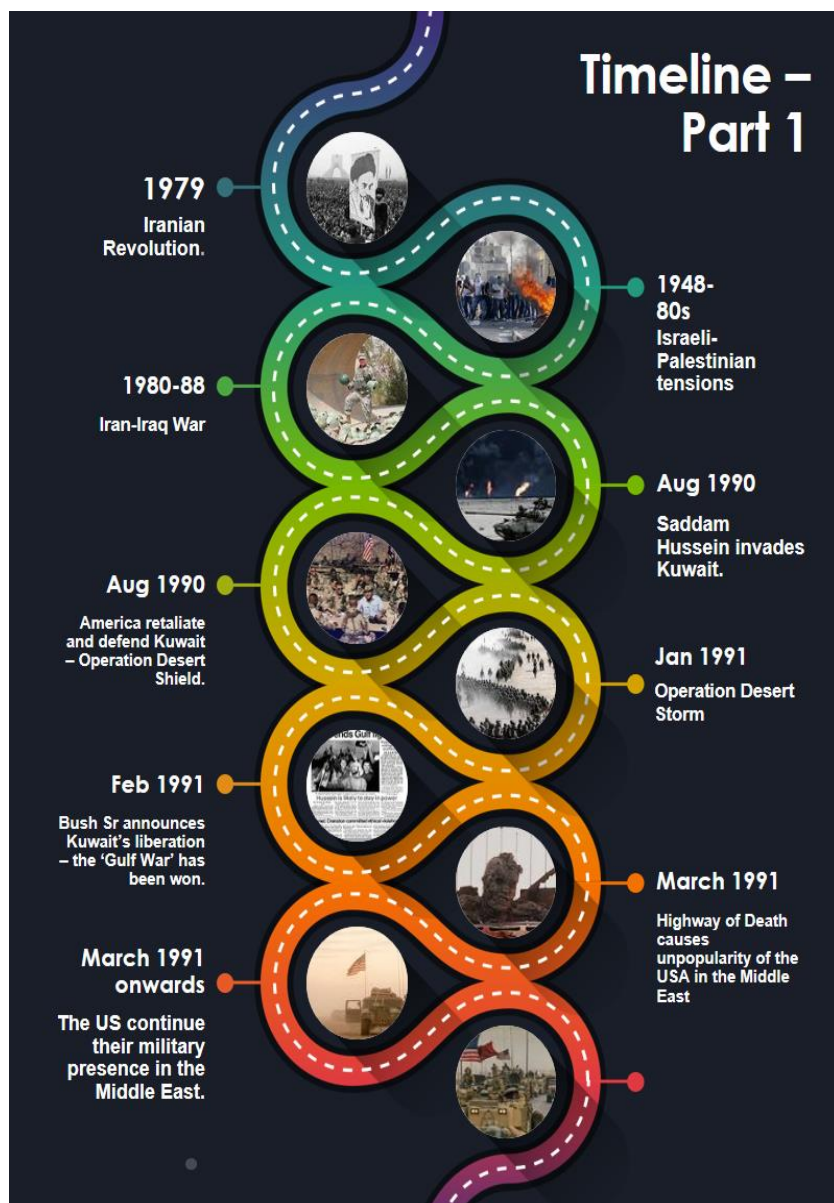


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Timeline – Part 1



Part 1 'Gulf War'

Key Terms	Definition
Ba'ath Party	The Iraqi Ba'ath party was used by Saddam Hussein to maintain control over Iraq. All major decisions went through Saddam Hussein, who from 1979 was President of the party.
Coalition	Nov 1990, the UN Security Council authorized the use of force against Iraq if it did not withdraw from Kuwait by Jan 1991. The allied Coalition against Iraq had 700,000 US troops in addition to 540,000 troops from Britain, France, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria. The military offensive against Iraq started on the 16 January 1991.
Gulf War	The war had two phases. Phase 1: Operation Desert Shield – the building up of troops and defence of Saudi Arabia. Phase 2: Operation Desert Storm – the combat stage of the war, waged by UN Coalition forces.
Highway of Death	The main road between northern Kuwait and southern Iraq. Iraqi forces used the road to retreat, Allied forces bombed from the air, killing thousands of troops in their vehicles, alongside some civilians.
Iran-Iraq War	Iraq invaded Iran in 1988, caused by the rivalry over which would be the dominant country within the Gulf, decades over border disputes and that Iran would cause a rebellion in Iraq. The war ended in a stalemate.
PLO	'Liberation of Palestine' via armed struggle against the Israel state. The USA and Israel considered the PLO to be a terrorist organization, however by 1993 the PLO rejected violence and terrorism.



Yasser Arafat was leader of the PLO and used violence to try and gain Palestinian independence from Israel. Palestine and Israel came to blows during the Intifada, whereby Arafat called for peace. The relationship between Israel and Palestine caused further tension in the Middle East.



Saddam Hussein was the President of Iraq. Saddam invaded Kuwait, believing no other countries would react negatively towards it. The invasion was prompted by Saddam's aim of dominance in the area and debt, caused by loans, war and their inability to compete in the oil industry.



Maggie Thatcher was the UK Prime Minister, she was visiting the US at the time of the Kuwait invasion. Thatcher encouraged Bush's declaration of war against Saddam, stating 'This is no time to go wobbly!'. Thatcher supported the Gulf War with British troops.



George Bush Sr was the US President who gave Saddam an ultimatum of withdrawing from Kuwait or facing war with UN forces. The USA were keen to protect Saudi Arabia (their trading partner) from Iraqi aggression.

Context:

The Middle East had long-standing sources of tension and a partial resentment towards the USA. Saudi Arabia and Iran had a tense relationship, with Saudi Arabia being a key trading partner of the USA and Iran having undergone a revolution to remove their leaders, believing them to be corrupt because of their links with the USA. Equally, Israel and Palestine had a tense relationship, with Palestine wishing to become independent from Israel; the PLO fought aggressively against Israeli dominance, which created further tension in the region, with the USA identifying the PLO as a 'terrorist organisation'. Iran and Iraq had also come to conflict over geographical borders and dominance. On the whole, the Middle East was unstable.

The Gulf War emerged due to these tensions, in addition to the aims and ambitions of Saddam Hussein. Saddam had endured an 8-year war with Iran, which had ended in a stalemate, causing economic damages. Saddam had also borrowed \$40 billion from Kuwait, which they could not afford to repay. Alongside this, Saddam suspected Kuwait was boosting their oil supply to make it cheaper, meaning Iraq could not sell their 'overpriced' oil supply. Saddam invaded Kuwait, believing his army of 1 million would quickly eradicate Kuwait's army of 16,000 men. Saddam also believed no foreign powers would begrudge him for invading Kuwait, as the USA had previously helped Saddam in the Iran-Iraq War.

Saddam had begun to threaten Saudi Arabia after his invasion of Kuwait, prompting allied intervention in the Middle East with UN forces. The conflict lasted 4 days, resulting in 90,000 Iraqi deaths, including 10,000 from the Highway of Death. In retaliation, Saddam fired Scud missiles at Israel and Saudi Arabia, he also destroyed 90% of Kuwait's oilfields, poisoning the Gulf Sea with drastic environmental consequences. However, Saddam had been defeated.



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Timeline – Part 2

1993

The Twin Towers (New York) are bombed, links are made to Al-Qaeda.



1996

The Taliban take over Kabul, Afghanistan and impose Islamic rules.



1998

The Taliban control 90% of Afghanistan.



2002

Karzai is elected the new President of Afghanistan.



2007

Suicide bomber attacks in Afghanistan results in increased US military presence.



1994

The Taliban are created, led by Mullah Mohammed Omar.



1997

The Taliban join forces with Al-Qaeda.



2001

The USA are attacked: 9/11 and the Pentagon are targeted.



Bush declares a 'War on Terror' and invades Afghanistan with British support.

2003

Taliban resurgence – return to Afghanistan.



2009

Karzai sworn in as President for a second time.



Part 2 'War on Al-Qaeda'

Key Terms	Definition
The Taliban	Sunni Islamic political movement in Afghanistan. From 1996-2001, it held power in Afghanistan and enforced strict Sharia law.
Rogue State	A nation which threatens world peace.
Al-Qaeda	A militant Sunni Islamist organisation, founded in 1988 by Osama bin Laden and other volunteers who had fought against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s. Operates as a network made up of Islamic extremists.
War on Terror	The military campaign set in motion after 9/11; at this time it was focused on Islamic terrorist groups, such as Al-Qaeda and those sponsoring them.
Jihad	Islamic term – the religious duty of Muslims to maintain and spread the religion. Some groups have promoted a violent version which they see as a holy war.



Osama bin Laden had come from a wealthy Saudi family. Bin Laden dreamt of an Islamic nation, free from US interference. He was driven by resentment for US military presence after the first Gulf War.



Karzai was the newly elected leader of Afghanistan, however he was both financially and militarily reliant on the USA and NATO.



George Bush Jr was the US President at the time of 9/11, he declared a 'War on Terrorism' with the backing of NATO, however the UN criticised the US' military action.



Tony Blair was the British Prime Minister, he swore to back the USA in their 'War on Terrorism' as part of a NATO coalition force.

Context:

Afghanistan had been invaded by Soviet Russia in 1979 at the height of the Cold War. The USA interfered, trying to prevent Communist Russia from expanding, they trained Afghani militant fighters known as the 'mujahideen' to fight against Russian troops. When Russia were defeated in 1989, America quickly left Afghanistan, leaving a war-torn country and a power vacuum, leaving many Afghans resentful towards the USA. Osama bin Laden took advantage of this power vacuum, and set up his Al-Qaeda base within Afghanistan.

After the first Gulf War (1991), the USA continued their military presence within the Middle East, upsetting many Sunni Muslims who felt the USA had overstayed their welcome. Al-Qaeda recruited a number of Sunni Muslims at home and abroad in a 'Fatwa' against America, carrying out terrorist attacks on embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998, attempted to sink a US ship the USS Cole in Yemen in 2000.

The 9/11 attacks were the largest scale attacks carried out by Al-Qaeda and had been the first time the USA had been attacked on home-soil since Pearl Harbour in WWII. Bush declared a 'War on Terrorism' and immediately invaded Afghanistan, with British and NATO support, seeking out not only Al-Qaeda but those who supported them, including the Taliban. The latter had carried out a purge on Shia Muslims in the Afghan region and had restricted many human rights e.g. women/girls were removed from professional employment and education, were forced to wear the burqa and be accompanied by a male relative when leaving the house. Punishments were harsh, including public executions or lashings.

The allies eventually placed Karzai in charge of America, many saw him as an 'American puppet' due to his overreliance on American financial and military support, how Taliban influence slowly declined in the region, with Osama bin Laden eventually being discovered and killed in 2011.



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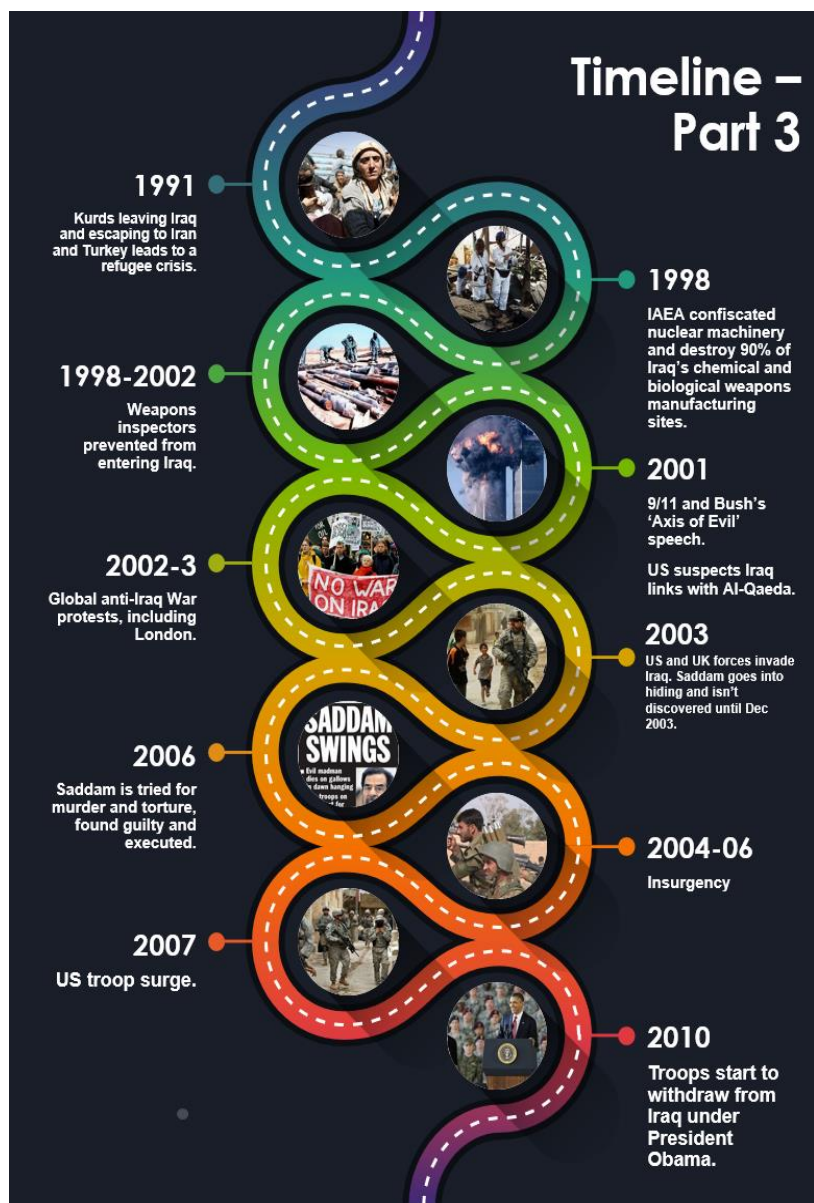
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Timeline – Part 3



Part 3 'The Iraq War'

Key Terms	Definition
Shia/Kurds	Shia (also known as Shiites) are one of the two religious divisions of Islam, the other being Sunni Muslims. Kurds were a minority of Sunni Muslims who wanted to be independent from Iraq. Both groups were persecuted by Saddam, often with the use of chemical weapons.
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	An international organisation created 1957 which aims to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, to restrict and prevent its use for military purposes, including nuclear weapons.
Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	Nuclear, biological, chemical or other weapons which can cause mass destruction. Blair argued Saddam had WMDs which could attack Britain within 45mins.
Axis of Evil	A term used by Bush in a speech in 2002 to describe governments (N.Korea, Iran and Iraq) which were described as sponsoring terrorism and WMDs. The Axis speech became the basis for the War on Terror.
Insurgency	A group or movement who seek to overthrow a government through armed conflict / violence.



George Bush Jr was the President of the USA. Bush launched the war to eliminate the threat from Iraq's Sunni leader, Saddam Hussein, who he believed was developing weapons of mass destruction. The Iraq War was part of the War on Terror, but Bush also suspected that Saddam had links to Al-Qaeda.



Saddam Hussein was the President of Iraq. Saddam had been able to keep his position as leader of Iraq after the Gulf War, purely as the Americans felt there would be too much of a power vacuum if he was removed by force. Saddam was considered to be a dictator and Iraq labelled as a 'rogue state'. Saddam persecuted his own people, more so the Shia Muslims (Shiites) and Kurds. Saddam Hussein was eventually discovered in 2003 and executed after his trial ended in 2006.



Tony Blair was the UK Prime Minister. After 9/11, Blair promised to "stand shoulder to shoulder with America", which would include a potential invasion of Iraq. Come 2002, Blair stated to Parliament that Saddam had 'Weapons of Mass Destruction, which could attack Britain within 45mins.' Blair has since been criticised for Iraq as no WMDs were found in Iraq.

Context:

The USA had chosen not to further pursue the Gulf War by removing Saddam from power, back in 1991, mainly as they knew his removal would lead to a power vacuum in the Middle East.

However, Saddam continued to be an oppressive dictator between the years 1991 to the invasion of Iraq in 2003. Minority groups, such as the Kurds and Shias, were persecuted on a grand scale via the use of chemical and biological weapons. This triggered a refugee crisis in the early 1990s, with 750,000 Kurds fleeing to Iran in 1991 alone.

Iraq had faced trade and military sanctions after the Gulf War, including food and medicine supplies, leading to ordinary Iraqis facing starvation, poverty and disease. However, due to propaganda and a 'cult state' many Iraqis blamed the USA for their woes, rather than Saddam. After Karzai was elected as President of Afghanistan, the USA and UK chose to turn towards Iraq, labelling it as a continued 'rogue state', with peace in the Middle East being impossible with Saddam as leader.

Mass protests took place globally against an invasion of Iraq, likewise the UN challenged the idea of an armed invasion, however the US and UK continued to invade Iraq in 2003 based on Saddam having WMDs. Saddam went into hiding but was discovered in December 2003 and was incarcerated until his trial, and eventual execution in 2006.

Saddam's removal proved to leave a tricky power vacuum, mostly between Shia Muslims (who had been persecuted for years under Saddam's rule) and Sunni Muslims. Some Shia's created militias to try and force the USA out of Iraq, and violence between Shia and Sunni communities resulted in over 2million Sunni's leaving Iraq and making it difficult to form a new government. US resurgence of both money and military support eventually brings some stability, but it wasn't until 2010 (7 years after the invasion and 4 years after Saddam's execution), where the US felt confident enough to start withdrawing troops.



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Elizabethan England 1568-1603: Part 1 - Elizabeth and her Government.

Timeline of key events

7 th Sept. 1533	Princess Elizabeth was born to King Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. An act of succession followed which named Elizabeth, and not Mary (her Catholic sister born to Henry VIII's first wife, Catherine of Aragon), as heir to the throne.
May, 1536	Henry VIII allows the execution of Anne Boleyn on charges of adultery, treason and witchcraft. Henry was almost immediately betrothed to Jane Seymour.
Jun. 1536	The Second Act of Succession: removed both Elizabeth and Mary from the line of succession leaving no heir. Edward VI was born 12 th October 1537.
Jul. 1543	The Third Act of Succession: returned Mary and her heirs followed by Elizabeth and her heirs to the line of succession after Prince Edward and his heirs.
Jan. 1547	Henry VIII died, Edward VI became King of England.
1549	Thomas Seymour, who married Catherine Parr (Henry VIII's 6 th wife) shortly after Henry's death, was executed on grounds of treason following the scandal with young Elizabeth.
Jul. 1553	Lady Jane Grey was Queen of England for 9 days following Edward's changes to his Devise (will). Mary became Queen of England following the nobles plot to put Protestant Lady Jane Grey on the throne.
17 Nov. 1558	After being imprisoned in the Tower of London, followed by a term of house arrest on command of her older sister, Elizabeth succeeded Mary following her death in November 1558.
15 th Jan. 1559	Elizabeth's coronation. Elizabeth inherited huge debts of around £300,000 but spent £16,000 on a grand coronation.
1559-1601	Parliament met for 13 sessions during this period meeting for 140 weeks in total over a period of 45 years. During this period Parliament passed 434 Acts.
Jan. 1559	By January 1559 Elizabeth had appointed 19 members to her Privy Council. ½ were from Mary's Council (experience) and ½ were brand new (allowing Elizabeth to award loyal followers). By the second half of her reign the Privy Council was a small, highly efficient group of educated, professional, full-time politicians largely from the gentry.

Timeline of key events continued.

Jan-May 1559	In her first Parliament, Elizabeth I created a new Protestant Church by restoring Royal Supremacy over the Church of England (Act of Supremacy).
Summer 1559	Elizabeth went on her first progress. This allowed Elizabeth to be seen by her subjects regularly, to build up a relationship with her people and to flatter nobles who she chose to stay with (while living at the expense of her nobles during the disease ridden summer months which mainly affected London).
1590s	Elizabeth's government was in crisis. The country had been damaged by war, plague, increased poverty and harvest failures. One by one Elizabeth's trusted advisors died which led to factional rivalry.
1595	Earl of Essex, Robert Devereux, became one of Elizabeth's favourites and she made him a Privy Councillor in 1595. Elizabeth gave Essex the monopoly of sweet wine in England. This meant by law anyone who wished to bring in sweet wine from abroad would have to pay him a tax making him wealthy.
1596	Essex gains further attention from Elizabeth due to his military success against the Spanish .
1598	Essex failed to defeat the Earl of Tyrone's rebellion (the Nine Years' War). He made a truce with them and abandoned his post and returned to England without the Queen's permission. He faced house arrest, was banished from court and took away most of his public offices. In November 1600 she also took away his monopoly.
8 th Feb. 1601	Essex launched a rebellion in London. He aimed to seize the Queen and force her to replace her closest advisers, especially Cecil, with himself and his follower.
25 th Feb. 1601	Essex was executed for treason. His rebellion had failed within a few hours as he received no support from ordinary Londoners and most of his supporters abandoned him too.

Focus

Elizabeth was inexperienced when she became Queen, but she quickly became an expert politician. The Royal Court was a political centre with a corrupt patronage system and where different groups competed for power and influence (factional rivalry). The Royal Court was also a social and cultural centre, designed to impress visitors with its magnificence and ceremony. The Queen famously went on progress most summers as public relations exercises. Elizabeth relied on a small group of trusted advisors who sat on a committee called the Privy Council. Elizabeth disliked Parliament, which was mainly called in order to grant taxes. Parliament grew in confidence and independence, at times being quite outspoken in its criticism of Elizabeth's government. Elizabeth's key advisors died, leaving her isolated and bitter towards the end of her life. A rebellion was mounted by one of her former favourites towards the end of her reign. There was great prejudice against female monarchs. Elizabeth disagreed with Parliament and Council over her succession and marriage. Elizabeth chose not to marry, keeping her independence but resulting in the end of the Tudor Dynasty.



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Abdicate	When a monarch gives up their throne.
Accession	The time when an individual becomes a monarch.
Ambassador	The official representative of a foreign ruler at the Court.
Bull	A decree issued by the pope
Bureaucracy	A system of government involving lots of departments and paperwork.
Court	The residence of the monarch and their household
Courtiers	Members of the Royal Court who attended and advised the Queen.
Death Warrant	An official order for the execution of a condemned person. It had to be signed by the monarch, the authenticated with Royal Seal, and then delivered to the place of execution.
Dynasty	A ruling family.
Debasement	To reduce the amount of precious metal in a coin
Gentry	Well-born families who owned land, but did not have titles and so were below the rank of the nobility.
Great Chain of Being	An idea that everything in the universe had its place in a rigid hierarchy.
Heir	Next in line to inherit the throne.
House Arrest	The state of being kept a prisoner in a house, rather than prison.
Illegitimate	The opposite of legitimate, meaning a child born out of wedlock.
Justices of Peace	A JP is a magistrate who hear minor cases in local areas.
Legislation	Acts of Parliament (laws) had to be approved by the monarch and both Houses of Parliament.
Monopolies	Royal licences giving individuals sole right to sell or make a product, leading to their profit and often leading to high prices.
Patronage	Using wealth, power and influence to promote individuals who then owe their patrons loyalty.
Peers	Members of the nobility sitting in the House of Lords.
Personal Monarchy	Where politics and government revolve around the monarch and their court.
Privy Councillors	Members of the Privy Council, the committee of ministers appointed to advise the monarch.
Progresses	Royal tour visits to the homes of the nobility.
Puritan	An extreme Protestant.
Queen Regnant	A queen ruling in her own right rather than because she is married to a king.
Regent	A person who governs on behalf of another who is incapable of ruling due to age, ability, illness or location.
Recoinage	To stabilise the currency, old debased coins were melted down and new coins issued.

Reformation	A movement for the reform of abuses in the Roman Catholic Church which ended up splitting the Church with the establishment of separate Protestant churches.
Regent	A person who governs on behalf of another who is incapable of ruling due to age, ability, illness or location.
Regicide	The deliberate killing of a monarch.
Renaissance	An intellectual and cultural movement originating in Italy in the Middle Ages, heavily influenced by the Ancient Greeks and Romans.
Sceptre	An ornamental wand held in the hand of a ruling monarch at the coronation as a sign of their power and godliness.
Suitor	A man who pursues a relationship with a particular woman, with a view to marriage.
Small Pox	An often-fatal viral disease, the symptoms of which included blisters and fever.
Suitor	A man who pursues a relationship with a particular woman, with a view to marriage.
Traitor	Somebody guilty of treason.
Treason	A crime involving disloyalty to your country, monarch or government.
Uniformity	All being the same.
Yeoman	A farmer who owned his own small estate.

Key people

Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley	A member of the Lincolnshire Gentry. Made secretary of State in 1558. Wanted to avoid war and unite the nation through moderate policies. Given the title Lord Burghley in 1571 and made Lord Treasurer the following year due to his loyalty and his skills at managing Parliament. Died in 1598 and was replaced as Elizabeth's chief minister by his son, Robert.
Sir Francis Walsingham	Norfolk gentry. Puritan. Fiercely loyal to Elizabeth. Served as ambassador in Paris in the early 1570s. Appointed to the Privy Council in 1573, became secretary of state with special responsibility for foreign affairs. Knighted in 1577. Frequently clashed with Cecil. An ally of Dudley. In charge of Elizabeth's secret service (spy network) and was a very effective spy master who uncovered a number of plots against Elizabeth. Died in 1590.
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester	Younger brother of the disgraced Duke of Northumberland who had been executed at the beginning of Bloody Mary's reign. Spent some of Mary's reign imprisoned in the Tower of London: like Elizabeth. Rumours of a romance between him and Elizabeth. A member of the Court and was personally responsible for Elizabeth's safety as he was Master of the Horse. Became a Privy Councillor in 1562. Frequently argued with Cecil about the succession, foreign policy and religion. Given the title Earl of Leicester in 1564. Died in 1588.
Sir Christopher Hatton	Northamptonshire Gentry. Studied Law at Oxford University. He became a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber and the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard after Elizabeth was impressed with his dancing at Court. Helped Elizabeth organise Elizabeth's famous progresses. He was a Protestant who hated Puritans and sympathised with Catholics. Helped Elizabeth control the MPs and secure their support. Became Lord Chancellor in 1587, in charge of judges and law Courts. Died in 1591.
Edward VI	Protestant King of England from the age of 9, January 1547-July 1553, son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour (third wife)
Mary I	Queen of England, July 1553 – November 1558, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. Restored the Tudor Dynasty after Lady Jane Grey, The Protestant 9 day Queen of England and great-granddaughter of Henry VII was proclaimed queen following the death of Edward VI.



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Elizabethan England 1568-1603: Part 2 - Life in Elizabethan Times.

Timeline of key events	
1536-1541	Henry VIII had dissolved the monasteries and sold off most of their land. They had performed important social functions, including support for the poor, ill and disabled people.
1542	Henry VIII began to debase coinage as economic problems increased and the cost of war was great. This damaged trade and jobs and led to inflation.
1556	Outbreak of flu killed around 200,000 including many workers who were involved in producing food.
1558-1601	Population had increased from around 3 million to at least 4 million people during Elizabeth's reign. This led to an increase in food prices as production couldn't keep up with the increase in population.
Jan-May 1559	In her first Parliament, Elizabeth I created a new Protestant Church by restoring Royal Supremacy over the Church of England (Act of Supremacy) .
1560s	John Hawkins made three voyages to the Caribbean, trading slaves he had captured in West Africa with the Spanish Colonies.
1560s	The government passed a Poor Law which introduced a tax to raise money for the poor (known as poor rate) as voluntary donations were no longer sufficient to fund the poor.
1563	Statute of Artificers placed wage limits on skilled workers to slow down the rate of inflation.
1564	Francis Drake and John Hawkins kidnapped several hundred West Africans and sold as slaves to the South American coast with permission from Elizabeth.
1566	During every Parliament Elizabeth was pressured by Parliament to marry. During the third Parliament, Elizabeth lost her temper for daring to raise the issue of marriage. Parliament was not allowed to discuss her marriage ever again.
1567	Thomas Harman published a very popular book that drew attention to some of the scams and tricks used by the ' undeserving poor '. This hardened attitudes towards the poor.
1569	Ipswich introduced a licensing system for beggars and increased support for the poor. It became the first town to open a hospital specifically to help the old and sick who couldn't afford treatment. A youth training scheme was introduced to help children learn a trade. The first town to build a house of correction .
1570	Norwich conducted a survey which found that 80% of the population lived in poverty. They separated the poor into two categories: ' idle poor ' and ' unfortunate poor '.

1572	Parliament passed a law which said that actors were to be punished as vagabonds if they were not licensed. 4 years later the first purpose built London theatre opened. The Curtain opened in 1577, The Rose in 1587, The Swan in 1596 and The Globe in 1599. By 1603 there were 7 major theatres in London and 40 companies of actors.
1572	Francis Drake captured £40,000 worth of Spanish silver travelling from Mexico and Peru and captured the Spanish port of Nombre de Dios in Panama.
1576	'Act for setting the poor on work' placed the responsibility for finding work for the poor in the hands of the local authorities while the national policy still focussed on punishment.
1574	Statutes of Apparel was passed. This was a new Sumptuary Law which strictly controlled the clothes people were allowed to wear depending on their social rank.
1577-1580	Drake was the first Englishman (and the 2 nd human) to circumnavigate the globe. Returned with over £400,000 of Spanish treasure (£200m today) to give to investors, the queen and leaving £10,000 for himself.
1582	Queen Elizabeth sent Ralph Fitch to India and the Far East and when he returned he told the queen that profitable trade was more than possible.
1584	Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh permission to explore, colonise and rule any land that was not already ruled by a Christian. Had to give the queen 1/5 of all gold and silver that he found.
1594-1598	Bad harvests leading to food shortages and deaths due to starvation = poverty crisis.
c. 1594	Shakespeare's plays begin to be performed in London theatres.
1597	Poor Law , amended in 1601 and titled the Act for the Relief of the Poor . This stated there was a third class of poor: those who were able bodied and genuinely unable to find work. Everyone had to pay towards the Poor Rate or face penalties/imprisonment.
1598	Act on Husbandry and Tillage : a law introduced by the government to slow down the trend for enclosure to protect rural jobs.
1601	Poor Laws were passed in 1597 and 1601. Under these laws, the poor rate became a national system of compulsory taxation . It was collected locally by the official called the Overseer of the Poor .
1600	London's populations increased from around 60,000 in 1500 to over 200,000 in 1600.
1600	East India Company was established to oversee this trade.

Focus

Elizabeth's culture was influenced by the **Italian Renaissance**. Political stability, the rise of the gentry and competition among the nobility all helped to develop a **cultural 'Golden Age'**. New styles of **architecture** appeared, particularly in house building (Hardwick Hall). Elizabeth and her minister encouraged the **development of the theatre** and Shakespeare became the most successful and enduring playwright. **Government censorship** meant that cultural output was very closely controlled. **Government propaganda**, particularly portraits, created a '**cult of personality**' around Elizabeth as '**Gloriana**' and the '**Virgin Queen**'. This was a period of massive population growth and high inflation. About ½ of England's population were poor. Many people were moving from the countryside to the towns. Elizabethans drew a distinction between the '**deserving poor**' and '**undeserving poor**'. At the time people believed that there was a poverty crisis. Poverty was a threat to social order, and many feared a large-scale rebellion. Various laws came together in the **Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601**, which remained in place until the 19th century. Goods from the Far East were in high demand in Europe but difficult to transport. New ideas and inventions prompted a wave of **European exploration**. Spain and Portugal dominated and colonised areas of the New World. **Elizabethan 'sea dogs'** were pirates and privateers who stole from Spanish ships and ports. **Francis Drake** was the most famous Elizabethan explorer, circumnavigating the globe. The achievements of Elizabethan explorers contributed to the idea of a 'Golden Age'. **Elizabethan exploration triggered Britain's rise as a global superpower**.



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Apprenticeships	Poor children were given apprenticeships which usually lasted at least 7 years.
Alms	Charity given to the poor. Alms houses are houses provided for poor people to live in.
Arable land	Land used for growing crops.
Astrolabe	An instrument used by navigators to calculate latitude.
Censorship	To block something from being read, heard or seen, usually by the government.
Census	A population count
Circumnavigation	To travel all the way around the circumference of the world.
Colony	An area ruled over by another country.
Cult	A system of devotional worship directed towards a particular figure.
Dearth	When food is so scarce and expensive that it threatens famine.
Debasement	To reduce the amount of precious metal in a coin
Enclosure	The division of land, including the village common land, into separate field with hedges, allowing a change from arable to sheep farming.
Deserving Poor	People who wanted to work, but weren't able to find a job in their home town or village.
Flax	A plant used to make linen.
Hemp	A plant that could be used to make rope.
Helpless Poor	Unable to support themselves – young orphans and elderly, sick or disabled.
Humanism	Intellectual branch of the Renaissance, drawing on classical texts and stressing the dignity of mankind.
Inflation	Rising prices.
Lord Chamberlain's Men	The only company to perform Shakespeare's plays and became the leading London playing company.
Monasteries	The religious houses occupied by monks, dissolved by Henry VIII between 1536 and 1540.
New World	A sixteenth century term for North and South America, newly discovered at this time by Europeans.
Ottoman Empire	A Muslim empire centred on Turkey that was rapidly expanding at this time, extending across North Africa, Arabia and Eastern Europe.
Patent	A licence that gives a person sole right to do, make, use or sell something.
Plantation	A type of colonisation involving the establishment of a government-sponsored settlement of emigrants.
Poor Rate	Compulsory tax which was used to provide hospitals and housing for the elderly, sick and disabled.
Printing Press	Invented in the 15 th century in Germany, it allowed the mass production of books and images.
Privateers	Pirates licensed by the government to attack and loot enemy ships.

Propaganda	Something that spreads a message in order to encourage people to think or behave in a particular way.
Rack Renting	Charging extortionately high rent.
Recoinage	To stabilise the currency, old debased coins were melted down and new coins issued.
Tavern	A public house serving alcohol and food as well as providing accommodation for travellers.
Vagabonds	A homeless vagrant, wandering from place to place who would beg and steal.
Vagrant	A homeless, unemployed person who wanders from place to place and begs.
Undeserving poor	Under the Poor Laws of the 1590s, the undeserving poor were to be publicly whipped and then forced to return to their home parish. Repeat offenders could be sent to prison. They were seen as a serious threat to society. (beggars, criminals and people who refused to work).
Workhouse	Institutions set up by the Poor Law to provide shelter for the 'impotent poor', providing work for the 'able-bodied poor' and 'Houses of Correction' were to detain the 'idle poor'.

Key People

William Shakespeare	From Stratford-upon-Avon. Received a grammar school education but did not go to university. Moved to London to be an actor, joining the Lord Chamberlain's Men. Wrote at least 37 plays, mostly during Elizabeth's reign, creating 2 a year on average. His style and vocabulary has had a lasting impact on the English language: 'mum's the word', 'a heart of gold' and 'a wild goose chase'. Part of the partnership who built the Globe Theatre. Retired during the reign of James I and died in 1616.
Christopher Marlowe	The son of a shoemaker in Kent. Awarded a degree from Cambridge. A poet and playwright who was a major influence on Shakespeare, who became better known after Marlowe's mysterious death in 1593 (stabbed to death, allegedly in a drunken brawl). Arrested and questioned by the Privy Council in 1593. The reason is not recorded.
Sir Francis Drake	The puritan son of a Yeoman farmer from Devon. Took part in transatlantic voyages of his cousin Hawkins in 1560s. Became famous as a captain and privateer after his successful voyage of 1572 when he returned with considerable stolen goods. Circumnavigated the globe between 1577 and 1580. Regarded as a hero to the English but was hated by the Spanish. Knighted in 1581, he became an MP in the 1580s. Played a crucial role in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. His later campaigns were less successful. He died of dysentery in 1596.
Sir Walter Raleigh	A landed gentleman, poet and soldier from a Protestant family in Devon. At Court he rose rapidly to become a favourite of Elizabeth. Elizabeth granted him a royal charter to explore new lands. He played a key role in exploring the New World and colonising North America. He introduced potatoes and tobacco to England. Knighted in 1585 and an MP on several occasions. Dismissed from court in 1592 for marrying without Elizabeth's permission but was soon in Elizabeth's favour again. Served as Governor of Jersey from 1600 to 1603. Imprisoned under James I but released to lead another expedition. Eventually executed under Spanish pressure in 1618.



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Elizabethan England 1568-1603: Part 3 - Life in Elizabethan Times.

Timeline of key events	
1536-1541	Henry VIII had dissolved the monasteries and sold off most of their land. They had performed important social functions, including support for the poor, ill and disabled people.
1542	Henry VIII began to debase coinage as economic problems increased and the cost of war was great. This damaged trade and jobs and led to inflation.
1556	Outbreak of flu killed around 200,000 including many workers who were involved in producing food.
1558-1601	Population had increased from around 3 million to at least 4 million people during Elizabeth's reign. This led to an increase in food prices as production couldn't keep up with the increase in population.
Jan-May 1559	In her first Parliament, Elizabeth I created a new Protestant Church by restoring Royal Supremacy over the Church of England (Act of Supremacy) .
1560s	John Hawkins made three voyages to the Caribbean, trading slaves he had captured in West Africa with the Spanish Colonies.
1560s	The government passed a Poor Law which introduced a tax to raise money for the poor (known as poor rate) as voluntary donations were no longer sufficient to fund the poor.
1563	Statute of Artificers placed wage limits on skilled workers to slow down the rate of inflation.
1564	Francis Drake and John Hawkins kidnapped several hundred West Africans and sold as slaves to the South American coast with permission from Elizabeth.
1566	During every Parliament Elizabeth was pressured by Parliament to marry. During the third Parliament, Elizabeth lost her temper for daring to raise the issue of marriage. Parliament was not allowed to discuss her marriage ever again.
1567	Thomas Harman published a very popular book that drew attention to some of the scams and tricks used by the 'undeserving poor' . This hardened attitudes towards the poor.
1569	Ipswich introduced a licensing system for beggars and increased support for the poor. It became the first town to open a hospital specifically to help the old and sick who couldn't afford treatment. A youth training scheme was introduced to help children learn a trade. The first town to build a house of correction .
1570	Norwich conducted a survey which found that 80% of the population lived in poverty. They separated the poor into two categories: 'idle poor' and 'unfortunate poor' .

1572	Parliament passed a law which said that actors were to be punished as vagabonds if they were not licensed. 4 years later the first purpose built London theatre opened. The Curtain opened in 1577, The Rose in 1587, The Swan in 1596 and The Globe in 1599. By 1603 there were 7 major theatres in London and 40 companies of actors.
1572	Francis Drake captured £40,000 worth of Spanish silver travelling from Mexico and Peru and captured the Spanish port of Nombre de Dios in Panama.
1576	'Act for setting the poor on work' placed the responsibility for finding work for the poor in the hands of the local authorities while the national policy still focussed on punishment.
1574	Statutes of Apparel was passed. This was a new Sumptuary Law which strictly controlled the clothes people were allowed to wear depending on their social rank.
1577-1580	Drake was the first Englishman (and the 2 nd human) to circumnavigate the globe. Returned with over £400,000 of Spanish treasure (£200m today) to give to investors, the queen and leaving £10,000 for himself.
1582	Queen Elizabeth sent Ralph Fitch to India and the Far East and when he returned he told the queen that profitable trade was more than possible.
1584	Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh permission to explore, colonise and rule any land that was not already ruled by a Christian. Had to give the queen 1/5 of all gold and silver that he found.
1594-1598	Bad harvests leading to food shortages and deaths due to starvation = poverty crisis.
c. 1594	Shakespeare's plays begin to be performed in London theatres.
1597	Poor Law , amended in 1601 and titled the Act for the Relief of the Poor . This stated there was a third class of poor: those who were able bodied and genuinely unable to find work. Everyone had to pay towards the Poor Rate or face penalties/imprisonment.
1598	Act on Husbandry and Tillage : a law introduced by the government to slow down the trend for enclosure to protect rural jobs.
1601	Poor Laws were passed in 1597 and 1601. Under these laws, the poor rate became a national system of compulsory taxation . It was collected locally by the official called the Overseer of the Poor .
1600	London's populations increased from around 60,000 in 1500 to over 200,000 in 1600.
1600	East India Company was established to oversee this trade.

Focus

Elizabeth's culture was influenced by the **Italian Renaissance**. Political stability, the rise of the gentry and competition among the nobility all helped to develop a **cultural 'Golden Age'**. New styles of **architecture** appeared, particularly in house building (Hardwick Hall). Elizabeth and her minister encouraged the **development of the theatre** and Shakespeare became the most successful and enduring playwright. **Government censorship** meant that cultural output was very closely controlled. **Government propaganda**, particularly portraits, created a **'cult of personality'** around Elizabeth as **'Gloriana'** and the **'Virgin Queen'**. This was a period of massive population growth and high inflation. About ½ of England's population were poor. Many people were moving from the countryside to the towns. Elizabethans drew a distinction between the **'deserving poor'** and **'undeserving poor'**. At the time people believed that there was a poverty crisis. Poverty was a threat to social order, and many feared a large-scale rebellion. Various laws came together in the **Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601**, which remained in place until the 19th century. Goods from the Far East were in high demand in Europe but difficult to transport. New ideas and inventions prompted a wave of **European exploration**. Spain and Portugal dominated and colonised areas of the New World. **Elizabethan 'sea dogs'** were pirates and privateers who stole from Spanish ships and ports. **Francis Drake** was the most famous Elizabethan explorer, circumnavigating the globe. The achievements of Elizabethan explorers contributed to the idea of a 'Golden Age'. **Elizabethan exploration triggered Britain's rise as a global superpower.**



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Apprenticeships	Poor children were given apprenticeships which usually lasted at least 7 years.
Alms	Charity given to the poor. Alms houses are houses provided for poor people to live in.
Arable land	Land used for growing crops.
Astrolabe	An instrument used by navigators to calculate latitude.
Censorship	To block something from being read, heard or seen, usually by the government.
Census	A population count
Circumnavigation	To travel all the way around the circumference of the world.
Colony	An area ruled over by another country.
Cult	A system of devotional worship directed towards a particular figure.
Dearth	When food is so scarce and expensive that it threatens famine.
Debasement	To reduce the amount of precious metal in a coin
Enclosure	The division of land, including the village common land, into separate field with hedges, allowing a change from arable to sheep farming.
Deserving Poor	People who wanted to work, but weren't able to find a job in their home town or village.
Flax	A plant used to make linen.
Hemp	A plant that could be used to make rope.
Helpless Poor	Unable to support themselves – young orphans and elderly, sick or disabled.
Humanism	Intellectual branch of the Renaissance, drawing on classical texts and stressing the dignity of mankind.
Inflation	Rising prices.
Lord Chamberlain's Men	The only company to perform Shakespeare's plays and became the leading London playing company.
Monasteries	The religious houses occupied by monks, dissolved by Henry VIII between 1536 and 1540.
New World	A sixteenth century term for North and South America, newly discovered at this time by Europeans.
Ottoman Empire	A Muslim empire centred on Turkey that was rapidly expanding at this time, extending across North Africa, Arabia and Eastern Europe.
Patent	A licence that gives a person sole right to do, make, use or sell something.
Plantation	A type of colonisation involving the establishment of a government-sponsored settlement of emigrants.
Poor Rate	Compulsory tax which was used to provide hospitals and housing for the elderly, sick and disabled.
Printing Press	Invented in the 15 th century in Germany, it allowed the mass production of books and images.
Privateers	Pirates licensed by the government to attack and loot enemy ships.

Propaganda	Something that spreads a message in order to encourage people to think or behave in a particular way.
Rack Renting	Charging extortionately high rent.
Recoinage	To stabilise the currency, old debased coins were melted down and new coins issued.
Tavern	A public house serving alcohol and food as well as providing accommodation for travellers.
Vagabonds	A homeless vagrant, wandering from place to place who would beg and steal.
Vagrant	A homeless, unemployed person who wanders from place to place and begs.
Undeserving poor	Under the Poor Laws of the 1590s, the undeserving poor were to be publicly whipped and then forced to return to their home parish. Repeat offenders could be sent to prison. They were seen as a serious threat to society. (beggars, criminals and people who refused to work).
Workhouse	Institutions set up by the Poor Law to provide shelter for the 'impotent poor', providing work for the 'able-bodied poor' and 'Houses of Correction' were to detain the 'idle poor'.

Key People

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HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Britain, Health and the People – Medieval medicine

Key people

Ancient Greece and Rome

Hippocrates

Created the Theory of the Four Humours and believed in observing the body to get a diagnosis

Galen

Developed the theory of Four Humours. Dissected animals to understand the human body and proved the brain controlled the body. His ideas were favoured by the Medieval Church.

Medieval European

John Arderne

Battlefield surgeon. Believed in the importance of bedside manner and trusting judgement. Relied less on Galen and Hippocrates. Developed cauterising ointment which improved surgical survival rate to 50%

Roger Bacon

Franciscan monk and lecturer at Oxford University. Arrested around 1277 for spreading anti-Church views after questioning the work of Galen.

Medieval Islamic

Al-Razi (Rhazes)

Stressed the need for careful observation of the patient and distinguished between Smallpox and measles. Followed Galen but believed the student should improve the work of the teacher.

Ibn Sina (Avicenna)

Wrote *Cannon on Medicine*, covered all ancient Greek and Islamic medicine at the time. Over 1 million words long. Contained chapters on anorexia and obesity. Standard medical text book in the west until the 17th century.

Key words

Amulet

A charm that brought protection from disease

Apothecary

A medieval pharmacist or chemist

Astrology

Study of the planets and their effect on humans

Autopsy/ Dissection

To cut open a human and examine the insides /look for the cause of death

Barber Surgeon

Untrained surgeon, but done apprenticeship, who practised basic surgery

Black Death

A term to describe the bubonic plague

Cauterise

To burn a wound with a heated instrument or caustic substance to stop bleeding or prevent infection

Cupping

Using glass cups to draw blood to the surface

Epidemic

A widespread outbreak of a disease

Fasting

To avoid eating or drinking

Leeching

The use of leeches for bloodletting

Medieval Church

Roman Catholic faith. Daily life and power was dominated by the Church, they controlled education and many people feared God.

Miasma

Bad air which was blamed for spreading disease

Mortality

Death rate-usually measured per 1,000 of the population

Physic garden

Garden used solely for growing herbs to treat illness

Physician

A male medically trained doctor

Pilgrimage

A journey to a religious shrine to cure an illness

Purging

To rid the body of an 'excess' like blood or vomit

Superstition

A belief, not based on knowledge, but on the supernatural. For example witchcraft or astrology

Trepanning

Cutting a hole in the skull to release pressure

Urine Chart

Used to examine urine to define an illness

Vademecum

A medieval medical book carried by doctors

Key events

Influence of Hippocrates and Galen

Nearly a thousand years after the fall of Rome, medicine in Europe had regressed and returned to a more primitive outlook. Treatments continued to be a mixture of herbal remedies, bleeding and purging, and supernatural ideas. Most doctors still believed the Greek theory from Galen, a doctor during the Roman Empire, that you became ill when the 'Four Humours' - phlegm, black bile, yellow bile, blood - became unbalanced. During the medieval era dissection of human bodies was banned so doctors didn't properly understand what went on inside the body

Causes of disease

- Medieval doctors ideas about disease were governed by superstition and religion. For example, the will of God, the stars, demons, sin, bad smells, charms and luck, witchcraft or astrology.
- During epidemics, people would blame witches, nobility or groups who were culturally different such as Jewish people, and attack them

The Black Death

- Doctors were powerless to stop it killing half the population. There were both supernatural and natural explanations for it, for example, some people said that God had sent it as a punishment, others that the planets were in the wrong conjunction, or that it was caused by 'foul air'.
- The impact of this epidemic was long lasting. Crops rotted in fields, village animals escaped, the economy crashed. Laws were passed to try and restore order. The Statute of Labourers (1351) put limits on wages to keep the feudal system in order.
- Land owners switched to sheep farming, further increasing food shortages and reducing the number of jobs available.

Treatments

- Treatments were varied. Some are now seen as successful, those that relied on herbal remedies have now been prove successful. Others were less so, for example;
 - bleeding, applying leeches, smelling strong posies or causing purging or vomiting
 - cutting open buboes, draining the pus and making the patient hot or cold, eg by taking hot baths
 - trepanning - cutting a hole in the skull
 - praying, or whipping themselves to try to earn God's forgiveness
 - lighting fires in rooms and spreading the smoke, tidying rubbish from the streets and banning new visitors to towns and villages

Surgery

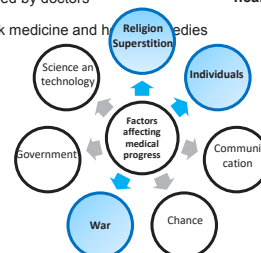
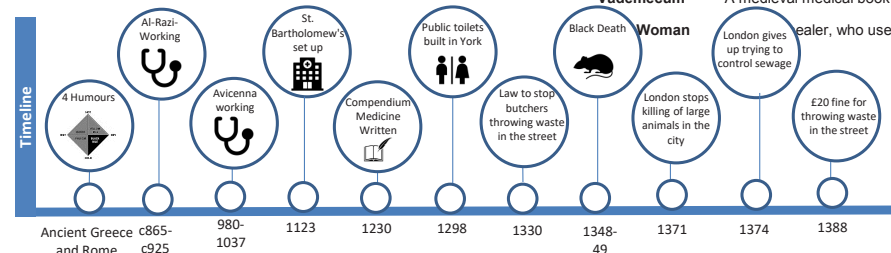
- There was some progress in the area of surgery. The Middle Ages was a time of constant warfare, so surgeons got lots of practice and:
 - realised that wine was a mild antiseptic
 - developed a range of painkillers, including opium
 - Medieval surgeons were very good at practical first aid and even attempted some internal surgery. They could:
 - heal wounds with honey and vinegar and mend broken bones
 - carry out external surgery on problems like ulcers and eye cataracts
 - carry out internal surgery such as bladder stones

Public health

Governments and Kings took no responsibility for public health. It was left largely to the local governments to make laws and intervene. It used to be thought that medieval towns were filthy, without drains, sewers or rubbish collections. Some of this was true as it was a struggle to keep town clean. However, modern historians have found out that:

- Parliament passed the first law requiring people to keep the streets and rivers clean in 1388.
- Medieval people washed and exercised. Many towns had bath houses.
- Towns paid 'gong farmers' to clear out human waste from cesspits.
- Many towns had quarantine laws, boarded up the houses of plague victims, and isolated people with leprosy in 'lazar houses'.
- Monasteries had running water and good toilet facilities.
- Hospitals were built e.g. St Bartholomew's in London in 1123.

Nowadays, historians think that medieval towns were not as dirty as Early



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HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Britain, Health and the People – Renaissance medicine

Key people

Surgeons

Ambroise Pare

Army surgeon. Made a new mixture to cauterise wounds and found it to be much more effective than hot oil. Also used Galen's methods with ligatures to tie-off wound after amputation rather than cauterise. Later helped to develop artificial limbs.

Andreas Vesalius

Trained at Paris and Padua. Carried out his own dissections and believed anatomy was key to understanding how the human body works.

John Hunter

Most famous as a teacher of anatomy and strong belief that deep wounds should be left as much as possible for nature to heal.

William Harvey

Discovered circulation and wrote *An anatomical account of the motion of the Heart and Blood*.

Physicians

Edward Jenner

Developed vaccination for Smallpox from the Cowpox virus

James Lind

Discovered a cure for Scurvy (killed more sailors than war). Used Vitamin C from lime juice

Nicholas Culpepper

Published his *Complete Herbal* (Which is still in print today) to help ordinary people. It was written in English, not Latin.

Thomas Sydenham

Known as the English Hippocrates. Based his treatments on observation of the whole person and minimal intervention.

Other notable people

Lady Johanna St. John

Lady of the manor who looked after local people and compiled recipes for herbal cures.

Leonardo Da Vinci

Artist who studied the human body and corpses to help him draw accurately. He also used dissection to see how muscles worked.

Key words

Anatomy

The study of the human body and how it works

An Essay on Health and Long Life

George Cheyene published in 1724 and argued that people should take responsibility for their own health.

Continuity

Things or ideas that stayed the same over time

Inoculation

Introducing a mild form of disease through a small scratch on the body to make the person immune to that disease.

Laissez-Faire

Style of government. To not interfere in peoples lives

London Treacle

A medicine that was solve to cure the Plague. It contained herbs, spices, honey and opium

Mortality Bill

A document in each parish in London which recorded who had died and what had killed them.

Pesthouse

A hospital for people suffering from infectious diseases, e.g. the Plague.

Physiology

The workings of the body

Quack

Sold medicines fully understanding they did not do what they said they would.

Renaissance

– this was a time of change (re-birth) when people became interested in all things Greek and Roman.

Royal College of surgeons

Had to have a licence to practise surgery, you couldn't practise within 7 miles of London without one. Marks the start of the regulation of surgeons.

Royal Society

A group of people interested in science who met weekly. They had a laboratory with microscopes. King Charles II was a patron.

The King

People still believed that the King could cure diseases such as **scrofula** (a skin disease). Being touched by the King was as close as you could get to being touched by God.

The Midwives Book

Written by Jane Sharp Combined medical knowledge with an argument that only women should be midwives

The Printing Press

Introduced to England by William Caxton enabled the more rapid spread of ideas across Britain.

Vaccination

Injection of a mild form of disease to give immunity to that disease

Key events

Causes of disease

There were some connections being made between dirt and disease. This was seen in the way the Plague was responded to. The keeping of large animals in London was banned, as was the assembly of large crowds at events such as plays.

Treatments

During this time, there were significant scientific discoveries such as William Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood in 1628, and Anton van Leeuwenhoek's observation of bacteria in 1683. However, despite these discoveries:

- doctors still did not know that germs caused disease – until the middle of the 19th century, they blamed a 'miasma' (a bad smell)
- doctors were too expensive for most people

Many people resorted to using quack doctors (someone without real medical knowledge or qualifications).

New drugs/herbs came from newly discovered lands like America. For example, Tobacco. It was prescribed for everything from wind to snake bites. A lot of treatment was about making the room and the patient smell nice. They also continued odd superstitions like touching the King to cure Scrofula.

Surgery

There was some progress in surgery on a 'trial-and-error' basis.

Ambroise Paré's *Treatise on Surgery* (1564) published his ideas on how surgeons should treat wounds and amputations. Paré also invented surgical instruments and the first artificial limbs. The discovery of circulation by Harvey and the increased accuracy of anatomical drawings pioneered by Vesalius increased understanding of what was inside the body. The problem was that there was no anesthetic or antiseptic. As such, death rate was still high.

Public health

In the area of public health, however, many historians believe that conditions in Early Modern times were worse than medieval times as towns were larger.

- People did not take much care of their personal cleanliness – **Queen Elizabeth I** bathed four times a year, whether she needed it or not.
- Towns were filthy and rubbish and human waste was thrown into the streets.

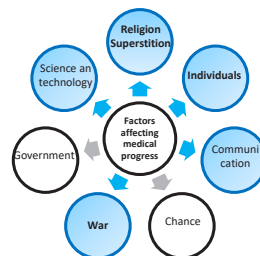
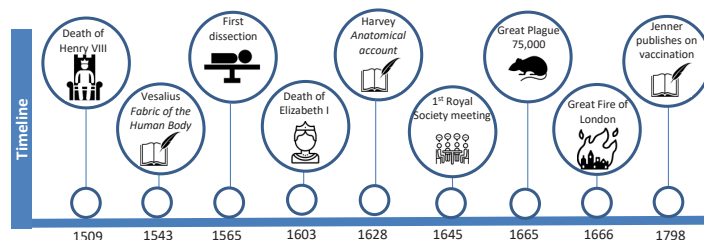
However, it would be wrong to think that people did not care about dirt and disease:

- Henry VIII insisted that everyone at court was healthy, and courtiers were sent away even if they had a cold.
- Although people thought bad smells caused disease, this led them to do things which improved health – eg cesspits were cleared regularly, and housewives spent a lot of time boiling underclothes, to keep them smelling nice.
- The Government provided funding for the work of Edward Jenner. This funding pushed forward the work on vaccination. It was also the first time the government passed direct laws about people's health.

Hospitals

There was a boom in hospital building. Five new hospitals were added to the existing 2 in London and nine more were built throughout the country. Most of these hospitals had a religious or charitable supporter behind them. It was about getting into heaven rather than actually driving medicine forward.

There was also a move towards specializing hospitals. Some focused on women and children for example. There were those who started to use hospitals as centres of learning.



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Britain, Health and the People – Industrial medicine

Key people *Timeline*

Men

Edwin Chadwick

Used statistics to prove the link between ill health and poverty. 1842 published *Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population*. In which he argued that improvements in public health would be essential to the continued growth of the economy.

Dr Barnardo

Appalled by east end poverty, he set up a 'Ragged School' to train boys and girls to help them find work when they left school.

John Snow

Epidemiologist who focussed on battling Cholera. He is most famous for his work on the Broad Street Pump.

Louis Pasteur

Discovered Germ Theory. In 1861. His work took time to reach its potential but when it did, his ideas replaced miasma theory and led to much development in sanitation and surgery.

James Simpson

Credited with the discover of anaesthetics. His work led to the use of Chloroform in surgery.

Joseph Lister

Credited with the discover of antiseptic surgery using carbolic acid to clean the operating area.

Women

Mary Seacole

British-Jamaican nurse who independently travelled and set up the "British Hotel" behind the lines during the Crimean War for sick and convalescent officers and servicemen. Historically, overshadowed by Florence Nightingale.

Florence Nightingale

British nurse who travelled to the Crimean War to provide care for wounded soldiers. She became a writer on medical issues and wrote two books. *Notes on Nursing* and *Notes on Hospitals*.

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson

Female medical pioneer. Faced adversity to become the first female medical doctor. Gained membership of the British Medical Association in 1873.

Sophia Jex-Blake

Managed to get in and train in Edinburgh as part of the 'Edinburgh Seven'. Marks a turning point in some male attitudes.

Key words

Anaesthetic

Drugs given to make someone unconscious

Antiseptic

Chemicals used to destroy bacteria and prevent infection

Aseptic surgery

prevent contamination from pathogens. strict rules to minimize the risk of infection

Bacillus

Bacteria that cause disease

Breakthrough

A scientific discovery that dramatically alters the way people understood disease – e.g. the discovery of bacteria. This then helps the problem to be solved.

Cholera

A bacterial infection caused by drinking water

Chloroform

A liquid whose vapour acts as an anaesthetic and produces unconsciousness

Contagion

The passing of disease from one person to another

Dispensary

A place where medicines are given out

Epidemic

A widespread outbreak of a disease

Germ Theory

The theory that germs cause disease rather than the prevalent belief that disease causes germs.

Industrial Revolution

A period of British history when industries (e.g. coal, steel) transformed society

Medical Officer

A person appointed to look after the public health of an area

Public Health

When the government takes measures to prevent diseases spreading and to help the population become healthier.

Sanitation

Providing disposal of human waste and dispensing clean water to improve public health

Serum

Part of the blood that can be separated out and used to provide immunity from a specific disease

Sterile

Totally clean; free from bacteria or other living organisms

Voluntary hospital

Hospitals supported by charitable donation

Workhouses

Accommodation for poor people who could not afford to pay for rent and food.

Key events

Causes of disease

This was a turning point for knowledge in this area. In 1861, Germ Theory was developed by Pasteur. This was slow to take off but ultimately replaced miasma theory and led to significant developments in the understanding of infection and consequently increased the safety of surgery. This work also led on to an understanding that individual microbes cause individual diseases. Koch and Ehrlich were instrumental in this work. Germ Theory was not accepted quickly. This did hold back progress but the idea did eventually catch on.

Treatments

Although understanding of disease was developing, treatment was not as fast. Many every day treatments remained the same as in the previous period. Work was being done to identify disease, but work to treat was several steps behind. Many Quack remedies continued to exist and the availability of money continued to determine what standard of medical care you could access. Vaccinations did continue to develop, smallpox vaccine was compulsory and anthrax and rabies vaccines were developed.

Surgery

From 1840 onwards surgery turned a corner as a result of two key discoveries.

- Anaesthetics were developed. Largely due to the work of Simpson. His work led to the discovery of Chloroform. This was after several other substances had been tried, for example Nitrous Oxide. The discovery of Anaesthetic allowed more complex surgery and slower surgery, resulting in more accurate surgery.
- Antiseptics were also developed in this period. Lister's work on Carbolic Acid led to the eventual use of sterile operating environments. It also led to the development of Aseptic surgery, still in use today.

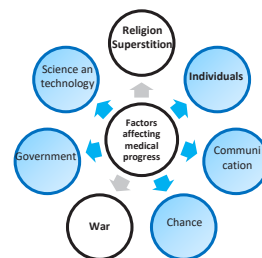
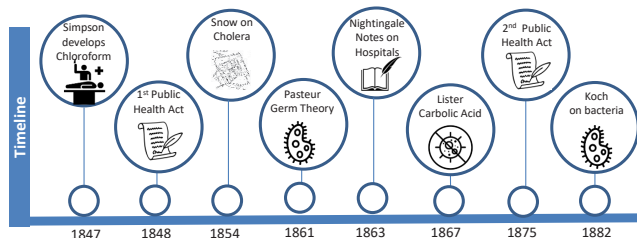
These two combined greatly reduced the death rate in surgery and increased the ability of medicine to intervene.

Public health

- 1848 was the first time a Public Health Act was passed. This provided for all sorts of improvement including the appointment of medical officers, however, it was not compulsory.
- In the 1860s Bazlegette started the creation of London's first organized sewage system. Parts of this system are still in use today.
- 1875 Second Public Health Act consolidated all that 1848 had attempted and made it compulsory. Councils were made to take responsibility for local issues.
- Outbreaks of Cholera dominated this period. The work of John Snow led to the connection of water to the disease. However, his work was pre Germ Theory and as such his ideas centered around water miasma. Despite this, his methods of studying and tracking disease became much more popular. The Epidemiological society was formed as a result. His methods of mapping disease are still used today.

Communication

During this period there was wide reading of theories and ideas. Reports were published and used by subsequent physicians and researchers. For example, Jenner's work was read and used by others to develop further vaccinations. Pasteur's work was read and developed by many. For example, Lister read the work that Pasteur had published and used it to create antiseptic methods for surgery.



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HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Britain, Health and the People – Modern medicine

Key people Timeline

Politicians

David Lloyd George

Prime Minister responsible for the Liberal Reforms 1906-1911

William Beveridge

Wrote the 1942 Beveridge Report that would become the starting point for the Welfare State. 600,000 copies of the report were sold.

Aneurin (Nye) Bevan

Appalled by east end poverty, he set up a 'Ragged School' to train boys and girls to help them find work when they left school.

Social reformers

Charles Booth

Surveyed London and published *Life and Labour of the People* in 1889. Found 35% of London's population was living in poverty. Findings reported to the Government.

Seebohm Rowntree

Did the same as Booth but in York. Published *Poverty, A study in Town Life* in 1901. 146,000 citizens were interviewed. Found that half the working class people of York lived in Poverty.

Maud Pember-Reeves

Published *Round about a pound a week* in 1913. Wanted to prove the working class wasted money on drink. Instead she found workers struggled to survive on the average wage of £1 a week.

Scientists

Alexander Fleming

Accidentally discovered Penicillin in 1928 by leaving an experiment uncovered but did not realise the true potential of it.

Howard Florey

Developed the use of Penicillin as a mass produced antibiotic. This work was spurred on by the Second World War and used American industry to produce.

Ernst Chain

Developed the use of Penicillin as a mass produced antibiotic. This work was spurred on by the Second World War and used American industry to produce.

All three men mentioned above shared the Nobel Prize for their work. They started a movement that has since created countless antibiotics.

Key words

Alternative medicine

Yoga, homeopathy, acupuncture. No chemical intervention given. All about balance.

War

WW1 and WW2 had a huge impact on medical development e.g. plastic surgery and transfusions.

National Health Service

Government run healthcare for all people.

Skin graft

Taking skin from one area of the body to cover another.

X-Ray

Light rays used to locate items within the body e.g. bullets. Used in WW1

Transplant

Replacing a damaged organ with one from another body.

Radiotherapy

Treatment of disease, especially cancer, using radiation.

Chemotherapy

Treatment of disease by the use of chemical substances.

Superbugs

Antibiotic resistant bacteria e.g. MRSA

Gene therapy

Replace defective genes in DNA with normal ones

Dialysis

Technology that replaces the kidneys

Polio

Contagious disease. Causes paralysis or death. FDR had it. (See USA unit)

Penicillin

First mass produced antibiotic.

Magic bullets

Chemical that kills a particular bacteria, nothing else.

Electron microscope

Developed 1931. Allowed close examination of cells.

DNA

Deoxyribonucleic acid – molecule that genes are made of

Shell shock

Psychological condition caused by exposure to war. Today called PTSD

Transfusion

Transferring donated blood, blood products, or other fluid into the circulatory system of a person

Key events

Treatments

During the 20th Century British companies such as Beechams became worldwide businesses, manufacturing drugs. They:

- Invested in research and development and did careful research to look for better treatments
- Used industrial technologies to make huge quantities of each new remedy. For example, Aspirin, from willow bark, had been used for centuries but nobody knew why it worked. Scientists were able to find out which chemical it was that actually worked and then manufacture it. In the 1970s it was discovered it thinned the blood and we now use it to reduce the risk of heart attack. However, not all treatment was successful. For example, Thalidomide was a 'safe' sleeping tablet given to pregnant women to reduce morning sickness. It hadn't been tested and led to children being born without limbs. It was banned in 1961 but by then 10,000 children were already affected.

Alternative treatments

This was a growing areas. Some people think that medical drugs are damaging and would prefer to use more traditional medical ideas. Very similar to the Four Humors. A good example is Acupuncture that has been used in China for 4000 years.

War

The twentieth century had two world wars. These created huge medical advancements.

World War One saw:

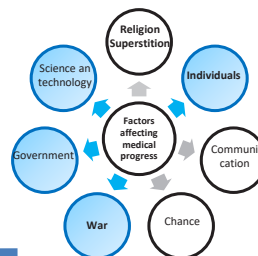
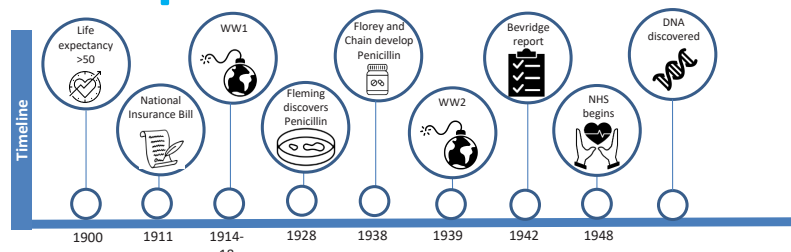
- Plastic Surgery pioneered by Harold Gillies
- Broken bones mended with the Army Leg Splint (traction)
- Blood transfusions led by Landsteiner who worked on blood types and then Hustin who discovered how to store blood by using Sodium Citrate making blood banks possible
- X-Rays were used to their full potential.

World War Two saw:

- Further plastic surgery developments led by McIndoe
- Heart surgery progressing led by Harken who was able to operate on a beating heart
- Blood banks ready to use in anticipation of injuries
- Government involvement in the nations food supply
- Drugs such as Penicillin mass produced

Public Health

The wars highlighted a need to intervene in the general health of the public. This was started with the Liberal Reforms (1906-11) but there was more to do. In 1942 the Beveridge report found that huge swathes of the population still lived in a condition that made Britain backward in comparison to other countries. By 1948 the largest scale government action was underway. The Welfare state catered for education, benefits and crucially a National Health Service. This all still exists today and is one of the most comprehensive systems in the world. The downside to this is the spiraling government spending that is required. £129 billion was spent in 2018/19



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