

<b>THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH c.1250 to present:</b>		<b>The Medieval Period, 1200 to 1500:</b> Most people lived and worked on the land as peasants, in the feudal system	
<b>Rationale:</b> In this first component, students must compare the people's health in a linear study that spans four periods of history: medieval, early modern, industrial and modern. They must learn the key events, e.g. epidemics, people and turning points in the developing health of the British people, and continuity & change between these four periods. Did the people's health improve?		<b>The Early Modern Period, 1500 to 1750:</b> Towns begin to grow and ideas become more scientific – the enlightenment	
		<b>The Industrial Revolution, 1750 to 1900:</b> The age of progress, industry, urbanisation and the rise of the British Empire	
		<b>Modern Times, 1900 to present:</b> Increasingly scientific, rapid progress & state intervention in people's health	
<b>TIMELINE:</b>		<b>KEY WORDS:</b>	
<b>Medieval Period: 1200 to 1500</b>			
1315-16	The Great Famine kills thousands of people in England	Buboe	Symptom of the Black Death - painful swelling in armpit, groin or neck
1348-49	The Black Death arrives in England and kills 50% of the population	Black Death	Terrifying medieval disease caused spread by flea bites (yersinia pestis)
1423	Whittington's Long House built in London – first public toilet	Cholera	Violent de-hydrating disease that killed thousands in Victorian times
<b>Early Modern Period: 1500 to 1750</b>			
1578	Elizabeth I's Council prints the Plague Orders for the first time	Conduits	Pipes that carried clean water into towns (over and underground)
1665	Great Plague kills thousands across London	Diphtheria	Painful choking disease, common in the C18/C19, swelling of throat
1729-51	Gin Acts passed by Parliament	Epidemic	Disease spreading rapidly killing millions in a short space of time
<b>Industrial Revolution: 1750 to 1900</b>			
1729-51	Gin Acts passed by Parliament	Ergotism	Painful medieval disease caused by fungus growing on stored grain
1831-32	1st Cholera epidemic sweeps across Britain	Famine	Chronic food shortage causing widespread starvation (Medieval times)
1848	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cholera outbreak & 1st Public Health Act passed in Parliament	Gongfermer	Somebody who was employed to empty cess pits in a medieval town
1854	3rd Cholera epidemic hits Soho in London (John Snow's work)	Great Plague	1665 epidemic of what used to be called Black Death which hit London
1858	The "Great Stink" in London gets up the politicians noses	Immunise	To give an injection to prevent somebody catching a disease, e.g. MMR
1864	The French scientist Louis Pasteur publishes his "Germ Theory" paper	Infirmary	Basic hospital - most monasteries had an infirmary in medieval times
1875	2 <sup>nd</sup> Public Health Act & Artisan's Dwellings Act (+ Food Adulteration)	Latrine	Posh word for toilet often used in medieval times – quite rare then
<b>Modern Times: 1900 to present</b>			
1875	2 <sup>nd</sup> Public Health Act & Artisan's Dwellings Act (+ Food Adulteration)	Miasma	Bad air - believed to cause disease to spread - medieval times onward
1906	Old Age Pension Act passed by the Liberal Government	Midden	A medieval rubbish pit, usually found at the end of the garden
1907	School Medical Inspections begin	Monastery	Where monks lived a Godly life - praying, studying & caring for the sick
1911	National Insurance Act passed by the Liberal Government	Privy	Basic outside toilet built over a hole in the ground - a cess pit
1918-19	Spanish Flu epidemic kills 50 million people worldwide	Sanitation	Supply of clean water to homes and removal of foul water and sewage
1921	First Council House Estate opened in Beacontree in Dagenham, Kent	Sewage	Human waste – wee and poo! (amongst other things)
1940	Major immunisation programme against Diphtheria & Tuberculosis	Theory of 4 Humours	Ancient Greek theory about cause of disease - used in medieval times
1948	National Health Service (NHS) launched by Labour Government	Tuberculosis (TB)	Killer disease of the lungs, causing victims to gasp and cough up blood
1956	Clean Air Act to tackle industrial pollution and London smog	Typhoid	Disease with red rash, common Victorian times, spread by dirty water
1974	Health and Safety at Work Act passed by Parliament	Urbanisation	Growth of towns and cities in the Industrial Revolution (1750-1900)
1980s	AIDS epidemic (scientists discover the HIV virus in 1984)	Victorian court	Slum housing for workers (U-shaped) common in many Victorian cities
2008	Government announces a smoking ban in all public places	Welfare State	Tax-payers funding state benefits, e.g. Universal Credit, for those in need
<b>KEY PEOPLE:</b>		<b>KEY PEOPLE:</b>	
<b>WHAT THEY DID?</b>		<b>WHAT THEY DID?</b>	
Joseph Bazalgette	Engineer who developed London sewage scheme 1865	Louis Pasteur	French scientist published "Germ Theory" paper 1864
Aneurin Bevan	Post-war Labour Minister of Health – NHS 1948	Seebohm Rowntree	"Poverty, a Study of Town Life" about York 1901
Charles Booth	"Life and Labour of People in London" published 1889	Dr John Snow	Proves cholera was spread through infected water
Edwin Chadwick	"Report on Sanitary Condition of Labouring Population" - 1842	Margaret Thatcher	Conservative PM, launches "right to buy" in 1980
David Lloyd-George	Old Age Pensions & National Insurance (1906/11)	Van Leeuwenhoek (Dutch)	Scientist, tiny organisms (germs) microscope 1683

