam War (1954-1973) showed that the USA were prepared to follow the Truman Doctrine and contain Communism by getting involved in Proxy Wars. • There was a military race between the USA and the USSR to develop bigger and better weapons. This race led to the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). • West Germany was allowed to join NATO in 1955. This upset the USSR and they formed their own version of NATO, the Warsaw Pact (1955). • The Hungarian Uprising of 1956 showed that Khrushchev's policy of peaceful co-existence was a lie. • The USSR launched the first satellite in 1957 (Sputnik) starting the Space Race. A chance for each side to show the superiority of their government.
Cold War in the 1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Peace Summit in Paris between the two powers was ruined when an American spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union (U2 incident). • In 1961 the Berlin Wall was built separating East and West Berlin. It was built by the USSR to prevent people seeking a better life in the West. • In 1959 there was a Communist Revolution in Cuba lead by Castro. Because it was so close to home, America tried to stop the revolution in 1961 by invading (Bay of Pigs). This failed. • In 1962 there was a stand -off between the USA and the USSR when the USSR tried to put missiles on Cuba. This was the closest the world ever came to nuclear war. • In 1968 the USSR invaded Czechoslovakia in response to anti-Soviet reforms. The Soviets killed over 100 people and injured 500 more. A government loyal to Moscow was installed.
Cold War in the 1970s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of tension between the East and West in the 1970s were Vietnam and Human rights • Détente is a word used to describe late 1960s and early 1970s when relations between the USSR and USA improved and tensions decreased. • SALT I was signed in 1972, the most serious peace talks of the Cold War



Elizabethan England 1568-1603

Crucial Knowledge



Factors	
Social – relating to people and society Religious - relating to businesses and wealth Political - relating to the government or public affairs of a country	
Elizabeth's Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Elizabethan Era lasted from 1558 - 1603. • The most powerful group of advisors in England was the Privy Council. It was responsible for the daily running of the country. They were part of the Royal Court, the centre of Elizabethan power and fashion trends. • Elizabeth never married so that she could keep her authority and independence. But there were 3 main contenders to marry her; Robert Dudley (The Earl of Leicester), King Phillip II of Spain and Francis, Duke of Anjou. • Elizabeth showed favouritism amongst her court by giving them land, titles or trade rights (monopolies). To keep power, you had to stay in favour. This helped Elizabeth control powerful nobles. • The Earl of Essex tried to seize power for himself when he fell out of favour with Elizabeth in 1601. This was easily stopped by her spy network.
Life in Elizabethan England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Great Chain of Being set out the structure of society with Elizabeth at the top followed by Nobles who inherited their titles and then the Gentry who paid for their titles. • Elizabeth's reign was seen as a 'Golden Age' because of religious stability, exploration where new lands and people were discovered and education was seen as more important. (BATSLEEP). • The theatre's importance grew for all classes in society during Elizabeth's reign due to the works of people like Shakespeare. • There had always been poverty in Tudor England. A population increase and growing unemployment for farm workers made poverty a big issue for Elizabeth to deal with. Her solution was the Poor Laws of 1601. • Elizabeth's reign was known as an age of discovery due to voyages setting sail from England and discovering new lands. This helped increase England's wealth and power. The most famous sailors were Hawkins, Drake and Raleigh.
Troubles at Home and Abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the start of her reign Elizabeth had a Religious Compromise between Protestants and Catholics (The Middle Way). However, Catholic rebellions forced Elizabeth to crack down on them and treat them more severely. • Puritans were extreme Protestants. Elizabeth saw them as dangerous as they would have meetings called prophesyings to criticise her religious policies. • Mary, Queen of Scots was Elizabeth's cousin and next in line to the throne. She was Catholic so many in England saw her as the rightful Queen. Mary inspired Catholic plots but was only involved in the Babington Plot (1586) for which she was executed. • Elizabeth had supported Protestant rebellions against Spanish rule in the Netherlands by sending money, weapons and eventually troops. • Spain tried to invade England with the Spanish Armada of 1588. This failed.
Historic Environment	