Causes of WW2, Y9, Topic 1

Timeline of Hitler's foreign policy

- **1933-** Hitler takes Germany out of League of Nations
- **1934-** Hitler tries to take power in Austria but Mussolini stops him
- **1935-** People in the Saar vote to rejoin Germany
- **1935-** Anglo-German Naval Treaty (Germany's navy can be 1/3 size of Britain's)
- **1936-** Hitler remilitarises the Rhineland
- **1937-** Anti-Comintern Pact (Germany, Italy, Japan)
- **1938-** Anschluss with Austria
- **1938-** Munich Agreement allows Hitler to take Sudetenland
- **March 1939-** Hitler invades Czechoslovakia
- **August 1939-** Nazi-Soviet Pact
- **September 1939-** Hitler invades Poland and WW2 begins

Legacy of WW1



Russia became first communist country in 1917

Poland is formed from parts of Germany and Russia- they both want it back.

German Empire is split up and German speakers remain in Sudetenland and Austria.

Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). Franco becomes Fascist dictator.

Rhineland is demilitarised and France has Saar for 15 years.

Italy becomes first fascist country with Mussolini as leader in 1922.

Hitler's foreign policy aims	Meaning
Getting rid of Treaty of Versailles	To regain lost land after WW1, rebuild German army and seek revenge on the allies.
Lebensraum 'living space'	To create a 'Greater Germany' by expanding into Eastern Europe
Anschluss 'uniting'	Uniting German speaking people in a German Reich (empire)
Defeat Communism	To destroy communist opponents in Germany and to invade Russia to create more land for Germany.

Reasons for appeasement:

1. **Britain was not prepared for war.** The Great Depression had created 23% unemployment and the government could not afford to rearm in the early 1930s.
2. Many thought the **Treaty of Versailles was too harsh**
3. Chamberlain believed **Hitler was a reasonable man** with legitimate (and limited) demands.
4. Chamberlain and many others in the government **did not want another war** after the horrors of WW1
5. Some in Britain (like former King Edward VIII) were very impressed with Hitler's economic success and thought **Germany needed a strong leader**
6. A strong Germany could act as a **barrier against Communist Russia**



Types of Causes	Definition
Underlying	The earliest or first long term reason for the event
Long term	Another cause that has been present for a long time before the event
Short term	A cause that happens not long before the event
Trigger	The cause that is closest in time to the actual event
Turning point/ catalyst	A reason/ event that marks a decisive turning point in the causation of the event e.g. speeds up the process.

Year 9, Topic 2: How was World War Two a World War?

Was Dunkirk a success for the British?

In May most of the British army were trapped in the French town of Dunkirk.

The Germany army were closing in and 300,000 soldiers could have been killed.

The Prime Minister Winston Churchill devised a plan to rescue the soldiers by sending Royal Navy ships and as many boats as possible to collect the men.

Most of the men were managed to be rescued.

What was life like during the Blitz?

Major British cities were targeted by the Germans in air raids including Birmingham.

The public had to build air raid shelters and stay in there overnight during raids. There was also rationing and gas masks were given to members of the public.

Households had to 'blackout' their house. This included painting windows black and turning all lights off during raids.

What was war on the Eastern Front like?

In June 1941, Hitler decided to attack Russia. He thought Russia had a weak army with old fashioned equipment. The plan was called operation Barbarossa.

The Russians fled and 'scorched the earth' which means destroy anything the Germans could use. The Germans followed and were soon trapped by a harsh winter with temperatures of -40

The Germans were defeated by the Russians, Russia lost 20 million people. Whilst the Germans were fighting the Russians it gave time for Britain and France to build up their armies.

What was evacuation?

It was not safe for children to stay in the cities that were being bombed so the government decided to move them to the countryside.

827,000 children were moved to the countryside.

Children had to leave their families.



What was D-DAY?

On 6th June 1944 the Allies invaded Northern France by air, sea and land.

The plan was known as 'Operation Overlord.'

Lots of different factors were taken into account when it was planned which was a big reason why it worked.

Was the bombing of Dresden justified?

In February 1945 when the German army was retreating 2600 tons of bombs were dropped on the German city of Dresden by British bombers.

150,000 people were killed and 70% of the city was destroyed.

The Germans were close to defeat and the scale of the attack by the British has called into question whether this level of attack could be justified.

Year 9, Topic 2: How was World War Two a World War?

The attack on Pearl Harbour and the atomic bomb

On 7th December 1941 Japan attacked the US island of Hawaii. Pearl Harbour was the main focus of the attack where the US Naval fleet was.

The Japanese attack was devastating with 2,403 men being killed, 8 battleships were destroyed and 300 aircraft were destroyed or damaged.

The Japanese attacked because the USA had cut off oil supplies to Japan. Japan relied upon USA for 80% of its oil. They also attacked so that they could control the Pacific Ocean.

There was a coded message about the attack which did not arrive until after the attack.

The next day the USA declared war on Japan. ON 11th December they declared war on Italy and Germany.

Britain now had a powerful ally in the battle against Nazism in Europe.

After four years of fighting the USA were close to defeating Japan. War in Europe had ended.

The Japanese military were given orders to fight to the end and never surrender.

On 6th August 1945 the Americans dropped the world's first atomic bomb. It was dropped on the city of Hiroshima and killed 70,000 people.

Japan surrendered on 15th August, WWII was now over after six years of fighting.





Caribbean and WWII

Initially there was prejudice towards men from the Caribbean when they wanted to join the British military.

As the war progressed there was a shortage of soldiers and men from the Caribbean were encouraged to sign up.

Most men from the Caribbean signed up to join the RAF.

In total 16,000 men from the Caribbean volunteered to fight for Britain, this included 100 women.

Many people from the Caribbean volunteered to fight because they felt that they had the same values as Britain.

After WWII many people from the Caribbean came to settle in the UK. They became known as the 'Windrush Generation.'

Conditions on the Eastern Front during WWII

Germany and Hitler had signed an agreement not to fight each other in 1939. However, in 1941 Hitler decided to invade Russia and open up an Eastern Front.

The plan was called Operation Barbarossa and intended to invade Russia in Leningrad, Moscow and Stalingrad.

Russia appeared to have a weak army and the Nazis thought it would be an easy victory.

The plan started well for the Nazis who sent 3 million soldiers to attack the Russians.

The Russian retreated and scorched the earth. This means they destroyed anything that might be of use to the Germans.

The battle moved into winter and temperatures dropped to -40 degrees. The German soldiers were trapped for two and a half years with less and less supplies.

The Russians were used to the conditions and were able to push back and defeat the German army.

Meanwhile Britain was able to build up its army to finally defeat the Nazis and end the war.

Year 9, Topic 3: The Holocaust

Timeline of the Holocaust

Historic anti-Semitism

Jews have been persecuted for 100s of years because of religious and cultural difference. In the 20th century this is formulated into an ideology of racial difference

Mein Kampf 1925

Hitler formulates his political ideas, including anti-Semitism into writing

Hitler comes to power, 1933

He used Jews as scapegoats for Germany's defeat in WW1 and the Great Depression. He now has the power to persecute Germany's Jews

Persecution of Jews begins in Germany

From 1933-1939 gradually more anti-semitic laws are introduced in Germany ranging from sacking Jews from professional jobs to making Jewish people hand over their valuables

Nuremberg Laws, 1935

These laws were a turning point in the treatment of Jews. They were stripped of their citizenship and officially defined as a race

Kristallnacht, 1938

This was a turning point as it showed the explosive potential of anti-semitic violence in Germany and Austria and the involvement of ordinary people in destroying Jewish property

Outbreak of WW2, 1939

Hitler invades Poland which had a Jewish population of 3.5 million. They begin to be rounded up into ghettos and shot by Einstaztgruppen

Invasion of the Soviet Union, 1941

Hitler hoped for a quick victory in Russia but this did not happen. The logistics for deporting Jews to Poland did not work out either. Jews and Slavs were shot en masse by the Einstatzgruppen

Wannasee Conference, January 1942

The failure of the invasion of the Soviet Union led to decision by high level Nazis to kill Jews en masse rather than moving them to Eastern Europe. This was called the Final Solution

Death camps built

Death camps were built in Eastern Europe After the Final Solution was agreed, purpose built death camps were built in Poland and other areas of Eastern Europe. The first of these were Chelmno, Sobibor, Belzec and Treblinka. Jews arrived and the vast majority were gassed

Systematic mass murder

The creation of the death camps meant Jews could be murdered on an industrial scale. Auschwitz-Bikenau was built to murder the Jews of Poland. Thousands of Jews from all over Europe were sent there. Some ghettos and concentration camps remained but the vast majority were killed by poisonous gas. 6 million Jews in total died during the Holocaust.

Victims of the Holocaust



Although the **civilians of Western Europe were generally treated better** than those in Poland and Russia, Jews were treated the same. Jewish people from France, the Netherlands and other occupied countries were sent on **torturous journeys on cattle trucks** to death camps, mainly Auschwitz- Birkenau.

Groups other than Jews were persecuted in Nazi Germany, particular the **mentally and physically disabled.** Starting in 1939, the **Aktion T4** programme (Nazi Euthanasia) murdered thousands of disabled adults and children. They were the first to be killed through industrial methods of gas.

The population of many **occupied countries collaborated with the Nazis.** Local Lithuanians helped the Einstatzgruppen round up local Jews in Kaunas, so did Hungarians and the Ustase of Yugoslavia.

Roma/ Sinti Gypsies, who lived across Europe, were the only other ethnic group that was targeted as ruthlessly as Jewish people. **250,000 were killed** during the Holocaust.

There was a population of 500,000 Jews in Germany in 1933 and over half had left by 1939. **Poland had a Jewish population of 3.5 million.** Both Jewish Poles and non Jewish Poles were shot by the Einstatzgruppen and put in ghettos and camps. The **Nazis considered Slavs as an inferior race.**

After the Nazis invaded Russia in 1941, many **Soviet soldiers were captured.** As they were communists and Slavs they were treated brutally by the Nazis. **4 million died in German prisoner of war camps** during WW2.

Year 9, Topic 3: The Holocaust

What was Kindertransport?

- Kindertransport was the journey of **9,500 refugee children** from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia to Britain after 1938.
- Like many other European countries in the 1930s, **Britain had strict immigration laws.**
- These were only slightly relaxed after the **Evian Conference in 1938** and the horrors of **Kristallnacht** were revealed.
- **Children under 17** could now immigrate to Britain, if they were paid for. They had to leave their parents behind.
- Children found new homes in Britain, some Jewish children had good experiences and some did not. **They experienced dislocation from their homeland, faith and family.**
- **Nicholas Winton** was a stockbroker from London. He **rescued 669 children** from Czechoslovakia.



Resisting the Holocaust

- Due to Nazi terror by the time the Holocaust was perpetrated during WW2 it was extremely difficult to resist Nazi rule.
- Therefore it is important to remember those Jews and non Jews who risked their lives to save others during the Holocaust.

Jewish Resistance

Active	Passive
Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, 1943	Sonderkommando writing diaries of their experiences
Sobibor camp uprising, 1943, 200 SS killed.	Keeping school open for Jewish children in ghettos
Jewish Partisans who escaped Ghettos e.g. Vilna	Continuing Jewish prayers and rituals



Resistor	What did they do?
Oskar Schindler	Initially a **Nazi collaborator** from Czechoslovakia, Schindler used **Jews as cheap labour** in a factory in Krakow. He then hid 100s of Jews from the Nazis by **secretly sending them to a factory in Czechoslovakia**. They would have died in Auschwitz.
Miep Gies	Miep **helped Otto Frank** prepare his annex in his work place in Amsterdam to hide his family. She **then brought food and news** to the Frank family and others in the annex during their time in there. **She risked her life to try and bribe police for their freedom** when they were caught. She managed to save Anne's diary and gave it to Otto after WW2.
Leopold Socha	Leopold was a criminal who had been in prison several times. He was **paid by some Jews when he was working in some sewers** in Poland to help them escape. After they ran out of money he continued to help them.
Corrie Ten Boom	Corrie was a **Christian** who hid Jewish people and others persecuted by the Nazis in her family home. She was **taken to a concentration camp** after the Nazis raided her home in Amsterdam, the Jews in her hiding place were not found.

Who is to blame for the Holocaust?

	What did they do?
Perpetrator	Those who actively contributed to the Holocaust: High level Nazis, Einstatzgruppen, SS guards of camps, Nazi soldiers **(minority)**
Collaborator	Anybody who benefitted from the Holocaust: Local soldiers in occupied countries, designers of death camps, those who were given Jewish homes for a cheap price **(larger minority)**
Bystander	Most ordinary Germans were bystanders. They did not do anything to stop Jewish persecution but did not contribute to it. They know about Jews being rounded up and sent in cattle trucks somewhere, they know about the ghettos, they watched Jews attacked in Kristallnact. **(majority)**

Year 9, Topic 4: The Cold War





Key Events

1945-1949

- Ideological differences between the USSR and the USA
- Yalta and Potsdam
- The Iron Curtain
- The Truman Doctrine
- The Marshall Plan
- Cominform and Comecon
- The Berlin Blockade and Airlift

1945-55

- NATO
- The Arms Race
- The Koran War
- The Warsaw Pact
- Death of Stalin
- Khrushchev and the thaw



1955-70

- Khrushchev's policies (destalinization)
- Hungary 1956
- The Arms race
- The U2 crisis
- The Berlin Wall

1960's

- The Cuban Missile Crisis 1962
- USA Involvement in the Vietnam War
- Czechoslovakia 1968
- The Brezhnev Doctrine

1970's up to 1975

- Detente
- End of Vietnam War



Year 9, Topic 4: The Cold War

Key Events during the Cold War

Key Event	Information	Impact on the Cold War
Ideological differences between the USSR and the USA	During **World War Two** the USSR and USA were **allies.** Only allies because they had a **common enemy**-Nazi Germany. Became suspicious of each other's ideologies after the war. USA was **capitalist** and the USSR were **communist.**	• USA believed the USSR wanted a communist world • USSR believed USA wants to destroy communism • Both became suspicious of each other. • The Soviets argued they just wanted to protect their borders with a number of friendly states
The Yalta Conference February 1945	Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin met to discuss what to do with Germany and Europe after WW2. Agreed to: • Divide Germany into four zones; USSR, USA, Britain and France. • Allow free elections for countries of Europe. • United Nations to be set up.	• Stalin wanted to protect the USSR from further invasion. • Western powers feared the USSR wants to dominate Europe with Communism • Western Powers fear a communist Poland.
Potsdam Conference July 1945	By this point Germany was defeated. Stalin set up communist government in Poland Roosevelt had died and replaced by Truman America had tested the Atomic bomb. Agreed to divide Germany and Berlin, demilitarise Germany, return democracy to Germany, De-Nazify Germany, make all decisions on Germany together.	Revealed differences over Germany between the USSR and the West Stalin causes further tension by not allowing free elections in Soviet occupied countries. Truman convinced he needs to stop Soviet expansion. USA had not told Stalin about the atomic bomb.
Dropping of the Atomic Bomb on Japan	On August 6, 1945, the American bomber Enola Gay **dropped** a five-ton **bomb** over the **Japanese** city of Hiroshima. A blast equivalent to the power of 15,000 tons of TNT reduced four square miles of the city to ruins and immediately killed 80,000 people.	Infuriates Stalin, the USA had broken the agreement between them and the USSR. Now Stalin wanted his own weapons as he felt threatened by the power of America.

Year 9, Topic 4: The Cold War

Key Events during the Cold War (2)

The Arms Race	When the USA dropped the atomic bomb, it started an arms race. • 1949-USSR exploded its first atomic bomb • 1952-the USA developed the hydrogen bomb • 1953-the USSR developed their own H-bomb	• Increased a climate of fear between both sides. • Created the chance of nuclear war. • Each side afraid of nuclear attacks • Some historians feel the arms race helped to make war less likely.
Iron Curtain	Soviet saw a buffer zone as essential to the USSR security End of WW2-Europe divided between the democratic east and west. Churchill called it an Iron Curtain. Between 1945-48 the USSR had taken over; Poland, Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The USSR had fixed the elections in these countries. They became known as satellite states.	Major differences in opinion develop Soviet expansion of Eastern Europe was seen as only the beginning by the West. Led to the development of Iron Curtain It led to the US policy of containment which would be expressed in the Truman Doctrine
Truman Doctrine, March 1947	Policy of Containment Truman announced the US would protect countries needing protection from threats to their border (Communism) Britain unable to support the Greek Government from communist threats. The US wanted to contain (stop) the spread of communism.	Marked the turning point in US foreign policy by committing the US to the containment policy. Showed that America was willing to use force to stop the USSR. Increased tension as Truman said half the world was not free. Led to the Marshall Plan Made Stalin claim it was a war against communism. As a consequence, Stalin formed Cominform to tighten his grip.
The Marshall Plan, June 1947 (Officially called the European Recovery Plan)	• Announced by Secretary of State George Marshall • Supported the Truman Doctrine by providing economic aid to countries in Europe in the form of cash, machinery, food and technology. • Truman believed communism thrived in poor areas where there was high unemployment and poverty. • Plan boosted the US economy by providing them with markets to sell their products.	• Stalin accused the USA of using the plan for their own selfish interests. • He believed the USA wanted to dominate Europe, promote capitalism and boost the US economy. • It strengthened the divide in Europe-Stalin would not allow Poland or Czechoslovakia to get involved. • Led to the first major crisis-the Berlin air crisis between 1948-49. • Led to Comecon
Cominform (1947) and Comecon (1949)	Cominform created to spread communism and protect the communist states from US aggression. It was a response to the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan. 1948-Yugoslavia expelled from Cominform after its leader Tito would not obey Stalin. 1949-USSR introduced Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance). Comecon was the Soviet response to the Marshall Plan.	• USA saw Cominform and Comecon as serious threats. • Increased the division in Europe.

Year 9, Topic 4: The Cold War

Key Events during the Cold War (3)

The Berlin Crisis 1961- The Berlin Wall	• The Berlin Wall was built because the USSR wanted western powers out of Berlin. • West Berlin had much better living conditions due to the Marshall Plan. It was like an advert for capitalism. • Between 1945-1961: 2 million East Berliners crossed the border to live in West Berlin. • In 1961 at the Vienna Summit-Khrushchev demanded Kennedy give up Berlin but he refused. • On 13th August 1961 the USSR placed barbed wire with machine guns along the border to stop people moving across. • The wire was replaced by a wall eventually-remaining until 1989. • The wall separated friends and family. Anyone trying to cross the wall was shot. More than 40 Germans were shot trying to cross it in the first year.	• The Berlin Crisis threatened world peace because... • It was a propaganda victory for the USA-but placed pressure on Kennedy to react by taking action. • Kennedy did not want to go to war over Berlin. • 1963 Kennedy visited Berlin and declared "Ich bin ein Berliner" promising to defend Berlin against the Soviets, which angered them. • It showed that Khrushchev could be as brutal and cruel as Stalin.
The Cuban Missile Crisis 1962	Began in 1962 following the U2 spy crisis. Cuba was a problem for the USA because: Led by Fidel Castro who had overthrown the pro-American government in Cuba and announced he was a communist. Castro sided with the USSR after the Bay of Pigs invasion when pro-American forces attempted to overthrow him. The USSR began to provide Cuba with missiles. Cuba was only 90 miles off the coast of America. **The Cuban Missile Crisis:** Began on 14th October 1962 when U2 spy plane photographed Soviet missiles in Cuba. Kennedy considered a nuclear attack on Cuba in response. Instead Kennedy put a naval blockade around Cuba to stop Soviet missiles from reaching the island. Kennedy demanded the Soviets dismantle the missile sites in Cuba. Khrushchev sent Kennedy 2 letters, the first offered to remove the missile sites if the US ended the blockade, the second demanded the USA remove missiles from Turkey. Kennedy publicly responded to the first letter and privately agreed to remove missiles from Turkey.	The way Kennedy responded caused tension. The world watched on expecting war. It brought superpowers close to nuclear war. There were moments when war could have started-the Cubans shooting down a U2 spy plane and the Americans boarding a Soviet ship.

Year 9, Topic 4: The Cold War

Key Events during the Cold War (4)

The Vietnam War	• The USA feared that Vietnam would fall to communism. This was linked to the Domino Theory. • Ho Chi Minh was the leader of North Vietnam, he was a communist and a nationalist. His army were the Viet Cong, they were set up to repel foreign occupation of Vietnam. • South Vietnam was a republic led by President Diem. The North wanted the whole of Vietnam to become communist. • By 1963- it was clear the US money and arms could not save the South Vietnamese government. • 1963-Kennedy sent 16,000 military "advisers" to help the southern army. • 1963-Diem's government was overthrown. • Kennedy assassinated in 1963-Lyndon B Johnson became president and wanted to help Vietnam. • 1964-North Vietnam attack the US navy in the Gulf of Tonkin. This allowed the US congress to allow Johnson to fight a war against North Vietnam. • 1965-US troops arrived in South Vietnam. • For 10 years US involvement increased-by 1968 over 500,000 American troops were in Vietnam and the war was costing $30 billion a year.	• The US recognised it could not win and made peace in 1973. A major humiliation. • By 1975 all of Vietnam was under communist rule. • Proved domino theory wrong as other countries in the region did not become communist. • Death toll for Vietnam was an estimated 2 million. • Vietnam was united in 1976 but its farmland had been destroyed. • Vietnam's economy was destroyed-could not feed its own people.
Czechoslovakia 1968	In 1968 Dubcek became leader of Czechoslovakia and tried to make communism more democratic. He called it "socialism with a human face." His changes were referred to as the Prague Spring. Dubcek came to power and promised to improve the standard of living, trade and have more freedom such as free elections and opposition parties. Brezhnev, the USSR leader believed the reforms threatened the Soviet Union and feared other states would wish to leave the Warsaw Pact. 20th August 1968: 500,000 Soviet troops were sent to remove Dubcek and crush the demands for change. People were told not to fight back in order to avoid a repeat of the Hungarian massacre. Brezhnev issued a doctrine saying the Soviet Union would not allow any communist country to abandon communism or face Soviet force. The US didn't want to interfere or face war.	• If the USSR allowed Dubcek to have his reforms then the Soviet Union would have become weaker. • Soviet security depended on maintaining tight control over satellite states. • If the USA had intervened the USSR may have declared war on the USA.
Détente	Refers to a period of lessening tension between the USA and USSR. It occurred after the Cuban Missile Crisis and ended following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. During Détente the USA and USSR tried to lessen the tension by: • Setting up a hotline in 1963 between the White House and Kremlin. • Limiting the Arms Race (Test Ban Treaty, Non-Proliferation Treaty and SALT) • Recognising the borders of Europe • Trading with each other.	Came to an end following: Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979

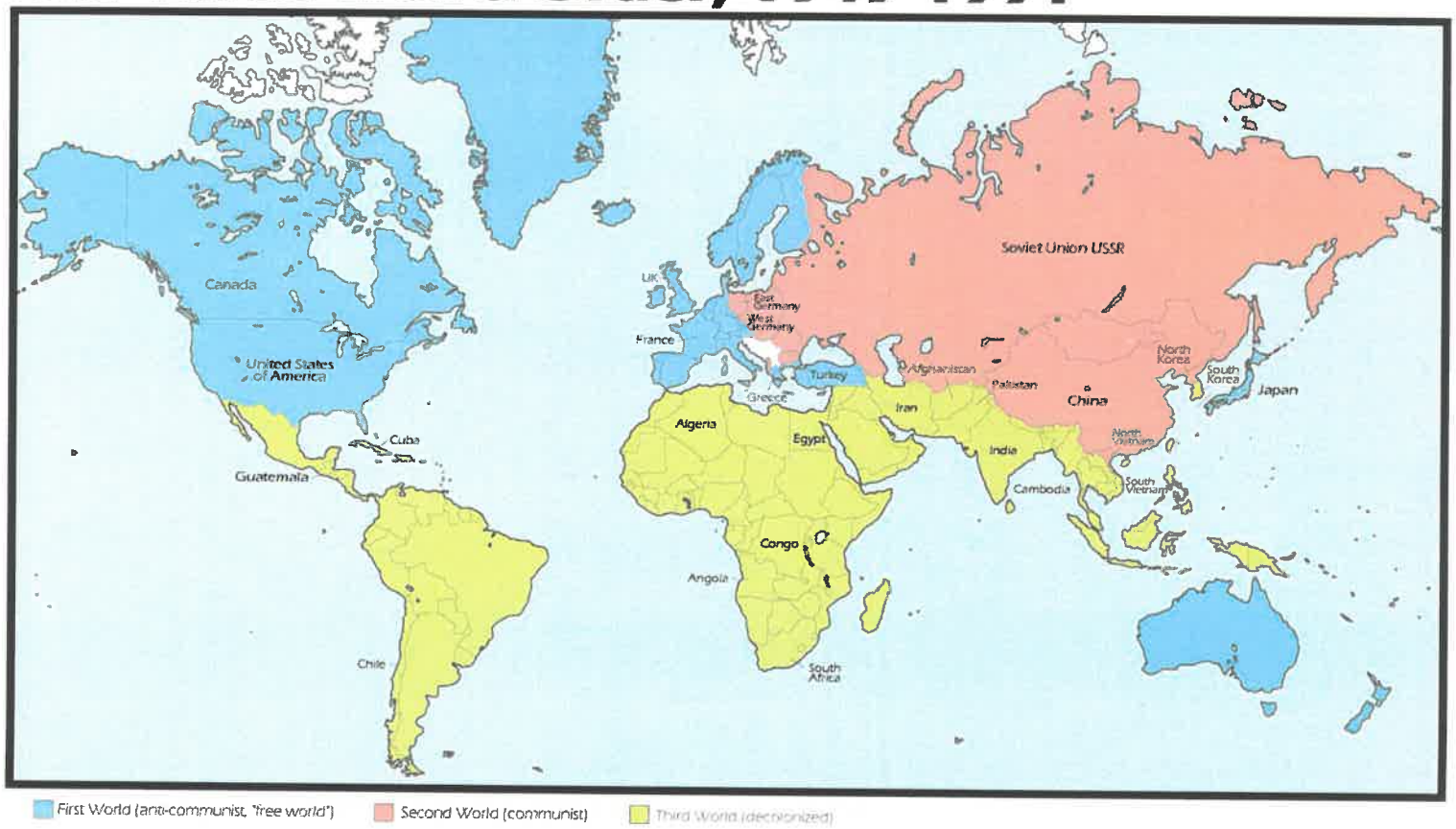
Year 9, Topic 4: The Cold War

The Cold War: Key Terms

- **Buffer Zone:** an area between hostile nations that provides protection from direct attack.
- **Capitalism**: the economic system followed by the West' people have the right to start and own businesses in the free market.
- **Communism**: an economic and political system in which there is no private ownership; people contribute based on their ability and take only what they need.
- **Containment:** the US policy of trying to prevent the spread of Communism
- **Destalinization:** the period after Stalin's death in 1953 in which Khrushchev tried to make changes in the USSR
- **Détente**: improving relations between the USA and the USSR in the 1970s
- **Domino Theory**: the theory that when one country becomes communist, its neighbours would soon fall too.
- **Iron Curtain:** the name given to the frontier in Europe between the Soviet controlled states in the East and the rest.
- **Marshall Plan**: Supported the Truman Doctrine by providing economic aid to countries in Europe in the form of cash, machinery, food and technology.
- **Mutually assured destruction** MAD was the guarantee that if one superpower launched a massive nuclear attack, the other would retaliate by also launching a massive nuclear attack, and both countries would be destroyed. This ultimately became the prime deterrent against a nuclear war between the two superpowers.
- **SALT** Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) were negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States to limit the number of newly created nuclear weapons.
- **Superpower**: a country that had much more power than others so that it can dominate and control world events. During the Cold War, the USA and USSR were superpowers.
- **Truman Doctrine**: President Truman policy of providing support to any country threatened by Communism. Designed to contain Communism.
- **Satellite state**: a country that is under a great deal of control by another country. The countries of eastern Europe were satellites of the USSR

Year 9, Topic 4: The Cold War

The Three World Order, 1947-1991



Blue: the West; anti- communist countries led by the USA

Red: the Communist Bloc. Leading power is the USSR



Winston Churchill
After leading Great Britain in the Second World War, he was one of the first leaders to raise the spectre of an 'Iron Curtain' descending across Europe.



Dwight Eisenhower
When President of the US 1953-61, he articulated the Domino Theory – arguing Communism should be stopped before allowing it to spread. He ended the Korean War in 1953, but sent the first US troops to Vietnam and prepared to intervene in Cuba. He made some attempts to limit nuclear weapon proliferation, but this was generally unsuccessful, and nuclear stockpiles increased on both sides.



Joseph Stalin (1879 – 1953) Leader and dictator of the Soviet Union.
He kept Soviet control of the countries in Eastern Europe that the USSR had conquered when defeating Germany. The became satellite states of the USSR. He justified this by saying that the USSR needed a buffer of friendly states to protest itself from attack.



Willy Brandt (1913-1992) German politician and statesman. After WWII he became the Mayor of Berlin – playing a key role during the Cold War tensions, centred around Berlin. Brandt became Chancellor of Germany in 1979. He sought rapprochement with the East and creating a stronger, united Europe.



Lyndon B. Johnson: (1908 – 1973) – US President 1963-69. Johnson took over from the assassinated JFK. He expanded America's role in Vietnam and took a hard line against Communism.



John F. Kennedy (1917 – 1963) US President (1961-63) As President he helped to defuse the Cuban Missile Crisis which came perilously close to escalation. He delivered a famous speech in West Berlin arguing the Berlin Wall showed the failure of Communism.



Nikita Khrushchev (1894 – 1971) Successor to Stalin. He led the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964 during the tense years of the Cold War. He cut conventional forces, but built up the number of nuclear missiles and was involved in the stand-off when in 1962 missiles were sent to Cuba – an ally of the Soviet Union.



Leonid Brezhnev (1906-1982) Brezhnev took over from Khrushchev in 1964. He followed a policy of détente with the West – signing treaties to limit the proliferation of nuclear arms. However, he also ordered the invasion of Czechoslovakia in the Prague Spring of 1968. He feared that if Cz left Soviet control it would spread to the other satellite states.



Pope John Paul II (1920 – 2005) Pope John Paul met with the main protagonists of the Cold War and led to improved relations between the Soviet Union and the Vatican. Considered a moral force for reducing Cold War tensions.



Harry S. Truman US President 1945 -1953. Made the decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan. He was suspicious of Stalin and concerned about the growth of Soviet power in Eastern Europe. Devised the Truman Doctrine to contain the spread of Communism. The US involvement in the Korean War was an attempt to carry out this Doctrine.

Year 9, Topic 4: The Cold War

Other important people

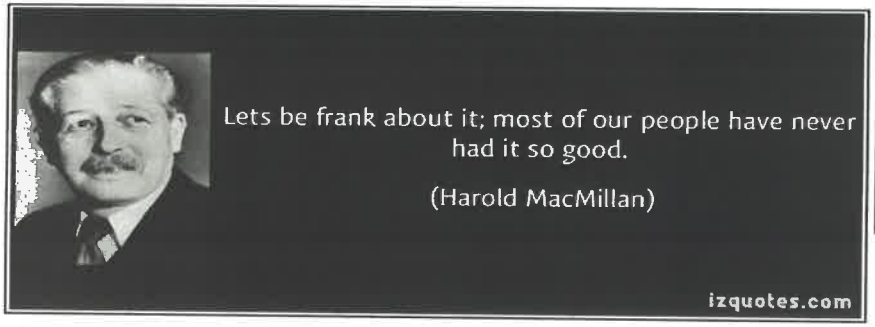
Key Person:	Country:	Dates:	Key Details.	Key events involved in:
Clement Attlee	British	1945.	British PM at Potsdam. Labour MP. He was concerned about the USSR'S expansion into Eastern Europe. Wanted to make sure Germany was safe from attack.	Potsdam
George Marshall	American	1947 onwards.	He was Secretary of State under Truman. He planned and coordinated the Marshall Plan, winning the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts in 1953. In total $14.15 billion dollars was divided between countries who accepted Marshall aid in Europe.	Marshall Plan
Mao Tse-tung	China	1949	He emerged as leader of China in 1949 after the communists took power. In 1966 his cultural Revolution cemented his powerful position. His vision of communism is known as Maoism. In Feb 1950 signed a Treaty of Friendship with Stalin. After Stalin's death relationship between USSR and China began to break down.	China fall to Communism in 1949. Treaty of Friendship 1950
Imre Nagy	Hungary	1956	Prime Minister of Hungary in 1956. He rejected communism and was in favour of greater freedom and leaving the Warsaw Pact. He was arrested, tried and executed.	Hungarian Uprising.
Fidel Castro	CUBA	1959- 2016	Made Cuba communist in a revolution in 1959, and this led to a trade embargo with America. He took over US businesses in Cuba. Allowed the building of Soviet Nuclear Missiles in Cuba.	1959: Cuba becomes Communist. 1961: Bay of Pigs. 1962: Cuban Missile Crisis.
Gary Powers	USA	1960	His spy plane was shot down over USSR. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Khrushchev was so angry with the Americans he walked out of the Paris Peace Summit.	SPACE RACE
Alexander Dubcek	Czechoslovakia	1968	Became leader of Czechoslovakia in 1968. He introduced wide ranging reforms but said they would remain part of the Warsaw Pact. He was forced from power in 1969 and expelled from the communist party. He was arrested and taken to a work camp in Russia.	Prague Spring.

Year 9, Topic 5: British Social Changes 1940s – 1960s

How far did British society transform in the late 1940's?

- Rationing continued after WWII until 1954, people from all areas of society had to make do with small amounts of food.
- A 'black market' emerged which meant that goods were sold illegally to those who could afford it.
- The wealthy could take advantage of this whilst there was much poverty for working class people.
- In 1948 the National Health Service (NHS) was formed by Clement Attlee's Labour government. It promised to deliver free health care at the point of need from the cradle to the grave.
- All people across Britain now had access to free healthcare regardless of how wealthy they were.
- The health of the nation began to improve, the NHS was and is the envy of the world

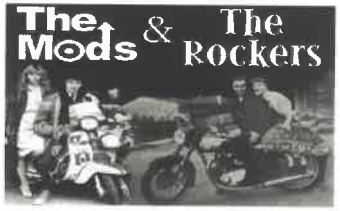
NHS



How far did British society transform during the 1950s?

- There was an economic boom in Britain in the 1950s.
- Wages rose, more people could afford to buy a house, education standards improved, more people could afford to go on holiday, over 5 million people could afford to buy a car and close to 2 million people could afford a television.
- During WWII many women worked in factories, on farms and in many jobs that helped the war effort.
- However, during the 1950s the message from many employers was that they wanted men to work and women to stay at home.
- Many women returned to the role of housewife and took on the role of looking after the children.
- Lots of new household appliances such as toasters, irons, fridges and washing machines were available for the first time. Women were encouraged to stay at home and make use of these new appliances.
- There was however greater access to birth control and many women had less children than previous generations did.





- Children were expected to remain at school until 15 years of age, unlike previous generations they did not go to work.
- The growth in affluence meant that teenagers had more money to spend on fashion, music, cosmetics, and bicycles.
- Some teenagers formed into groups such as mods and rockers according to the type of music they liked.
- Many of these groups had violent clashes and in some places crime increased.
- Different gangs wanted to assert their authority over the other so there was long running feuds between the two groups.



Year 9, Topic 5: British Social Changes 1940s – 1960s

How did Britain change in the 1960s?



"As I look ahead, I am filled with foreboding; like the Roman, I seem to see 'the River Tiber foaming with much blood,'"
20 April 1968 Rivers of Blood Speech by Enoch Powell

The Beatles were an English rock band formed in Liverpool in 1960. With a line-up comprising John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr, they are regarded as the most influential band of all time.

From 1965 onward, the Beatles produced :*Rubber Soul* (1965), *Revolver* (1966), *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely-Hearts Club Band* (1967),*The Beatles* (commonly known as the White Album, 1968),*Abbey Road* (1969).

Changes over time

Rise of Racism -Acts passed by government, such as the 1967 Race Relations Act failed to deal with the problem.	Impact of Immigration-Immigration had a positive impact on the economy as they were prepared to take low paid jobs and work hard.. The 1960s saw a massive increase in Indian restaurants and the first Notting Hill carnival in 1964	
Economic Prosperity -In the 1960s, economic growth translated into rising living standards, with households able to purchase a greater range of 'white goods' and cars	Women becoming more vocal-Feminists started to bring attention to issues concerning women.	Sex-The 1960s saw the contraceptive pill being created as well as developments in antibiotics that could fight sexually transmitted infections.
Education -In 1965 an Act was passed closing grammar school During the 1960s 11 universities were built allowing more people to get access to a university education.	Technology -Most people lived in homes with gas, electricity, and piped water. As a result, housework became much less difficult. Back braking work like bringing coal in was a thing of the past.	Fashion-London became an extremely fashionable city. The development of fashion was closely linked with the rise of British music. Mary Quant was producing 500 designs a year by 1966 making over £6m per year.

Timeline of key events in the 60s

- 8 /10/1959 Conservatives led by Harold Macmillan win the general election
- 18/4/1960 Thousands protest against H-bomb
- 14/1/1963 France vetoes Britain's entry to the European Common Market
- 5/6/1963 Profumo Affair
- 1/10/1963 New universities open and students get state support
- 19/10/1963 Conservative Sir Alec Douglas-Home becomes prime minister
- 1964 Abolition of Resale Price Maintenance prompts the rise of supermarket.
- 15/10/1964 Labour wins the general election, with Harold Wilson as prime minister.
- 12/07/1965 Comprehensive education is started
- 8/11/1965 Death penalty is abolished
- 31/03/1966 Labour wins more seats in the general election
- 30/07/1966 England win the football World Cup
- 1967 Abortion and homosexuality are legalised
- 1/06/1967 Beatles release 'Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band'
- 2/03/1969 Concorde, the world's first supersonic airliner, makes its maiden flight
- 1969 Divorce Reform Act
- 1970 Matrimonial property Act
- 1970 Equal Pay Act

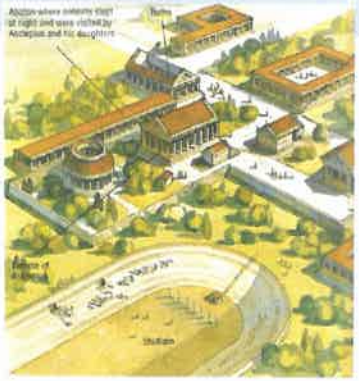
Y9 Topic 6: Medicine Through Time

Ancient Greece, 776 BC- 146 BC



Ancient Greece

From 800BC the Greek Empire began to emerge.
The Greeks started trading more with the outside world, they held the first **Olympic Games** and they **fought off the Persians**. During this time many of the cities in Greece were ruled by a king-like figure.
Around 480BC Greece entered a **golden age** which lasted for 200 years. The people built fantastic temples, made **scientific discoveries**, wrote plays and founded the first democracy.

Beliefs	Public Health	Medicine
The **Greeks believed in many Gods**. They had a god of wisdom, laughing, earthquakes and thunderstorms and many more. The Greek God of healing was Asclepius. **Asclepius** had two daughters called **Pancea** and **Hygeia**. Today the words hygiene and panacea (a cure for all diseases) come from these goddesses.	From about 600BC temples called **Asclepia** were built in quiet places. Some were simple temples and others were like **spas** that offered therapies and a place to relax. There were also **gymnasiums**. People believed during their sleep Asclepius and his daughters **would visit them and heal**	Hippocrates was the greatest thinker in Greek medicine. His theory of the **four humours** led to a change in medical techniques. To restore unbalanced humours vomiting or **purging and bleeding** was recommended. A cut was made in a patients arm and a bowl caught the blood.
The four humours- Greek thinkers believed that the body was made up of **4 elements: Phlegm, blood, yellow bile, black bile**. If these humours stayed in balance then a person would be healthy the reason for illness was if they became imbalanced. The four humours were **linked to seasons**. In the winter doctors noted that people were ill with runny noses and sneezing, this was linked to too much phlegm. In the summer it was thought people had too much yellow bile and suffered with vomiting.		**Observation-** Hippocrates stated that not all diseases were caused by the gods. He advocated that doctors try to understand disease through **careful observation and recording** of patients illnesses. **Natural treatments-** Doctors recommended that the best way to get better was to restore the balance of the humours. The advice was **regular exercise, a good diet and keeping clean.**
		**Surgery-** From 1,200 BC the use of iron and steel gave doctors **sharper instruments**. Greek doctors set bones and in extreme cases amputated limbs. Very few operations were done inside the body, except **draining of the lungs** if a patient had pneumonia.

Key Individual:

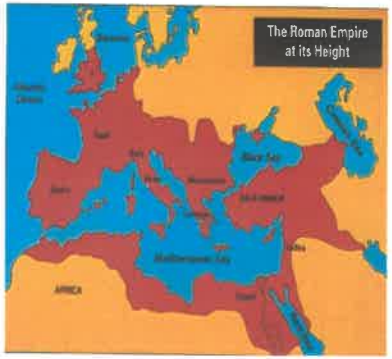


Hippocrates

Hippocrates was from the Greek island of Kos who lived from about **460 B.C. to 375 B.C.** At a time when most people attributed sickness to superstition and the wrath of the gods, Hippocrates taught that **all forms of illness had a natural cause**. He established the first intellectual school devoted to teaching the practice of medicine. And he is known as the **"father of medicine."**
He made many medical books, including the **Hippocratic Oath** that all doctors have to make to day. This promises they will help their patients in all circumstances.
His most famous and enduring theory was the **four humours**, which lasted for 1,000 years.

Y9 Topic 6: Medicine Through Time

Roman Empire, 27 BC – 476 AD



Ancient Rome

The Roman empire was much **bigger and centralised than the Greek empire**. It stretched from Britain to North Africa.

At the peak of its power, Rome ruled more than **45 million people** across Europe, North Africa and Asia. Its **army was the most powerful in the world** and it was of the upmost importance to keep this army healthy. **Aqueducts** were built to transport fresh water to the camps and **hospitals** were built to help injured soldiers.

As it conquered more land, Rome grew from a town into an **enormous capital**. Ancient Rome was home to white marble temples, lavish palaces and spectacular gladiator shows. With over one million people living there, **the city was also a dirty and dangerous place**, with a maze of side-streets and slums.

Beliefs

The Romans had lots of different **gods** and **goddesses**. There were gods for almost everything, like thunder, love, war, wisdom and even the sewer in Rome.

They made offerings at temples and shrines to make them happy.

Some **emperors were declared gods too**, usually after they died. **Christianity was made the official religion** of the Roman Empire by the Emperor Constantine in the 4th century AD.

The most famous Roman doctor was **Galen (who was actually Greek!).** The Romans differed from the Greeks because they were not as interested in developing theories about disease and preferred to gain practical knowledge. The belief in the four humours was accepted by Romans and **developed by Galen**. He came up with the theory of 'opposites' that the humours can be balanced by **giving a patient something associated with the opposite humour**. so hot chillies were prescribed if someone had too much phlegm.

Galen also came up with the theory of **perfect design**: that every organ in the body has a special role to play and all fit perfectly together to form the body. This led to centuries of the Christian Church banning human dissections.

Public Health

The techniques used to keep armies healthy were then applied to Roman occupied cities. It was seen as **vital that all Roman cities have fresh water**, baths and hospitals and sewers to keep the population healthy.

Building- houses were not built near marshland as there were too many mosquitos.

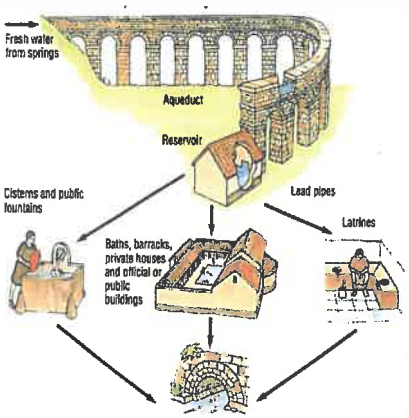
Sewers- built underground to take away sewage from houses and public toilets

Baths- Pubic baths were for all citizens

Toilets- there were public toilets connected to sewers

Aqueducts- supplied fresh water from rivers to towns.

Reservoirs- store fresh water



Medicine

Doctors- Doctors were employed in many Roman cities to give free treatment to the poor. Women had a key role in treating illnesses.

Doctors trained by reading Hippocrates and becoming apprentices to experienced doctors.

Galen **encouraged doctors to experiment.** The dissection of human bodies was banned in Rome (due to Christian beliefs) so he had to use a pig. He proved the brain controlled the body by **cutting a nerve in a live pigs neck** that stopped it squealing. This proved that the **brain controlled speech.**

Treatments- Normally illnesses were treated within the family using family remedies based on **herbs and vegetables.** Other people prayed to the gods, mainly Salus the goddess of health. The Romans also built a temple dedicated to Asclepius during a plague.

Similarly to Greek doctors, Romans **prescribed bleeding and purging,** exercise, changes in diets and herbal medicines known as **'opposites'.**

Surgery- the most common surgical treatment was bleeding. This was very risky because of the lack of antiseptics. However, there were amputations, trephinations (drilling a hole in the skull to relieve head aches) and even removing cataracts with a thin needle.

Key Individual:



Claudius Galen

Galen was born in **Pergamum** (modern-day Turkey) of Greek parents. He studied in Greece, in Alexandria (Egypt) and other parts of Asia Minor and returned home to become **chief physician to the gladiator school** in Pergamum, gaining much experience of treating wounds. In the early 160s AD, Galen moved to Rome to become the **physician to the emperor Marcus Aurelius** and then Commodus and Septimius Severus. He was the founder of **experimental method in medical investigation**, and throughout his life **dissected animals** in his quest to understand how the body functions. His most important discovery was that **arteries carry blood** although he did not discover circulation. He wrote many books and compiled books of Greek and Roman thought. His ideas were not challenged for 1,000 years.

Y9 Topic 6: Medicine Through Time

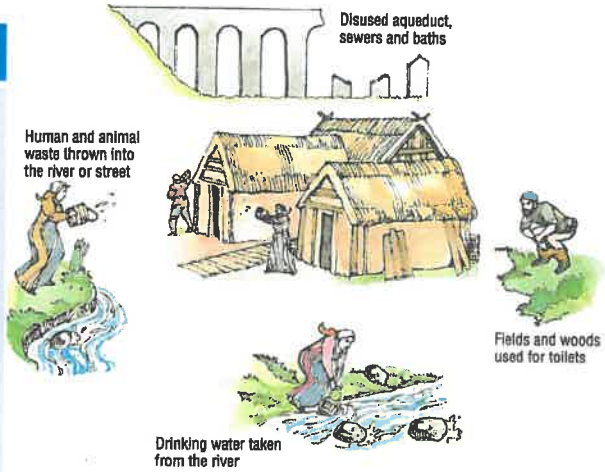
The Dark Ages, 476 AD – 1453



The end of Rome

By 400AD the Roman empire was being invaded by warriors called the **Goths from northern Europe**. The Romans called these tribes **'barbarians'** because they did not speak Latin. As a result the **Roman empire collapsed,** and the army left Britain and most other cities they occupied. The period that followed is called the **Middle Ages, from 400AD-1350**. It is also known as the **'dark ages'** because most of the Roman knowledge and technology was lost in Europe and **Roman infrastructure fell to ruin**. Now there was a mass of small kingdoms in Europe with **continuous warfare** between tribes and every changing borders.

Beliefs	Public Health	Medicine
Surprisingly, the **strength of the Christian Church grew** after the collapse of the Roman empire. Missionaries were sent all over Europe to convert pagan tribes to Christianity. The **Church controlled education**, so the monks became an educated elite. Greek and Roman superstitions were **replaced by belief in God and the** Devil.	The **Roman public health system collapsed** as countries and tribes were often at war with one another. Rulers **focused on building up armies and defences** rather than acquiring medical knowledge. Training of doctors was abandoned. **Travel became more dangerous** between countries, which reduced communication.	Things began to change around **1300**: • Churches **set up universities** where doctors could be trained. • Armies trained doctors to go to war with them and they **became practiced in surgery**. • **Nunneries became like hospitals** providing bed and rest for the sick. The rich would pay a fee **but poor were taken too**. They nuns would administer herbal remedies and pray for the patient.
However many old wives tales and superstitious beliefs remained. **Wise women** (usually an elder woman in a community) practiced **herbal treatments and other remedies** which would seem strange to us today. For example, a sore throat could be treated by a necklace of worms. In the early modern period some of these women were **accused of being witches.**	After 1300 and certainly after the Black Death in 1348 **rulers and local governments** took more interest in Public Health. Edward III wrote to the mayor of York in 1332 demanding that **'manure and other filth' to be cleaned** from the streets. However, there were no laws to force towns to clean up and many towns remained filthy because of the **lack of drainage**. This meant diseases spread	Galen was re-discovered and there remained a belief in the four humours and doctors still bleed and purged patients. **Barber surgeons** (part time barber and part time surgeon) practiced **bloodletting and even amputated limbs**. Many of these men had practice dealing with war wounds and became quite effective at removing arrows. Although there was **no antiseptic and anaesthetic** so any operations would have been extremely painful and prone to infection.





The **Angles and Saxons** were Germanic people that first invaded Britain after the Romans left in 5th century AD. Britain became ruled by tribes.
The **Vikings first invaded in the 8th cen**tury and raided parts of northern England. From the 8th century-11th century England was ruled by **tribes, Anglo-Saxon and Viking kings** and eventually **William the Conqueror** (the Norman invader) created a stable dynasty in 1066.

Y9 Topic 7: The People's Health

Medieval England, c.1250-1500

Disease (The Black Death, 1348)
The Black Death is the name for the first outbreak of bubonic plague. The plague returned every 20-30 years but not as extreme as the first outbreak.

Beliefs	Government Response (Monarch and local areas)	Ordinary people's response
The Back Death was obviously a huge shock for people in medieval England. The **severe symptoms** of buboes, fever and sickness followed by a quick death led many to fear it was a **punishment from God**.	The belief in miasma led some local councils to take action. **Bristol-** built dungheaps outside the town walls and banned prostitutes (as they were believed to cause miasma) and lepers **London-** during a later plague London shut all public baths (these also served as brothels)	Priests **urged people to pray**. Many people prayed to God or fasted to try and gain 'forgiveness' for their sins.
The other main belief in the cause of the plague was miasma. **Miasma** was a belief that **'bad air'** caused disease	Some local councils called for a **culling of all cats and dogs** as they believed it was them spreading the disease. It was mainly rats.	Rich people could **afford to leave** the stinking (and crowded towns) to their estates in the countryside, poor people could not.
Most people still believed that the body was made up of **four humours** (blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile) and so believed the plague may have been caused by an imbalance in these humours.	Plague victims were buried in **mass graves**.	Some people **used 'cures'** which today would seem very odd to us. These ranged from drinking vinegar to rubbing raw chicken on their buboes.
Some people believed that the Black Death was linked to an **alignment of planets.**		**Blood letting and purging** was common (if you could afford to pay for a doctor), which shows people believed in the four humours.
		Flagellants roamed Europe in processions whipping themselves in an attempt to gain forgiveness from God for mankind's sin. These were not as common in England.



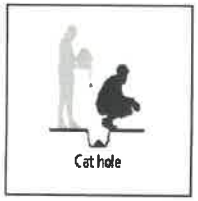








Living Conditions in medieval England (Food, water, waste, housing, air quality)

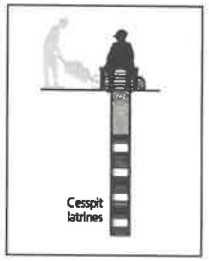
Countryside	Town
Food- Pottage: a sort of **vegetable soup** and meat on feast days. Peasants also grew vegetables and fruit. They also gathered nuts from the woods, honey from beehives, milk and cheese form cows and sheep and eggs from hens. This meant that they had a healthy diet. **Famine**: Peasants' lives depended on a good harvest. A bad harvest could cause a famine, e.g.**The Great Famine of 1315-16.** **Ergostism**: Fungus grew on rye (the grain used to make bread for the poor), and this fungus caused **Ergotism.**	**Food- Markets** were central to town life. People could buy a wide variety of food from peasants who came in from the countryside (**grain, fruit, fish, cheese, meat**). The cart used to bring food in was also used to carry manure! Street vendors and sold hot food. Some made pies from gone off meat. These people were fined.
Water- Peasants drank water from **streams and wells.** This water was generally quite clean. Later in the Middle Ages, mills were used to clean cloth with urine. This polluted the water. Peasants also drank **cider** (made from apples) and **mead** (made from honey) and **beer** (made from barley), this was quite nutritious and brewing the beer killed off germs in the water.	**Water-** Some market squares had a **conduit (water fountain). There was also water sellers who went door to door.** Street vendors and taverns sold hot food and ale. Some made pies from gone off meat. Taverns sold ale was which was strong ale and caused **drunkenness**, despite warnings from the Church. The earliest conduits were built by the Church in **monasteries**. They were built near streams so they had fresh water. They needed fresh water for acts of worship and they could afford to lay the pipes.
Waste- Every garden had a **midden** (rubbish tip). Rubbish, food waste and even excrement were thrown on this. Most peasants probably just dug and hole in the garden and went there. The waste was then used as **fertiliser** for the crops.  Cat hole	**Waste-** Human waste was a big problem, Rich people could afford to build good **cesspits** (latrines) that were lined with stones and so were waterproof. However, many cess pits were poorly made and the **excrement leaked** into the cellars of the houses underneath. **Gongfermers** were employed to clean cesspits and **rakers** to clean streets, there was never enough of them. The gongfermers either **sold the waste as fertiliser or dumped it in a river.** The streets in towns were also full of animal waste, and human waste (if it was chucked out of the window) some medieval people made stilt like shoes to navigate their way through the town streets. Some local councils attempted to clean up this mess: many made dungheaps outside town walls and Edward III ordered some towns (e.g. York because he went there a lot) to clean the streets and issue fines for waste. Other towns like Carlisle simply could not afford to do this, due to Scottish raids.
Housing- Houses varied in size, with the biggest belonging to the lord of the manor. Most peasants lived in simple houses with walls made of **woven sticks covered in mud**.	**Housing-** Rich merchants owned **jettied houses.** These were houses that jutted out on the top level, this blocked out a lot of sunlight. Some houses were so close together you could shake hands. The richer people lived on the top level and poorer people on the bottom.
Air- As the villages were less populated there was not as much waste and the waste was re used as fertiliser. Although peasants' work was very hard they were also in the fresh air every day.	**Air-** A medieval town street would have smelt very bad. The streets were covered in waste from food, animal waste and some human waste and urine. A big complaint in a medieval town were the tanners. The smell from tanning animal skin smelt so badly that many of them were forced to work in one corner of the town only.













Medieval England, c.1250-1500

Science	Technology
People in medieval England did not understand much of what we call science today. They did not know about germs or that diseases could be contagious. They looked to **supernatural and natural** causes of disease.	**Monasteries-** The Church was very rich in medieval Europe. They could afford pipes into their monasteries with fresh water from the local spring/ stream. They used this for ceremonies and drinking. The latrines were also kept away from the kitchens. Monasteries and Nunneries were also the first types of hospitals. They often just fed and prayed for the sick people in their care, some herbal remedies were used.
Old beliefs **Four Humours**: The belief in the four humours originated with Hippocrates in Ancient Greece. Most people in medieval England still believed this to be accurate. **Caused by God-** This was also a supernatural belief about disease. People's lives were **ruled by religion** and they had a literal belief in heaven and hell. The **horrific symptoms** caused by the Black Death led many to believe it was caused by God.	**Water mills-** In medieval villages water was used to power mills to **grind flour**. This was a staple of a peasants diet as it made bread. Urine was used to wash cloth- this **polluted the rivers**. Even so, this water was relatively clean.
New Beliefs **Miasma**: The idea that **'bad air'** can cause disease was also first proposed in Ancient Greece but was much more widely used after the Black Death. People did not necessarily link dirt and disease (and definitely not the rats and fleas) but government action to build **dungheaps** outside town walls, to get rid of bad air, may have lessened the impact of other disease linked to dirt.	**Conduits-** Conduits were **water fountains** used in medieval towns, they carried water from streams/ rivers using lead pipes (this caused lead poisoning). Other water was too dirty to drink, especially when rivers got more polluted by waste.

Key Dates

1287-1288- 16 citizens of Norwich were named and shamed for polluting the waterways or dumping waste.

1301- King Edward III orders York to clean the filth in the streets.

1348- The Black Death, 50% of English population died.

1361- Next outbreak of plague.





Key Words:

Black Death- first outbreak of bubonic plague in 1348
Cesspit – A waste pit
Conduit – At this time made of lead, transported water
Ergotism – bacteria on grain of rye bread (for poor) caused this disease
Flagellants- people who whipped themselves to try and avoid getting plague
Gongfermers- cleaned cesspits
Great Famine 1315-6 – Due to change in weather and bad harvests – 10% population died
Miasma – Belief that bad smells caused illness
Midden- a dunghill or pile of rubbish in the villages
Public health – How those in power provided healthcare for the people
Public latrines – public toilets
Rakers- cleaned streets
The four humours: Ancient idea suggesting that when humours e.g. blood was out of balance this caused illness.

Early Modern England, 1500-1750

Disease (The Great Plague, 1665 and the 'social disease' the Gin Craze)

There was also a lot of other deadly diseases that were common and caused a high infant mortality rate. These included: dysentery, smallpox, influenza, diphtheria, measles, typhoid, syphilis.



Beliefs	Government Response (Monarch and local areas)	Ordinary people's response
Continuity- People did not really understand any more about the causes of plague in early modern England then they did in medieval England. Many still believed that the disease was caused by God. The government encouraged **fasting** and **praying.**	**Continuity** – There will still the practice of burying plague victims in **mass graves.** **Barrels of tar** were burned to get rid of 'miasma'. The **culling of cats and dogs** **Dungheaps** placed outside city walls The clothes of plague victims were burned	**Continuity-** People were still **terrified of the plague,** remember it returned every 20-30 years. The wealthy continued to **flee infected towns** to their countryside residences whereas poorer people did not have this option. The people who remained **avoided the sick.** **Church attendance increased** as people turned to God.
 	**Change-** Governments were more organised and passed laws to try to limit the disease. Justices and Aldermen met every Queen Elizabeth published **Plague Orders** in 1578 ordering local councils to **collect money** to support the sick, shut up infected houses for 6 weeks (this was called **quarantine**). Infected houses were marked with a red cross. **Watchmen** were employed by local mayors and aldermen to make sure infected families didn't leave their houses, if they did they could be hanged. **Searchers** were also employed to find dead bodies or people roaming the streets with the plague- these people were put in pesthouses. In the **Great Plague** in 1665 **London was quarantined**. The city gates were shut and the inhabitants had to produce a **certificate of health** before being allowed to leave. **Bills of mortality** were also produced weekly to show to many people died of plague in a certain parish. This allowed officials to track the spread of plague.	**Change-** Richer people could afford to pay for a **'plague doctor'**. Plague doctors were covered from head to toe as they believed miasma may seep through their skin. They had long leather coats and a beak. These 'doctors' attempted to cure the sick of the plague by various means. **Sweet smelling flowers** like posies were used to ward off miasma, they might also let blood. None of these 'cures' worked. Some richer people also smoked **tobacco** as they thought it would get rid of miasma.
	Change- The Gin Craze With the increase of alehouses the **problem of drunkenness** increased, gin was imported from Holland and sold very cheaply. Thousands of small gin shops in alleyways, cellars and even in wheelbarrows sold cheap gin. **It offered an escape** from poor living and working conditions. The government introduced various unsuccessful legislation until the **1751 Gin Act** was introduced- anyone caught illegally selling gin was imprisoned and if caught 3 times they were transported to Australia.	**Continuity-** Ordinary people continued to drink beer and ale because the water was so dirty. **Change-** Spirits like **gin and brandy** were relatively new and stronger than beer. It was a drink for mainly poor people. It caused **social problems** like neglect of children, theft and drunkenness.











Living Conditions in early modern England (Food, water, waste, housing, air quality)	
Continuity	**Change**
Food- Diets and food did not change much. The poor in rural areas still ate **pottage** and people got other food from town markets. The wealthy had lots of meat, white bread, some salad leaves, vegetables and fruit. The wealthy had plenty, but it was **not balanced**.	**Food-** Hardly anyone died of starvation as they had done in previous centuries, improvements in agriculture meant that by the 1700s there was enough food for the growing population. **New food and drinks** were imported from abroad, spurred on by the growth of the British Empire- New drinks like **chocolate, tea and coffee** became popular, all sweetened with sugar. This led to poor dental hygiene for the rich. Some **rich people got gout** because they ate too much rich food (like red meat and red wine).
Water- People drank **wine, ale, beer or mead** as they knew that dirty water would make them ill. More **taverns sprung up in towns** to serve these alcoholic drinks, even children drank watered down beer/ale to avoid drinking dirty water.	**Water-** Dirty water was partially the cause of the **Gin Craze**. Gin was a very cheap drink In some towns companies piped water into houses, but this was expensive. Richer people bathed in soap made from olive oil (cheaper soap was made with animal fat).
Waste- There was still **dungheaps** on the outskirts of towns to 'prevent' miasma. Nearly everyone used the same cesspits that were used in the middle ages but the population of towns had expanded. **Rakers** collected ash, food waste and sweepings from houses once- twice a week, again some of this waste was dumped in rivers. Many streets continued to be made of gravel or dirt, meaning waste built up. It was common to see **animals in the streets**. Animals like geese, cows and pigs were sold at market. There were stray dogs and horses and carts- all of these animals left waste.	**Waste-** The population doubled during the early modern period **from 3 million in 1550 to nearly 6 million in 1750**, this caused a huge waste problem. Some rich people could afford the **new flushing toilets** which were invented in 1596 but you needed good drains. Householders had to **clean the waste from outside their house** otherwise they were fined. People were also **fined for throwing urine and excrement** on the street.
Housing- Poorer people still lived in the **narrow alleyways of medieval England**. The houses were closely packed together, which caused a build up of waste and meant disease spread quickly. Many houses were also overcrowded.	**Housing-** From 17th Century medieval oak houses were **replaced by brick houses** in some towns. The rich moved out from jettied houses into these larger town houses. There was also **paved streets, footpaths and oil lamps** in these richer areas. London was rebuilt after the **Great Fire of London in 1666**.
Air- Although homeowners were now responsible for their own waste early modern towns were incredibly dirty. The smell from the waste would have been identical to medieval England.	**Air-** From the 17th Century **coal** began to be used as the main fuel in the home, this caused pollution in towns, they became very smoky.









Science	Technology
Contagion- Plague writings in the 16th century began talking about contagion theory. This belief said that **disease could be spread by touch**, whether of infected cloth or food or people, and recommended quarantine as the best defence. However, germs were still not discovered.	**Printing Press-** The printing press transformed people's lives. Multiple copies of paper books and pamphlets could be made quickly and cheaply. **New ideas could spread quickly** and plague orders could be mass produced. Some old ideas were slow to disappear e.g witches.
Microscope- People searched for a scientific way of understanding the world. Robert Hooke invented a **powerful microscope**. However, it would be another 200 years before a scientist made the connection between germs and disease. Plague was still not understood.	**Flushing toilets-** in 1596 Sir John Harrington invented the first flushing toilet. To use this you would have needed drains and a plentiful supply of water. Only very wealthy people could afford this.
Renaissance- this period in Europe is called the Renaissance. **The power of the church was declining** (monasteries were destroyed in England after the Reformation) and there was a focus on science. Discoveries were made about the human body but not about germs or disease.	**Coal-** Coal was extracted using a new engine invented in 1712. It was used in people's homes and industries like glass making and brewing.
	Oil Street Lamps- were first used in richer areas of owns with pavements and streets paved with stone.





Key Dates

1518, 1578, 1604- All serious plague years. Isolation began to be used by Henry VII in 1518 after its wide use in Europe.

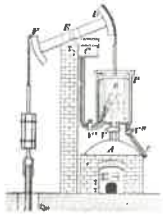
1665- The Great Plague, killed 100,000 (60,000 in London)

1666- Great Fire of London- many areas of London are rebuilt with stone.

1688- Glorious Revolution- When William and Mary take the throne of England they are made to agree that parliament is more powerful.

1751 Gin Act- Harshest Gin Act. If you were caught 3 times selling gin illegally you would be transported to Australia.





Key Words:

Aldermen – A leader of the parish/town council
Certificate of health – Proof of health to prevent spread of plague
Great Plague- outbreak of plague in 1665 that killed 100,000 people
Pesthouse – Way of quarantining victims
Searchers – Bury the dead and collect money from each parish
The Plague Act of 1604 – Extended help for sick families
Watchmen – Stopped movement of infected people across a town

Industrial Britain, 1750-1900

Disease (Cholera)

There was also a lot of other deadly diseases that were made worse by poor living conditions. Such as **tuberculosis** (coughing and overcrowding), **typhoid** (contaminated food/water), **typhus** (body lice), **diphtheria** (coughing and sneezing), **influenza** (flu, coughing and sneezing).

Beliefs

Continuity- Well into the Industrial Period people still believed in the **theory of miasma.** This explains why the government and ordinary people tried to clean the streets to rid them of bad smells. The government also put chloride of lime down sewers and on the curtains in parliament. People also believed that unexplained events were part of **God's will**.

Even after new scientific discoveries **old beliefs persisted.** When Edward Jenner produced a vaccine for smallpox many people were afraid of this.

Change- in the mid-19th century things began to change with new scientific discoveries. The old beliefs in miasma and the four humours were disproved when **Pasteur** discovered that germs caused disease.
In 1854 **John Snow** also discovered that dirty water and not miasma was the cause of cholera.



Government Response (Monarch and local areas)

Continuity- Some boards of health continued to **burn barrels of tar** in the street. **Waste and dunghills were removed** from the street.
Some local authorities imposed a **quarantine** around cities. Cholera hospitals isolated cholera patients and there were some separate cholera burial grounds (remember cholera is not contagious).
The government sought God's help with a national day of fasting.

The government did not make vaccinations for smallpox compulsory for 50 years after Edward Jenner's discovery. Many scientists in the Royal Society were **sceptical of Jenner**.



Change- 1832 the **Central Board of Health** was established.
After the **1848 PH Act** towns were encouraged (but not forced) to set up local boards of health. They relied on donations from charities and individuals. They employed inspectors to monitor cholera outbreaks and printed posters to advise people what to do.
In **1867 working class men gained the vote** so the government knew they had to enact some social reform to win the working class vote.
The 1875 PH Act- was a fundamental change in government policy and shows a move away from laissez-faire. Local towns were **FORCED** to set up local boards of health, provide a supply of clean water and to install sewers.
Civic Pride- towards the end of the period local mayors and councillors tried to improve their cities. In Birmingham Joseph Chamberlain demolished slums in central Birmingham and built the town hall and wider roads. The problem was there was now not enough housing for poorer people.

Ordinary people's response

Continuity- Although cholera was caused by dirty water and not contagious, ordinary people did not understand this until the end of the period. There was a huge amount of **fear and panic**, as there was for the plague outbreaks. People continued to **pray to God** and richer people could **afford to pay for doctors** to bleed them.

Poorer people did not have a choice but to **remain in their unsanitary houses** and cellar dwellings. Infant mortality was very high.

Many **richer people did not want their local rates (taxes) increased** to improve the sanitary conditions of the poor. Some richer people also got cholera (depending on where they got their water from).

Change- There was a growth of **social reformers** in the Industrial period. In 1842 Edwin Chadwick wrote a report that linked poor sanitary conditions and poverty to the spread of disease. This influenced the 1848 PH Act.









Living Conditions in Industrial Britain (Food, water, waste, housing, air quality)

Continuity	Change
Food- The *laissez-faire* attitude of government meant they made little effort to control the production and sale of food. Food was **adulterated**: butchers sold diseased meat at cheap prices; cows milk was mixed with water and chalk. This all resulted in **food poisoning and diarrhoea**.	**Food-** Working-class families were forced to **buy food from small shops** and street vendors. The income of many was too low to buy sufficient food. Poor families relied on bread, butter, potatoes and tea. Many people were **malnourished** making them prone to sickness and disease. Not until the 1860s was food preserved in cans, and fridges were not invented until the 1880s.
Water-Working classes in slums did not have water piped into their homes. If a leaking cesspool was close to a well or a pump it could be fatal, it could cause cholera and dysentery.	**Water-** Water companies piped water to pumps on the streets **into water pumps.** This water came from the rivers which were polluted with human waste and waste products from factories. **Cholera spread rapidly** when many people used the same infected water pump.
Waste- Sewers drained the streets of water but weren't designed to carry away human excrement. As a result, pools of stinking water often filled the streets. People continued to use **privies**, you may have had ten houses using one toilet. Some were connected to **cesspools–** When they were full they would be emptied by 'night soil men'. Cesspools would often over flow into the yards and courts.	**Waste-** More richer people had **flushing toilets**. In many towns these were emptied directly into the rivers, where water companies obtained water. People were paying for watered down excrement to drink, wash in and cook with. In the 1850s London and other cities built **mass sewers** so waste was not dumped into the river. This was after the **Great Stink in 1858**, when during a hot summer the Thames dried out a bit and the smell of the waste could be smelt in parliament and surrounding areas.
Housing- Although the houses of the poor were newly built t were very similar, if not worse, than previous periods due to This spread disease. 	**Housing-** Due to **mass urbanisation** people were often packed into small rooms in lodgings housing, sometimes sleeping on the floor or sharing a bed. Disease spread quickly. Typhus (passed on by lice) was common. Many people lived in a **back-to-back house**. These were built to cram as many houses onto a small plot of land as possible. Poor ventilation led to tuberculosis. **Cellar dwellings** - Those that could not afford a back-to-back cramped with others in the cellars of other peoples houses.
Air- The streets were still filthy although **sewers** helped with this. Richer areas were cleaner and poorer slum areas had a basic drain which often got blocked.	**Air-** The increase of coal pollution was vast during the Industrial period. Houses were built next to factories for workers, this caused **respiratory problems.**









Science	Technology
Germ Theory- In 1861 **Louis Pasteur** made one of the most important discoveries– that harmful germs could enter the human body, grow fast and cause disease. This allowed other scientists to use Pasteur's work to identify the sp diseases which caused disease. 	**The Industrial Revolution-** By the early 19th century **steam engines** could power machines and the demand for coal increased. Thousands of people moved to towns and cities looking for work in these factories, this is call **urbanisation.** Hundreds of **chimneys** belched out smoke creating smog over the streets. 
Evolution- In 1859, **Charles Darwin,** published a book on evolution, *The Origin of the Species*. This challenged the belief that the world was made in 7 days by God. By 1900 Britain had become a **more secular society**, and science w Christianity. 	**The Railways-** The railways spurred on the Industrial Revolution. First used to **transport goods** between factories and **bringing fresh food** to towns they were then used for passengers. They allowed people to **escape to the countryside** and the coast, but they also added to the pollution. 
Cholera- A surgeon **Robert Baker** (Leeds Board of Health) reported on the first outbreak of Cholera in Leeds in 1832. He linked dirty living conditions with cholera. **Edwin Chadwick** did the same in 1842. However, it was not until 1854 that Dr **John Snow** discovered that dirty water was the cause of chol	**Sewers-** After the Great Stink parliament asked engineer **Joseph Bazalgette** build sewers underneath **London**. Over 1,300 miles of sewers were built between 1858-1865. London has most of the same sewers today!



Key Words:

Adulterated food – Food with added ingredients e.g. chalk to sell cheap.
Back-to-back housing – Housing with no garden
Cellar Dwelling – Occupants lived in cellar of a house
Civic Pride- local government taking more interest in investing in and cleaning towns and cities.
Cholera- a disease caused by dirty water, many people died within 24 hours
Germs- The cause of disease
Industrialisation- development of industry, causing growth of factories and cities
Laissez-Faire – no government involvement in health
Permissive – The 1848 Public health act was not compulsory – it allowed local governments to take action
Privy – Toilet (hole in the ground)
Urbanisation- mass movement of people to cities



Industrial Britain, 1750-1900: Why were there huge improvements?

1854 John Snow and cholera:
· John Snow was a London doctor who was convinced cholera was carried in water.
· Snow made a scientific study of the cholera victims. He discovered they were using the same pump on Broad Street (Soho, London).
· Snow gained permission to remove the handle and there were no more cases of cholera in the area.
This proved that it was indeed a waterborne disease, but many, including Chadwick believed in miasma.



1860 The Pure Food Act
· First law in Britain that tried to **prevent the adulteration** of food. In 1872, a stronger law was issued giving more powers to inspectors.

1861 Pasteur's germ theory
· Scientist Louis Pasteur published the Germ Theory, following his research into contaminated wine.
· This helped explain John Snow's findings, but many **doctors continued to believe in the Miasma** theory.



1872 Benjamin Disraeli promised change
· Benjamin Disraeli, the leader of the Conservative Party, was determined to win the support of the new working-class voters.
· In 1872, he made a speech in Manchester promising **'pure air, pure water and the inspection of unhealthy houses'.** When Disraeli became Prime Minister in 1874 his government made **public health a priority.**

1850 1860 1870

Public Health Act 1848:
· Set up the **General Board of Health.**
· **Allowed** local board of health to be set up.
· Force Local authorities to set up board of health where the death rate was 23 per 100.
· Allowed boards of health to connect homes to sewers, and maintain clean water supply.
· Did not apply to Scotland or London.

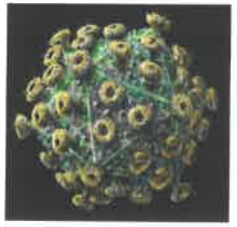
1858 'The Great Stink'
· In summer 1858 the Thames dried up so much that the smell of the sewage became unbearable.
· To kill the smell the windows in the House of Commons were **draped with curtain in chloride of lime**, but it was impossible for MPs to meet and debate.
· They turned **to Joseph Bazalgette** who between 1858 and 1865 built 1300 miles of sewers across London.



1867 Working-class men got the vote
· In 1867, Parliament passed a Reform Act which gave working class men in towns and cities the right to vote. **Now politicians had to listen to the poor.**

1875 The Public Health Act
· Stronger than the 1848 Act. It **FORCED** councils to improve towns:
· All local authorities had to appoint a **medical officer and a sanitary inspector.**
· Local authorities had to **take responsibility for sewers, water supplies, rubbish collection**, public toilets and public parks.
· All new houses had to have piped water and proper toilets, drains and sewers.
· Sanitary inspectors ha to inspect slaughterhouses and shops to prevent the sale of contaminated food.

The 20th century, 1900-present

	Disease: Spanish Flu (1918-1919) and HIV/AIDS (1970s-) Both of these cases show the government trying to deal with new diseases. Flu was not a new phenomenon but the scale of the Spanish Flu was.		
	Beliefs	**Government Response (Monarch and local areas)**	**Ordinary people's response**
Spanish Flu	The symptoms of Spanish Flu caused great alarm. It started with a cold, headache, chills and pain in the bones and then progressed to pneumonia. Nobody knew what caused the Spanish Flu. **Victims were quarantined** in hospitals. 	In Manchester **Dr James Niven** was medical officer, he took swift action to try and stop the spread of flu. 1. He led **research** into the Spainish Flu- by keeping detailed records and looking for patters. 2. He **gave practical advice-** he used the press and made leaflets with simple slogans like 'spit kills' 3. He **attempted to quarantine** Manchester by shutting schools, theatres and cinemas. Unfortunately the local council did not follow his advice, however he saved thousands from dying in Manchester. Other cities did not do the same.	The impact of the Spanish Flu was catastrophic. Just as people were trying to get over the horrors of WW1 the Spanish Flu **killed 50 million people in Europe,** 1918-1919 and 200,000 in Britain alone. New discoveries about germs meant that some people **used face masks** to avoid breathing in germs. 
HIV/AIDS	HIV/ AIDS is an **auto-immune disease** that attacks the bodies immune system. In the late 1970s people started dying from AIDS after having sores on skin and extreme weight loss. **Gay men were blamed** for the virus in the 1980s as many gay men were the first victims. The media called it the 'gay plague'. People also believed it could be **transferred easily by touch** or breath. In the 1990s scientists discovered **anti-retroviral drugs** that could delay the onset of AIDS for people with HIV. This led to a **complacency** by some and the people with HIV are increasing in Britain. **There is still no cure.**	In the mid 1980s an **AIDS prevention campaign** was set up by the government this provided **free HIV testing**. There was also a rise in awareness of the actual causes of HIV. The NHS provides **anti-retroviral drugs** to those infected with HIV.  20,000 ARE INFECTED . . . AND IT'S GETTING WORSE Britain threatened by gay virus plague New curb on AIDS peril 	The HIV/AIDS crisis led to an increase in **homophobic attitudes** in the 1980s. The misconceptions of the causes and how it spread meant firemen did not give mouth to mouth and children with HIV were physically separated at school. Some people set up charitable organisations like the **Terrence Higgins Trust** in 1982 to fund research. In 1987 **Princess Diana shook hands with an AIDS victim-** this changed attitudes. Queen frontman **Freddie Mercury died** of AIDS in 1992 and a concert was held in tribute.

Living Conditions in the 20th century (Food, water, waste, housing, air quality)

Continuity	Change
Food- In 1901 Rowntree published a report which stated that 30% of people were in poverty and could afford basic foodstuffs. Many poor children had **vitamin deficiencies**, which had long lasting consequences. The government found that when they tried to recruit men for the Boer War (1899-1901) **40% of men were unfit to fight**. Children suffered with diseases like **rickets**, which causes weak bones and is caused by a lack of vitamin D. In recent times there have been several food scares. One was BSE, all illness that infects cow brains that can be transferred to humans.	**Food- 1906 Free School Meals Act-** was the first act to give free meals to poor children. Faster ships meant that new and healthier foods could be imported from abroad. More food was canned meaning it would last longer e.g. condensed milk. **Chains of Grocery Stores** (e.g. Sainsbury's) were open every day and had a regular and reliable stock. Chocolates, sweets, biscuits and jam all became easily affordable. **WW2-** made it almost impossible to import foods from abroad. **Food rationing** was introduced and lasted for 9 years after the war. New technology like fridges and freezers and microwaves became widely available during the second half of the 20th century. As wages have risen and the **price of food decreased** more people are **buying non-essential foods**, such as sweets, chocolate and takeaways. Often unhealthy foods are cheaper than healthy foods. The poorest sections of society suffer with obesity more than the rich.
Water- 	**Water-** throughout the 20th century developments were made so **every house had a tap with fresh water**. This water is purified and is safe to drink. This vastly reduced water borne diseases.
Waste-	**Waste-** All houses in Britain now have **flushing toilets**. All cities also have an effective sewer system. This means that waste does not pile up on streets. Diseases associated with overcrowding and dirty living conditions e.g. typhoid and TB have reduced dramatically, partially due to vaccinations but also due to an improvement to living conditions and legislation that sets minimum standards for housing.
Housing- slums remained throughout the first half of the 20th century. Private landlords were not willing to rebuild houses for the poorest families.  	**Housing-** 1909 back to back houses were banned **1919 Housing Act-** the government promised **a 'land fit for heroes'** for men returning from WW1. These were the first council houses and there were basic standards set for water supply and drainage. **1 million houses were built** before WW2, this was with taxpayers money. **1930 Housing Act-** the council had the power to **force landlords to sell** their houses to the council. **Post WW2- Tower blocks** were built to increase the number of council flats. They had modern facilities like a cooker and fridge but people missed a sense of community. **1980 Housing Act-** PM Margaret Thatcher encouraged council tenants to buy their house but **these houses were not replaced** for those in need. **Grenfell 2017-** Council flats have been criticised for not meeting basic safety measures, the worst incident of this was the Grenfell fire in London.
Air- At the start of the century cities such as London, Glasgow, Birmingham and Manchester have skies that are permanently filled with a haze of smoke., coal production continued to increase. In winter times some cities have smoke trapped under a thick blanket of fog which can take days to clear, this is called smog. In **1952 London experienced the worst smog ever seen**, it killed approximately 12,000 people.	**Air-** In **1956 the Clean Air Act** was passed which required factories and homes to burn 'smokeless' fuel only. By the 1980's new oil and gas systems helped to improve the smog problems. However, fumes from **car exhausts** have created a new vers[illegible]oblem. Car ownership has fumes in the air. This has led to **global warming**.  
Inactivity- Before WWII people were far more active, walking everywhere and growing vegetables in their own gardens.	**Inactivity-** Levels of exercise have dropped as more people take trains and buses or drive. Housework can be completed with lots of **labour saving devices-** such as washing machines and hoovers. Today more people **watch TV or use tablets for long periods** on the sofa. Far more people watch sport than take part in it. Poorer parts of society are less active than wealthier sections. 

The 20th century, 1900-present

Science	Technology
Spanish Flu- Dr Niven's research into the Spanish Flu found that it actually **attacked the strongest in society** (those with the strongest immune systems). As the flu is a virus is adapts every year, which means **no cure has been found.** There is a **flu jab** that those working for the NHS and people classed as vulnerable can have but this needs to be done every winter when flu returns.	**Transport-** Until the mid 20th century most people did not have a car or travel by plane, this changed rapidly over the next few decades. Now most families in Britain own a **car and take flights** abroad. For those who don't **public transport** (bus, train, tram) is widely available. This makes travelling much easier but also causes masses of **pollution**.
Antibiotics- Penicillin was discovered by accident by Alexander Fleming in 1929 but it was not until the 1940s when its potential was realised. Today a wide range of antibiotics are **available on the NHS for a wide range of issues**. There has been recent adverts by the government telling people not to use antibiotics unless absolutely necessary because **overreliance on them** can lessen their effect in the long term.	**NHS-** The government has increasingly become involved in matters of health over the 20th century. This began with **Liberal Reforms from 1906-1914** and then the most significant government policy was the introduction of the NHS in **1948**. This **government funding of a public health system** has meant there has been vast improvements to the health service. This includes operating theatres, the use of antiseptic, antibiotics and recently there has been a focus on mental health services through tablets and counselling.
Contraception- In the 1960s the **contraceptive pill** became available for the first time. In 1974 it became free for women on the NHS. This meant for the first time that women (initially only available to married women) could control how many children they were having. Today there are a different variety of **free contraception available to all on the NHS** including the pill, the implant and condoms.	**Television and computers-** There was a huge rise in people buying TVs for the Queen's Coronation in 1953 (it was televised). Since then TVs have become cheaper and most households own one. In the 1990s more and more people began buying computers and the invention of the internet has created a **globalised society**. This along with games consoles and TV streaming services has meant we are moving less. **This creates the problem of inactivity and obesity.**
HIV/AIDS- The fear and misconceptions caused by HIV/AIDS meant that scientific research into the causes and potential cure for the virus took many years. In the late **1990s scientists developed anti-retroviral drugs** to delay the onset of AIDS with those living with HIV. Many now go through life never developing AIDS. However, there is still **no cure** and cases of HIV infection have risen in recent years.	
Smoking- Tobacco was introduced to Britain in the early modern period but it really took off in the 20th century with the development of cigarettes. In the **1950s 80% men smoked** and the dangers were not realised. There was a wide range of adverts and even doctors promoting smoking. It was not until the 1960s that the dangers were discovered. Since then the government began **issuing health warnings** about smoking in the 1970s and in **2007 all smoking indoors was banned**. All adverts have been banned and all cigarette packets have to be blank.	**Key Words:** **Welfare State-** the government takes responsibility for health and well being of people **Council Housing-** housing owned by the council and rented out to poor families **NHS-** National Health Service 'free at the point of use' established in 1948 **Liberal Reforms-** social reforms by the Liberal Government (1906-1914) **Influenza-** a virus that causes a fever **Obesity-** being overweight **Rickets-** Vitamin D deficiency that causes softening of the bones **Smog-** when smoke mixes with fog e.g. Great Smog 1952

Key Dates

1906- Free School Meals for poor children

1907- Medical inspections at school

1908- Old Age Pensions

1909- Government ban back to backs

1911- National Insurance Acts (sickness and unemployment pay)

1914-1918- WW1

1918-1919- Spanish Flu

1919- Housing Act- council housing

1930- Housing Act- forces landlords to sell to council

1939-1945- WW2

1945- Labour win election- introduce welfare state

1948- Introduction of NHS

1962- Scientific report on dangers of smoking

Late 1970s- HIV/AIDS discovered

1980 Housing Act- people can buy their council house

1987- Diana shakes hand of AIDS victim

1996- anti- retroviral drugs discovered