



Testbourne Community School

'100' Things Handbook

History



Health and the People C1000- Present Day

- People believed superstition and religion were causes of disease
- Medicine was dominated by the Four Humours theory- Bloodletting and Purging aimed to make the Humours balanced
- Miasma Theory blamed bad air for causing disease- purifying the air was thought to prevent disease
- Islamic doctors began to question the reliability of Galen
- The church banned dissection until the 14th century
- The church encouraged people to believe that disease was a punishment from God- they viewed prayer and repentance as major treatments
- During the Medieval period there were few public hospitals and these were set up and run by the Church- the main purpose was to care for the sick and elderly
- Monasteries were healthier than towns- they separated clean and dirty water
- The Bubonic Plague- spread by the bites of fleas from rats carried on ships
- The Pneumonic Plague- Airborne; it was spread by coughs and sneezes
- The Black Death caused social change- fewer workers, higher wages and a power struggle
- Vesalius wrote anatomy books with accurate diagrams
- Vesalius' findings encouraged others to question Galen- he discovered there were no holes in the septum of the heart
- William Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood
- Harvey's ideas, shown in books, gave doctors a map of how the body worked, changing their understanding of anatomy
- Ambroise Paré improved surgical techniques
- Paré ran out of oil for gunshot wounds and resorted to an ointment of egg yolk, turpentine and rose oil
- The Great Plague struck London in 1665- it was a rare but deadly recurrence of the medieval Black Death
- Responses to the Great Plague showed continuity and change
- Town and Parish Councils tried to prevent the disease's spread- Plague victims were quarantined
- However, there was still an emphasis on religion and superstition for the cause and cure of the disease
- During the Renaissance doctors' training and knowledge began to improve
- During the Renaissance, surgeons began to gain the same status as doctors
- In 1800, the London College of Surgeons was created, which set training standards for surgeons for the first time
- John Hunter developed better approaches to surgery
- Hunter developed good scientific habits like learning as much about the body as possible to understand illness, experimenting to find better ways to treat disease and testing treatments
- Hospitals focused more on treatment and learning- treating diseases became more important
- Some hospitals specialised in treating certain illnesses
- In the 19th century, some hospitals were founded alongside universities and medical schools. These hospitals were used as training schools for doctors, and for conducting scientific research
- Before Edward Jenner the only way to prevent smallpox was inoculation- this involved making a cut in a patient's arm and soaking it in pus taken from someone who had a mild form of smallpox
- Jenner discovered a link between smallpox and cowpox
- Jenner's vaccination was successful despite opposition- many people were worried about giving themselves a disease from cows
- Pasteur was the first to suggest that germs can cause disease- this had a major impact on medicine
- Pasteur developed vaccines for anthrax and rabies
- Robert Koch linked specific diseases to the particular microbe that caused them ['Microbe hunting']
- Anaesthetics solved the problem of pain- James Simpson began to experiment with chemicals
- Simpson discovered the effects of chloroform and used it as an anaesthetic
- Joseph Lister pioneered the use of Antiseptics- he used carbolic acid in operating theatres
- Overcrowding in towns led to poor living conditions
- Cholera epidemics killed thousands of people
- Cholera spreads when infected sewage gets into drinking water
- People didn't know what caused cholera- the best theory was miasma
- John Snow showed the connection between contaminated water and cholera

- Edwin Chadwick's published a report on poverty & health in 1842- led to the 1848 Public Health Act
- The 1875 Act improved Public Health
- The 'Great Stink' was an event in London in July and August 1858, during which the hot weather exaggerated the smell of untreated human waste and industrial sewage that was present on the banks of the River Thames
- The First World War made x-rays more reliable and mobile- they were used find broken bones
- Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin- the first Antibiotic
- Florey and Chain found a way to purify penicillin – Florey took penicillin to America for mass production
- Some people use alternative treatments due to mistrust of modern medicine (acupuncture, homeopathy)
- Charles Booth and Seebohm Rowntree showed the effects of poverty through their reports
- The Liberal Reforms improved health by tackling poverty- free school meals, free medical inspections and old age pensions
- The World Wars created pressure for social change- housing and health improved after the Second World War
- The Beveridge Report led to the Welfare State- Beveridge said that the government had a duty to care for all its citizens
- The National Health Service was established in 1948- the NHS was very popular

Democracy and Dictatorship: 1890-1945

- Kaiser Wilhelm ruled Germany until 1918
- The Reichstag is the German Government
- There was a German revolution in 1918, they were called the Spartacists
- The military terms of the Treaty of Versailles were:
 - No air force or armoured vehicles
 - 6 battleships
 - 100,000 men in the army
- Germany had to pay reparations after World War 1
- Another revolution was the Kapp Putsch
- Hitler's first attempt to take over Germany was the Munich Putsch
- Gustav Stresemann recovered Germany
- The Wall Street Crash was in 1929
- Hitler became Chancellor in January 1933
- The Enabling Act allowed Hitler to take power
- Hitler got rid of his opponents on the Night of the Long Knives
- By the use of the Gestapo and the SS, Germany was a policed state by 1934
- Women in Nazi Germany received medals for four or more children
- Church, cooking and children were the three c's women had to obey
- The Nuremberg laws were against the Jews
- Crystal Night was when synagogues and Jewish shops were attacked

Conflict and Tension: 1918-1939

- The League of Nations were set up after World War 1
- The assembly was where everyone in the League met
- The permanent court of justice dealt with international disputes
- The secretary carried out the administration for the League
- The council was the decision making organ for the League
- All members had to follow the League's covenant
- The League's main aim was to maintain peace
- The League also wanted to solve problems such as disease, slavery and poor living/working conditions
- The League solved the problem of upper Silesia, Aaland islands and Bulgaria
- The League failed in Corfu, Vilna and the Ruhr

Norman England: 1066-1100

- The Battle of Hastings was October 1066
- The claimants to the throne were:
 - Harold Godwinson
 - Harald Hardrada
 - William of Normandy
 - Edgar Atheling
- The Feudal System is how William organised England
- The Normans built castles to protect themselves
- The Normans built Cathedrals to worship God
- Harrying of the North was when William destroyed the North
- Hereward the Wake rebelled against William
- The Domesday Book told William about England
- The Hundred Courts tried to keep law and order
- Primo Geniture is where the eldest one inherits all land from his Father
- An ordeal system was how the Normans tried people of crimes
- The ordeals were
 - Fire
 - Water
 - Combat
- Farming was completed by the open fields system
- England's main exports were:
 - Salt
 - Metal work
 - Wool
- Manufacturing was run by the guilds