

Crusades Knowledge Organiser

1046: Synod of Sutri (HRE Henry III deposes three Popes)

1084: Sack of Rome

1095: Pope Urban II issues call to Crusade
To free Jerusalem
To help Christian Byzantine brothers
To reassert Papal authority

Indulgence for Crusaders
Militant Christianity

1099:
Jerusalem is captured

The People's Crusade

Peter The Hermit leads 20,000 to Constantinople

Key people

Adhemar, Bishop of le Puy
Godfrey of Bouillon
Raymond of Toulouse
Robert, Duke of Normandy
Bohemund

The First Crusade

Nicea: Alexius claims it

Dorylaeum: Crusaders ambushed but win

Antioch: Christians take it and massacre inhabitants

Jerusalem: inhabitants massacred

Outremer
Crusader Kingdoms
Feudal States
Trade
Race relations

The Second Crusade

Reasons for failure:
arguments and affairs
Social impact
Cultural impact
Economic impact
Knights Templar

Dorylaeum: German Crusade defeated
Nicea: Germans meet French but Conrad ill and heads home
Antioch: Louis decides to complete his pilgrimage to Jerusalem
Damascus: Crusaders decide to attack it and Second Crusade fails

Bernard of Clairvaux and Louis VII champion the cause of a second crusade

1144:
Edessa captured

Renews Crusading zeal in Europe

1145: Quantum Praedecessores

Pope Eugenius offers full remission of sins for Crusade

EMPIRE REFORM AND WAR 1890 – 1918 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER!

CONTEXT: 1) Dutch settlers migrated on the 'Great Trek' to create two independent states in South Africa – **Transvaal** and **Orange Free State**. They became the **Boer** people. 2) **1880-1881 – 1st Boer War** = Caused because Britain wanted control **Transvaal**. The Boers won at Majuba Hill, but the British still did achieve vague control of the **Boer**

The Second Boer War 1899-1902

Reasons for War: **1886: Gold is discovered** in Transvaal – gives Boer's money and power: Britain wants control → **1886: Scramble for Africa** – Britain scared of foreign influence → **1895: Jameson's Raid**: Uitlanders uprising and fail under Premier Cecil Rhodes.

THE WAR: 'Black Week' – December 10-17th 1899 – British defeated in Battle of Colenso – an early Boer success. Britain then fight back and free **Ladysmith, Mafeking and Johannesburg** → Boers use **GUERRILLA TACTICS** to attack British outposts, rail and road communication and convoys.

BRITISH SUCCESS AND CONTROL: **Scorched Earth Policy**: British cleared Boers off the land. Moved them to **Concentration Camps** – 25,000 women and children deaths from disease

Changing attitudes in Britain: Decrease in British enthusiasm for war/Imperialists and Pro-Boers disagreed on concentration camps/Campaign was expensive/Political unrest at home

Impact of WW1

Recruitment: 1st month= 500,000 signed up to go to war. 'Pals battalions' – communities went to war together. **Conscientious objectors** did not join. **1916 Military Service Act** all 18 -24 yr olds joined.

Propaganda: stirred **patriotism** through posters, newspapers and songs. **Censorship** of anti-war literature.

Role of Women – worked in the **munitions factories** and the **Women's Land Army** worked in agriculture.

Role of Government: introduced **DORA** (Defence of the Realm Act) that geared the country for **TOTAL WAR**. Took over coal industry and rationed food.

Disillusionment: criticism of war by the public and soldiers.

Political Developments

Liberal Government: **1906**: Liberal Party won a landslide: won 377 seats → **1909: People's Budget**: a reform plan by **Asquith and Lloyd George** – favours poor people and is hated by Conservatives.

PEOPLES BUDGET GETS REJECTED BY HOUSE OF LORDS: CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS. Due to opposition, the Lords accept it in 1910.

Led to: 1911 Parliament Act: gave House of Lords less power

Power of Trade Unions – 1890s: 'New Unionism' starts - **1892**: union membership is 1.5 million - **1900**: 2 million. **1900 Taff Vale Judgement**: union was made financially liable → this led to the creation of **Labour Party in 1906** – wins 29 seats. Threatened by **Osborne legal judgement of 1910**. Became official opposition to the Conservatives.

Social Reform

Poverty in 1800's: Industrial Revolution – low life expectancy, $\frac{1}{4}$ of population in poverty → **Booth 1889 – Life and Labour of London Poor - Rowntree 1901** - poverty in towns → shared belief of widespread poverty

Education Reforms: 1870 Education Act: school boards across Britain. **1902 Education Act:** boards are abolished for unified education by councils.

Social Reform Acts: Old Age Pensions 1908: OAP's get 5 shillings a week. **National Insurance Act 1911:** gave workers health insurance and unemployment benefit from the state.

Women's Suffrage

Suffragists – peaceful campaigners in 1897 form **NUWSS** – lead by **Millicent Fawcett** – not much progress

Suffragettes – formed in 1903 led by **Emmeline Pankhurst** – part of **WSPU** – 1908 rally in Hyde Park: $\frac{1}{2}$ million turned up **Tactics used**: increased militancy - **Emily Davison** became martyr after protesting by jumping in front of a horse. **Hunger strikes** made government implement **Cat and Mouse Act in 1913**.

Representation of the People Act of 1918: women over 30 get the vote – 8.5 million got the vote. **Lady Nancy Astor 1919** – first female MP. **1928 – Equal voting rights**

Culture and Fashion

Literature – Thomas Hardy portrayal of 'fallen woman'. Shaw wrote plays on inequalities between the classes and sexes. H.G. Wells science fiction novels more technology. Beatrix Potter more female authors. Public literacy improved.

Fashion – women playing sport meant change to petticoats. Ready-made dresses made women of all **classes** wore the same.

Music Halls: patriotic songs about war became popular and spread **jingoism**.

Cinema: First cinema opened 1907 opened - American influence.

The Western Front 1914-1918

KEY DATES: Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand 28th June 1914 – November 11th 1918 – Armistice.

- **Tactics** → **Trench warfare**. Bigger use of artillery = **grenades** and rifles. Limited use of **aviation**.
 - **Technology** → **Machine gun** = millions of deaths – **industrialisation** = **mass production** of deadly weapons – **Chlorine Gas** used by Germans 1916 then **Mustard Gas** in 1917. British used **phosgene** in 1915.
 - **Battle of the Somme 1916** → first use of tanks which was ineffective. 420,000 casualties.
 - **Life in the Trenches** → boredom, **Trench Foot, shell shock** (effect on mental health), rats and lack of nourishing food.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GERMANY: PART ONE → WEIMAR REPUBLIC, THE NAZIS AND WORLD WAR II

1919-1945

CONTEXT : → WORLD WAR ONE 1914-1918 – GERMANY SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES

→ WEIMAR REPUBLIC CREATED IN 1920

WEIMAR GERMANY 1918-1924

- November Criminals – Stab in the Back theory
- Treaty of Versailles 1919 - BRAT
- Blame for the War
- Reparations to pay – 1922 6.6 billion to pay
- Armed forces - reduced to 100,000
- Territories lost in the Rhine – lose 10% of land
- Spartacist Uprising – Communists crushed by Freikorps
- Kapp Putsch – Wolfgang Kapp defeated by army
- Hyperinflation 1923

WEIMAR AND STRESEMANN 1924 - 1929

- Stresemann is Foreign Minister
- Rentenmark 1925
- Wall Street Crash 1929
- Ends Hyperinflation by ↘
- Dawes Plan – 800 million from US
- Young Plan – 20% off reparations
- Stopped passive resistance in the Ruhr
- STILL WEIMAR ONLY PARTLY RECOVERED!
- 2 million unemployed in 1929

HITLER INTO POWER – 1929 – 1934

- In 1928: Nazis 12 seats in the Reichstag
- April 1932 → Presidential election, came second
- July 1932 → Nazi biggest party in Reichstag
- November 1932 → Von Papen calls election, Nazis still biggest party but lost 34 seats
- January 1933 → Hitler becomes Chancellor
- ROAD TO DICTATORSHIP...
- Feb 1933 – Reichstag Fire blamed on communist
- March 1933 – Enabling Act – all power of law
- July 1933 – Political parties banned
- June 1934 – Night of the Long Knives
- August 1934 – Hindenburg dies, Hitler is FUHRER Concordat – control of the Church

Impact of WW2 Conditions on Home Front

Wehrmacht / Rations of food, soap and textiles began in August 1939 / 1940: 50 per cent of German workers were involved in war production (*Total War*) / 500,000 German civilians had been killed by bombing at the end of the war/ The 'thousand bomber' attacks

Opposition to Nazis

14,000 Germans in political concentration camps/ White Rose Organisation/ Bonhoeffer/Colonel von Stauffenberg tried killing Hitler/Hitler Youth disobedience

Treatment of Jews - Einsatzgruppen killing squad/

6 million Jewish deaths in the Holocaust/ concentration camps/Final Solution 1941

Defeat – Denazification/Inflation/

Deindustrialisation

Who supported the Nazis?

- Wealthy businessmen – didn't like communists
- Middle class – failure of democracy needed a strong dictator
- Nationalists – also hated Treaty of Versailles
- Rural areas – were promised economic support
- Führer Cult in PROPAGANDA organised by Josef Goebbels
- Volksgemeinschaft (people's community)
- Organisation of the SA
- Scapegoating the Jews

BUILD UP TO WAR: → HITLER WANTED LEBENSRAUM (living space)

→ DESTROY SOVIET UNION COMMUNISM

→ REVENGE FOR TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Life in Germany

Economic Control : Autarky: German job

creation. Creation of 80,000 jobs through autobahns.

NLS, Rearmament led to 1.4 million army jobs in 1939.

Women: Kinder, Kuche, Kirche – Children, Church and Kitchen

Workers Control: DAF (German Labour Front), Strength through Joy, blacklisted if complained about working conditions

Children and Education: Indoctrination, Hitler Youth compulsory

in 1936, The League of German Maidens for girls

Treatment of Jews up to 1939: Kristallnacht 1938,

Nuremberg Laws 1935, boycott of Jewish

businesses.

FOREIGN POLICY OF WEIMAR REPUBLIC

LOCARNO TREATIES 1925 4 BORDERS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS 1926 4 RESPECT

KELLOG – BRIAND PACT 1928 4 PEACE

The Development of Germany Part II (1945-1991)

Key People (the Allies): Churchill (GB PM) Roosevelt (USA Pres) Stalin (Soviet Russ Ldr) All at Yalta but Potsdam sees Clement Atlee (GB PM) and Truman (USA Pres). Change of personalities = change of plans + the war is over

Yalta (Feb 1945) and Potsdam (July 45) conferences= Divided Germany, supposed to be temporary= 4 occupation zones
WEST-GB, USA, France
EAST-Soviet Russia (USSR)
Berlin was divided into 4 like a mini Germany but was in the Soviet controlled East

Soviet&East German response to citizens fleeing to the West through Berlin because of the better economy and political freedoms available there

Reasons for Reunification:
Soviet Union collapses = No more financial or military assistance for E. Germany. **Cold War Ends** = lack of interest for allies and NATO as Germany no longer the 'front line'
Helmut Kohl = his leadership was needed and encouraged change despite opposition

Soviets want revenge
Split of interests
Allies want to rebuild

A steady increase in tension between 'allies'.

Bizonia = British and American sectors join together in economic unit and introduce Deutschmark.
Atomic bomb = starts arms race.
No Votes = Soviet occupied countries and German zones denied the right to vote.

Key people;
Walter Ulbricht-East German leader (1950-71) was the first leader and started collectivisation of farming=financial stagnation for the East.
Konrad Adenauer-West German Chancellor (1949-63) wanted to repair the West, denazify, restore democracy, end occupation+ gain independence
Dr Ludwig Erhard- Adenauer's Economic Minister- responsible for the economic miracle that made West Germany richest country in Western Europe

1961: The Berlin Wall is erected

Cold war tensions continue and Berlin and Germany become the unofficial frontline. Many people are killed trying to cross the Berlin Wall.

Helmut Kohl (Chancellor of West Germany and of united Germany 1982 -1998). Drags W.Germany out of 1970's Recession and works toward reunification despite protests from NATO allies.

Berlin Wall opens! Nov 1989.
German reunification!
3rd October 1990

Considered to add to **Détente** or a thawing of relations between East (Communism) and West (Capitalism), particularly within Germany during the 1950's and 70's

Mikhail Gorbachev- Soviet leader of USSR (1985-91) = a new political approach of *Glasnost* (openness) and *Perestroika* (reform) that helped thaw the Cold War and aided the collapse of the Soviet Union (unintentionally)

The Berlin Airlift 1948-49

Stalin closes all land corridors to Berlin to force out allies but they cont to supply by air

1947 The Marshall Plan (US Loans) Help West Germany rebuild and revitalise.

12th May 1949 Stalin calls off the Berlin Blockade but **Cold War** begins.

1955 West Germany (DDR) Joins NATO

1955 Warsaw Pact of Communist Eastern Europe formed in response to NATO

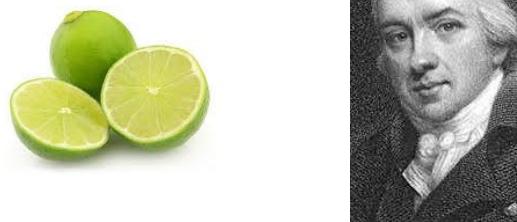
Willy Brandt- W. German Chancellor (1969-74) starts **Ostpolitik**

Ostpolitik = A new approach to relations between West and East

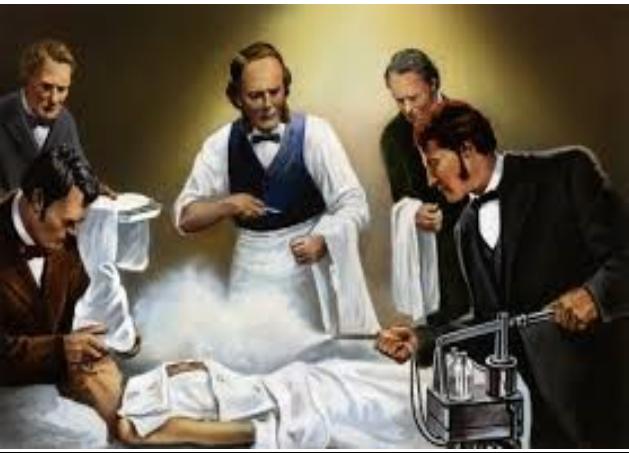
Key Question 1: Causes of illness and disease c.500-present day

Medieval (Up to 1500)	Early Modern 1500-1800-ish!	Modern 1800 to the present day				
<p>Four Main Causes</p> <table> <tr> <td>Poverty</td> <td>Warfare</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Famine</td> <td>Accidental death</td> </tr> </table> <p>What did medieval people believe caused illness?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God • Bad smells • Supernatural • Four Humours, out of balance • Everyday life: childbirth, infant mortality, illness and early death viewed as inevitable <p>Lack of hygiene, lack of clean water and sanitation in towns, no refuse collection.</p> <p>BLACK DEATH 1348, Bubonic and Pneumonic plague</p> <p>The diagram illustrates the Four Humours according to medieval medicine. It features a circle divided into four quadrants by a cross. The top-right quadrant is yellow and labeled 'Yellow Bile' with 'Summer phlegmatic Fire' and 'Dry'. The top-left quadrant is red and labeled 'Blood' with 'Hot'. The bottom-right quadrant is black and labeled 'Black Bile' with 'Autumn melancholic'. The bottom-left quadrant is blue and labeled 'Phlegm' with 'Winter'. The center of the circle contains the word 'Air'. The four quadrants are further divided into 'Hot' (top), 'Cold' (bottom), 'Damp' (left), and 'Dry' (right). Below the diagram, the text 'The Four Humours' is written.</p>	Poverty	Warfare	Famine	Accidental death	<p>Lack of hygiene, lack of clean water and sanitation in towns, no refuse collection.</p> <p>Regular outbreaks of plague; Great Plague of 1665 was a particularly big outbreak.</p> <p>Beginning to make the link between dirt and disease.</p> <p>More measures to keep people segregated with the plague, belief it was caused by cats and dogs</p> <p>Plague doctor outfit: beak: bad smells (miasma) caused plague and the waxy cloak was to make the 'venomous atoms' slide off. They were talking about germs but without knowing what they were or being able to see them...some improvement from believing it was God doing it...but many people still believed in Four Humours and God...</p> <p>A historical illustration of a plague doctor. The doctor is wearing a dark robe and a distinctive mask with a long beak-like nose piece, which was believed to protect against bad smells (miasma). He is holding a long staff with a small object at the end. The background shows a landscape with trees and buildings.</p>	<p>New industrial towns were grim places to live, dominated by overcrowding and lack of clean water and sanitation. Industrialisation</p> <p>Contagious diseases spread due to overcrowding (typhoid, typhus, scarlet fever, tuberculosis)</p> <p>(Typhus caused by lice and ticks)</p> <p>New industrial hazards: Phossy jaw in match factories, machinery highly dangerous and caused injuries.</p> <p>Cholera: First big outbreak 1831. Waterborne disease, originated in India and spread along trade routes like the Black Death did.</p> <p>Typhoid: spread by contaminated water, food and faeces (poo!) Even Prince Albert died of it in 1861.</p> <p>20th Century:</p> <p>Spanish flu after WW1; 20-40 million people worldwide died, 280,000 in the UK mostly young men and women</p> <p>AIDS: First identified 1981, caused by a virus. By 2014 est. 40 million died of it, 40 million living with it (Spread by: unprotected sex, hypodermic needles, contaminated blood)</p>
Poverty	Warfare					
Famine	Accidental death					

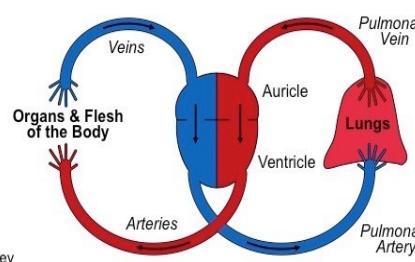
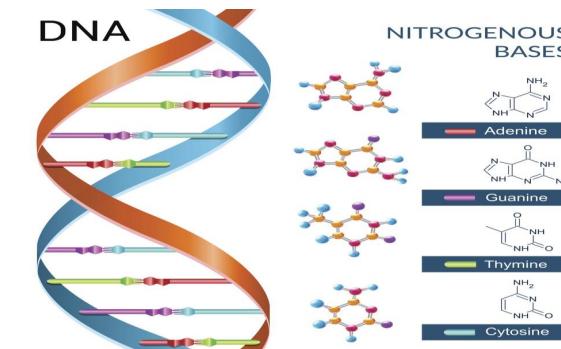
Key Question 2: Attempts to prevent illness and disease c.500-present day

Medieval (Up to 1500)	Early Modern 1500-1800-ish!	Modern 1800 to the present day
<p>Hippocrates (and his ideas were followed by Galen and into Medieval times) believed keeping your humours balanced prevented disease (exercise, rest, diet)</p> <p>Romans believed in clean water (aqueducts) and cleanliness but these abilities and ideas were lost when Romans left.</p> <p>The Church: Prevent illness and disease by living a Christian life and pray hard for forgiveness of sins (flagellants during Black Death)</p> <p>Black Death: other attempts to prevent: Fast, Far, Late (actually spread it), avoid bathing as it opened the pores to the disease, avoid sex! Drinking vinegar and wine, bathing in urine. More realistic: King Edward III ordered the streets to be cleared of filth believing smells spread disease, avoiding the sick (boarding up houses, red cross on door)</p> <p>Alchemy, soothsayers, doctors: Alchemists distilled vinegar thinking the 'medicine' they created would prevent disease ("Elixir of Life"). Medicines containing poisons were used to make you sick, believed this prevented disease. Wise women: collect plants, herbs, make and sell charms to prevent the spread of disease. Apothecaries made medicines too.</p>	<p>"Prevention is better than cure": From late 18th century-early 19th century, a time for 'fads' like vegetarianism, giving up alcohol, fresh air and exercise became fashionable.</p> <p>Cold Water treatments: 'Taking the waters' at spa towns like Bath and Harrogate, visiting the seaside. Drinking cold water to flush out impurities.</p> <p>Many deaths from 'child bed fever'. Alexander Gordon 1795 recommended hand washing and clean clothes between delivering babies but was criticised by other doctors (until Germ Theory proved him right...)</p> <p>Cause of scurvy (lack of Vit C) amongst sailors found in 1753. Prevented by drinking lime juice.</p> <p>Inoculation: Mary Wortley Montagu 1721</p> <p>Edward Jenner, 1796: The first vaccination to prevent smallpox. Vaccination made compulsory by government in 1852.</p> 	<p>Dr John Snow proved cholera was water-borne in 1854 (and stopped an epidemic by taking the handle off the Broad Street water pump...you know this!!)</p> <p>19th century vaccines (2, 3 and 4): 1880 Chicken cholera, 1881 Anthrax, 1885 Rabies (Pasteur)</p> <p>More vaccines introduced since WW2.</p> <p>Polio 1955</p> <p>Measles 1963</p> <p>MMR 1988</p> <p>Hepatitis 1994</p> <p>Anti-malaria tablets if travelling abroad etc</p> <p>Infant Mortality Rate has fallen from 170 per 1000 in 1900 to 4 or 5 per 1000 today. Due to improvements in immunisation but also reducing poverty, school dinners, trained midwives and school nurses, etc</p> <p>Debate over MMR, 1998: Dr Andrew Wakefield suggested it might cause autism and there has been less uptake by concerned parents. Must vaccinate 95% of the population or an epidemic can break out.</p>

Key Question 3. Attempts to treat illness and disease c.500-present day

Medieval (Up to 1500ish)	Early Modern 1500-1800 ish!	Modern 1800 to the present day
<p>Herbal medicines, sometimes written down in books, sometimes included prayers to say while picking the herbs, sometimes closely guarded family secrets passed down from mother to daughter, etc.</p> <p>FOR DOCTORS:</p> <p>Bleeding and purging (Four Humours)</p> <p>Urine diagnosis (Vademecum, 'Carry with Me', a urine chart for medieval doctors (smell it, look at colour, taste it!)</p> <p>Zodiac chart: showed which parts of the body were connected to different star signs, when was the best time to use surgery or treat the patient.</p> <p>Only rich people could afford to consult a trained doctor (also called a 'physician')</p> <p>OTHERS:</p> <p>'Quacks' or unlicensed doctors selling 'cures' to make money.</p> <p>Barber-surgeons: apprenticed and learnt on the job. Pull teeth, set broken bones, use leeches</p> <p>Apothecaries: made medicines</p>	<p>Much continued the same from Medieval times. Some doctors wrote in English not Latin in this period in an attempt to pass on more knowledge.</p> <p>Astronomy still used</p> <p>New ingredients which were discovered and supposed to heal were rhubarb and tobacco! (Some thought smoking a pipe of tobacco kept the plague away)</p> <p>More scientific approach to medicine, careful observation of patients.</p> <p>New studies of mental illness: 'melancholy' and midwifery. Greater belief in prevention and therefore not having to consult a doctor.</p> <p><u>Dr Joseph Lister....Antiseptic Surgery...Modern Era 1865)</u></p> 	<p>Simpson and chloroform: Addressed the problem of pain in surgery, 1847 (Laughing gas 1799 and Ether 1846 tried prior to this)</p> <p>Queen Victoria used chloroform 1853 and it became acceptable.</p> <p>Black Period in Surgery 1847-1865 as doctors became more adventurous with operations leading to more deaths due to infection and blood loss.</p> <p>Joseph Lister, 1865, Antiseptic Surgery. Deaths related to infection dropped from nearly a half of all operations to one sixth.</p> <p>Aseptic Surgery (killing the germs before a patient is operated on) from late 19th century: steam sterilisers, protective clothing and rubber gloves.</p> <p>Marie Curie: worked on radiation and paved the way for treatments for cancer as well as mobile X-Ray machines in WW1.</p> <p>First 'Magic Bullet' Salvarsan 606, Paul Ehrlich, 1910, to treat syphilis, a serious STD</p> <p>Fleming (1928) and Florey and Chain (1940s) worked on penicillin, the first antibiotic.</p> <p>Christian Barnard: First successful heart transplant, 1967, paved the way for more transplant surgery.</p> <p>20th century: chemotherapy: another treatment for cancer.</p>

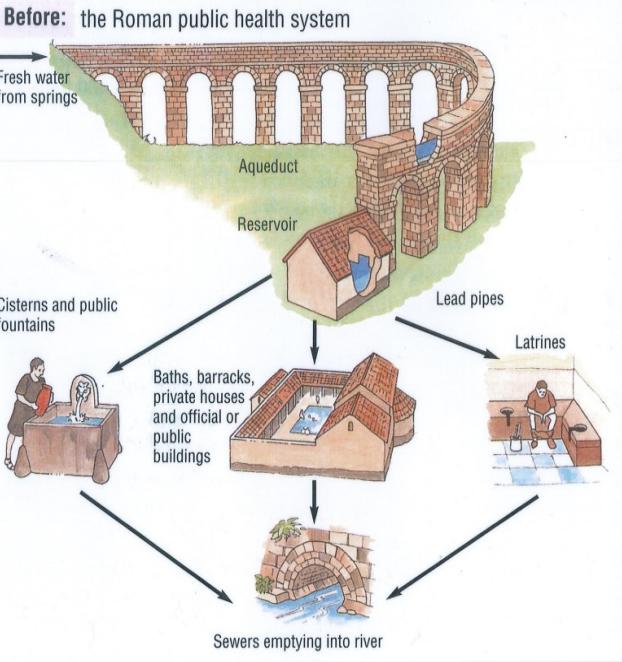
Key Question 4. Advances in Medical Knowledge c.500-present day

Medieval (Up to 1500ish)	Early Modern 1500-1800 ish!	Modern 1800 to the present day
<p>Key Ideas:</p> <p>(From Ancient Greece and Rome) Hippocrates: The Theory of the Four Humours (4 Humours in the body and if they were balanced you were healthy). Galen continued Hippocrates ideas. Also said dissection was important and improved knowledge of anatomy. Listened to a patient's pulse (still done today) These ideas dominated into Medieval times...about 1400 years!</p> <p>Alchemy: Early chemistry, trying to turn base metals into gold and find an 'Elixir of Life' to make you live forever!</p> <p>Astrology: Zodiac Chart/Star signs. Studied position of the stars before carrying out certain operations or bleeding.</p>  <p>Church: Set up universities to study medicine from</p>	<p>Renaissance... literally means rebirth (of interest in the ideas of Ancient Greece and Rome)</p> <p>A time of questioning of old ideas!</p> <p>Andreas Vesalius: Fabric of the Human Body 1543 Changed knowledge by correcting Galen on about 200 points (incl. human jaw bone and 'no holes in the septum of the heart')</p> <p>Ambroise Pare: Works on Surgery 1575. Developed ointment (rose oil, turpentine, egg yolk) to treat gunshot wounds instead of cauterising oil, and tied blood vessels with ligatures instead of cauterising them.</p> <p>William Harvey: On the Motion of the Heart, 1628, fully explained circulation of the blood.</p>  	<p>Louis Pasteur: Germ Theory 1861. First person to establish link between germs and disease</p> <p>(Robert Koch: Science of Bacteriology. Discovered germs which caused TB (1883), cholera (1884) and later plague, pneumonia, blood poisoning etc.</p> <p>Dyes discovered to stain and then photograph germs. Paul Ehrlich was one of his students who improved his knowledge and developed first 'Magic Bullet'.</p> <p>New scientific knowledge could cure disease!</p> <p>Wilhelm Rontgen: X-Rays 1895. (paved the way for ultrasound, MRI and PET and CT scans.</p>  <p>Watson and Crick: Discovered the structure of DNA in 1953. Paved the way for the fight against genetic diseases.</p>

Key Question 5. Developments in patient care c.500-present day

Medieval (Up to 1500ish)	Early Modern 1500-1800-ish!	Modern 1800 to the present day
<p>The Church and monasteries: played a role in patient care though dominated by praying for the soul rather than actual treatments. Hospitals provided <i>hospitality</i> not treatments. Made patients comfortable. If they were seriously ill, not admitted, as interfered with the business of praying and religious services</p> <p>Infirmaries : Looked after the old and 'infirm'.</p> <p>Leper hospitals for those with leprosy</p> <p>Almshouses: medieval equivalent of care homes for the old, but also helped widows and young children.</p> 	<p>Voluntary charities from mid 16th century as Henry VIII closed monasteries resulting in a drastic decrease in patient care.</p> <p>Royal hospitals set up in London (St Bartholomew's, St Thomas's etc) from royal funds</p> <p>Endowed voluntary hospitals outside London: local councils petitioned the King to ask for funds when the monasteries shut.</p> <p>Industrial Revolution lead to some individuals getting very rich and some like Thomas Guy a rich printer set up Guy's Hospital in London</p> <p>In this period more hospital evolved into places where surgery took place, as well as looking after the poor sick, and dispense medicines.</p> 	<p>Big increase in the number of hospitals in the 19th century; increasing city populations required big general hospitals to be set up. (1800: 3000 patients in hospital, 1851: 7600)</p> <p>Specialist hospitals like maternity and ear, nose and throat set up, but conditions were poor.</p> <p>Florence Nightingale and the professionalisation of nursing: Became famous improving hospital conditions in the Crimean War. Reduced death rates</p> <p>On return to England, a public fund was set up and raised £50,000. FN set up an Nursing School in 1860 at St Thomas's Hospital and wrote Notes on Nursing in 1859. in 1850 there were no trained nurses, by 1900: 68,000</p> <p>Hospitals expected to be clean, have fresh air, warmth, light, appropriate diets</p> <p>Mary Seacole and Betsi Cadwaladr: both nurses in Crimean War who did hands-on work, using their own money.</p> <p>Government attitudes changed in early 20th century: welfare and social reforms to reduce poverty (Liberal gov 1906-1914), National Insurance Act 1911</p> <p>Beveridge Report 1942: 5 Giants (Want, Squalor, Ignorance, Idleness, Disease)</p> <p>Lead to the NHS 1948: First time the medicine of ordinary people changed: FREE FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.</p> <p>Increasing financial demands on the NHS since then: rebuilding of hospitals in the 1960s, increasing cost of caring for an ageing population, increasing need as medicine becomes more sophisticated.</p>

Key Question 6. Developments in public health and welfare c.500-present day

Medieval (Up to 1500ish)	Early Modern 1500-1800 ish!	Modern 1800 to the present day
<p>Very smelly towns and cities, no disposal of waste, night soil men removed human waste (poo!) from privies and dumped it into rivers...Shitebrook in Exeter!</p> <p>Attempts were made by councils to clear waste but often unsuccessful, latrines were often over rivers and likely to flood.</p> <p>Outbreaks of plague (Black Death) due to rats from 1348, often worst in summer months, between a third and a half of all people in Europe died.</p> 	<p>Many outbreaks of plague through 16th/ 17th centuries, eg 1563, 1603, and the Great Plague of 1665 (80,000 dead in London) when attempts were made to clean up streets and 'kill mice and rats' (Aberdeen 1647)</p> <p>Henry VII (1485-1509) passed a law forbidding slaughterhouses from within town and city walls (butchers threw the entrails and muck into already polluted rivers)</p> <p>Henry VIII passed an act of parliament allowing towns to raise taxes to build sewers (1532) but few places did.</p> <p>Beginning to make the link between dirt and disease but cities growing fast and impossible to keep clean.</p> <p>After Great Fire of London 1666, act of parliament passed to rebuild London, widen streets and build with stone and tiles to reduce fire risk, etc, and 1690, an act to pave and clean the streets.</p> <p>20th Century continued!!</p> <p>Clean Air Act 1956, New Towns like Harlow in 1960s, blocks of flats to clear slums</p> <p>21st century: Government campaigns about unhealthy lifestyles, fitness drives and healthy eating (obesity epidemic)</p>	<p>Industrialisation lead to rural to urban migration. Cities increased in size, leading to overcrowded living conditions for the urban poor.</p> <p>Government attitude of laissez-faire ('leave it alone') meaning in early 19th century they didn't get involved in public health. Average age of death in Manchester in 1842 was 17.</p> <p>Outbreaks of cholera from 1831 (52,000 dead in 1848)</p> <p>Edwin Chadwick: Convinced most people were poor due to poor health not idleness. Report 'On the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population' 1842. John Snow proves cholera is in water in 1854.</p> <p>First Public Health Act 1848: Not compulsory. Councils could build sewers, provide clean water and clear refuse if they wanted to raise tax to do so. 1875 Second Public Health Act forced councils to do this = real breakthrough in PH. New sewers for London from 1858 (Bazalgette)</p> <p>Individual acts to improve health of workers from rich industrialists like Titus Salt</p> <p>20th Century: Boer War identified problem that many volunteers were unfit to serve in the army. Infant Mortality Rate very high. Reports by Charles Booth (1889 London; 35% of people in 'abject poverty') and Seebohm Rowntree (1901 York; nearly half the population lived in poverty)</p> <p>Some improvement after WW1: Homes for Heroes (but only half of promised 500,000 new homes built) Some new council housing for rent but Great Depression slowed this.</p> <p>Destruction of WW2 meant new homes and slum clearance had to happen (Labour gov 1945-51 built 1 million houses)</p>