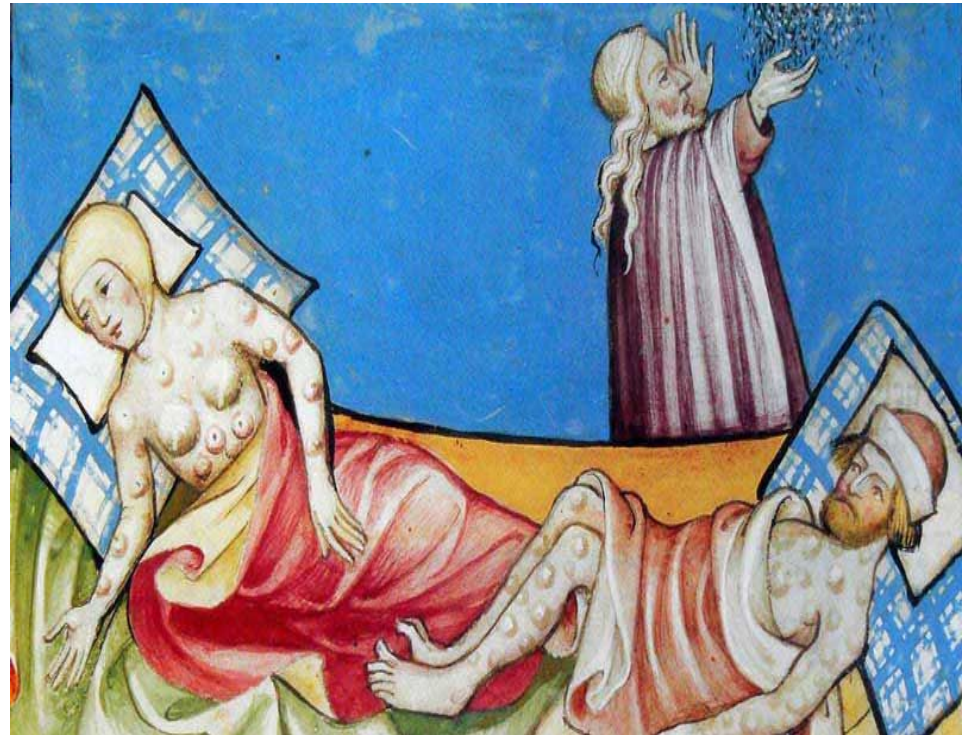


HCCS - Y11 Health & People/Elizabeth Revision Booklet

Name:

Teacher:



Each week has **3 tasks** to complete.

You MUST do them electronically on this document or POST photo or evidence of your revision on the Google Classroom/ Satchel ONE.

You have your own version of the Powerpoint to work on.

Once you have completed the tasks for each week tick the box on the Homework log to indicate that tasks are complete. - Link Here

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/19T_-FDVe43I4S2CjXCqVXSGISJ09zvZAhuN465e7GM0/edit?gid=0#gid=0

Very important - When completing all of these tasks and revising in general you should use:

- This booklet
- Your notebooks for Elizabeth and Medicine
- The Google Classrooms for all the lessons
- The GCSE revision guide for GCSE
- Exam Practice Questions (extra ones at the end of the slides)

Mock Exam Format: Health & People

1. **(Elizabethan) Explain the Significance** ... 8 mark questions
2 PEE Paragraphs about the importance of individual people, events or changes
2. **(Elizabethan) Write an Account Question** ... 8 mark questions
3 part answer explaining; the ***beginning***, ***middle*** and ***end*** of events/ decisions/ changes
3. **(Elizabethan) Source Question** ... 8 mark questions
WEEL structure
Who & Why - who produced the source & why/ purpose?
Evidence & Evidence - support **Evidence** from the source with **Evidence** from your own knowledge/ events (E&E is vital for top marks)
4. **Health & People ESSAY** ... 16 marks
2-3 PEEL paragraphs & final conclusion (use essay plans on slides 5, 9,13,17)
Include Evidence from across 2-3 of the time periods studied in your essay in each paragraph.

Week 1 - Medicine And Elizabeth

Tasks:

1: Elizabeth Religion RECALL:

<https://play.blooket.com/play?hwId=690a3b68822bbaa565a534ca>

2: EXAM PRACTICE & Knowledge Organiser (Read the Puritans model answer Slide 7 and answer the Mary/ Catholic Question template slide 8)

3: REVISE and Apply: Read the Knowledge organisers (Slides 9-10) and Complete the RELIGION paragraph template slide (Slide 11)

Elizabethan High Society (Nobility & Elite Gentry)

The Royal Court (or "COURT")

The Queen attracted her own society around her at all times from those in positions of power, nobles, her personal attendants, hangers-on who wanted more power or favours, and ambitious wannabes. Her rewards were known as **PATRONAGE**.
E.g. **Francis Drake** went to Court to get financial support for his round the world trip (Main Patron was **Privy Councillor - Sir Christopher Hatton**)

The PRIVY COUNCIL

The COUNCIL were the men who helped the Queen run the country. Her senior ministers would give her advice, protect her and provide her with armies. She used the idea of "Divide & Rule" to advise her council divided and her in control.

Principal Secretary - Sir William Cecil (Like a PM, most powerful man)

Secretary of State - Sir Francis Walsingham (spymaster, security)

The Privy Chamber

Initially this group were the Queen's personal attendants/ servants. They looked after her wardrobe, food, toilet etc. Over time they became her closest advisers as they spent all with the Queen.

e.g. **Bess of Hardwick** was one of Elizabeth's Lady of the Chamber and most trusted friends. Would be given role of Mary, Queen of Scots' jailor.

Elizabethan Theatre RENAISSANCE Culture

Increasing education & literacy, saw demand in more cultural entertainment. The growing popularity in travelling theatres and mobile religious morality and miracle plays led to Government bans (feared they were travelling criminals/ spread of diseases). Shakespeare inspired by ITALIAN RENAISSANCE. (13 Plays set in Italy: Romeo & Juliet, Othello, Merchant of Venice, Tempest etc.)

Theatres & Society

The Structure of the Theatre represented the 3 ranks of society (GREAT CHAIN OF BEING). Standing on the ground floor were the poor (1p ticket), known as the PENNY STINKERS. Galleries above were for the middle class GENTRY and richer NOBILITY. **Puritans challenged the theatre** and forced them out of London city centre and onto the previously empty South Bank. Shakespeare built his new GLOBE THEATRE there. Theatres were a centre for 3P's (Pubs, Pick pockets, & Prostitutes). Puritans hated them even more.

Sponsored by Elizabeth & her PRIVY COUNCIL

The Government patronised (sponsored) theatres in London to control the messages of the plays and censor anything Elizabeth disliked.

Exploration & War with Spain

Rise of MERCHANT GENTRY

Elizabeth encouraged overseas trade as it offered more economic opportunities for her merchants, trade and the start of EMPIRE. To increase overseas trade she created:

- Royal Exchange 1571** - a central place to swap goods, ideas and attract finance/ investments
- Muscovy Company & Whaling 1577** - trade in Baltic
- Levant Company 1592** - trade in Mediterranean
- East Indies Company 1600** - trade in spices in Asia

John Hawkins & Francis Drake (The original Pirates of the Caribbean)

Started trading in the Caribbean by selling Enslaved Africans to Spanish Caribbean towns. Hawkins & Drake were ambushed by Spanish ships in 1568. Hawkins & Drake began their personal Anti-Spanish War in revenge. They targeted Spanish treasure ships (galleons) coming back from S. America filled with silver. One captured ship was worth £122 Million alone.

Drake's CIRCUMNAVIGATION of the Globe 1577-1580

Attacked Spanish towns from the Caribbean to S. America (Atlantic & Pacific Coast). Captured treasure ship worth £480M. Cut across Pacific to East Indies spice island. Despite losing treasure after running aground, Drake returned to England in 1580 with over £500M in spices and treasure. Knighted on board the *Golden Hind* (named in honour of Privy Councillor patron Sir Christopher Hatton). King Philip of Spain placed a £4M bounty on Drake's head.

Walter Raleigh & AMERICAN COLONY of ROANOKE 1585 - 1st attempt at English colony, failed but set the example for further English exploration in N. America for the next century.

The Spanish ARMADA (1588)

The Singing of the King's Beard - Drake launched a surprise attack on the Armada fleet as it was being built in Cadiz in 1587. He destroyed c.30 ships and stole another 4 new ships and all their supplies. Most important, it gave the English another 12 months to prepare.

Spanish Mistakes leading to the Armada's defeat

- Wrong Leader - Duke of Medina Sidonia (most senior noble but no experience of sea).
- Poorly prepared - no maps apart from the Channel, delayed by storms, ships were no match for English Racing Galleons.
- Caught out by English fire-ships when they anchored off Calais - it broke up their "Crescent Formation".
- Forced North after the Battle of Gravelines - no maps of Scotland and Ireland = loss of 60 ships in storms and rocks v 5 destroyed in battle.

English Factors that led to their victory

- Surprise attack on Cadiz - Singeing the King's Beard, delayed Spanish for 12 months.
- Beacon warning system, English tracked Armada at all stages
- English Fire-ships broke up the Spanish strong defensive Crescent Formation (Drake's tactic 1st used in Cadiz)
- Superior English Ships - used their advantage of extra speed, fire power and agility at the Battle of Gravelines (after fire-ships broke the crescent formation).
- Forced the Armada north (away from the Spanish Army in Netherlands) and sending them to Scottish storms.

Rise of the Gentry

The New Middle Class of Elizabethan Society

New class of society rose to power and wealth during the Tudor Age.

Factors to their rise:

- Education
- Landowners - sheep / wool industry
- International Merchant Trade (MERCHANT GENTRY)
- New professional jobs (lawyers, accountants, teachers)
- Political rise (Justice of the Peace, MP, Privy Council) e.g. Sir William Cecil



Elizabethan England (1558 - 1603)

You will study the challenges faced by Queen Elizabeth; from being the wrong gender; wrong religion; wrong daughter. You will also study what life was like for those who lived in Elizabethan England; Rich and Poor.

Elizabeth's Political Challenges

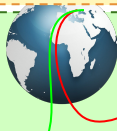
The Problem of a Female Monarch - Public fear of weakness. **Struggled with Parliament. Banned Parliament from debating marriage & religion.** Arrested MP Thomas Wentworth.

The Marriage Question - Elizabeth refused to marry and share her power, left no heir.

The Power Struggle at the end of her reign - The battle for power of the 2 sons, Robert Cecil (son of William Cecil) v. Earl of Essex (step son of Earl of Leicester).

The Essex Rebellion (1601)

Essex's failed attempt to take power from Elizabeth. Her former favourite would be executed but he showed the weakness at the top. Elizabeth would die in 1603.



The Elizabethan Poor (Peasantry)

Why were the poor so desperate in Tudor England?

There was a growing problem of extreme poverty and homelessness (vagrancy) in Tudor England - causes:

- Enclosures (Sheep Farming)
- Loss of Common farming land (to expanding sheep farms)
- Rising Population
- Inflation (rising price of food)
- Lack of help for poor (Henry VIII closed monasteries)

Tudor Poor Laws & ELIZABETHAN POOR LAW (1601)

Before 1601

Vagrants (Unemployed and homeless) were treated very harshly.

- Whipped and sent home. (first offence)
- Branding and slavery for repeat offenders.
- Hanging for 3rd offence.

ELIZABETHAN POOR LAW (1601)

Mix of support for "deserving poor" and punishment for "lazy poor" / criminal.

- Workhouses (provided work and support for poor)
- Alms houses (cheap charity houses)
- Poor Law tax to pay for resources
- Houses of Correction (to punish lazy poor)
- Apprenticeships for orphan children.



Elizabeth & her problems with the CATHOLICS

The Religious Settlement (Via Media) 1559

Elizabeth (a Protestant) created a religious compromise to keep both Protestants & Catholics happy.

The Protestants wanted a Church that focused on prayer and the Bible. They were scared of the Catholics after Bloody Mary.

The Catholics wanted to return to the Pope and the old religious ways of Churches being "heaven on earth" with colour.

Elizabeth's compromise gave most people on both sides enough to be happy. **It seemed to work for the first 10 years! No rebellions or arguments. Then...**

Mary, Queen of Scots in England (1568-1587)

After being forced out of Scotland, Mary QoS, came to England looking for help. But she was immediately arrested as she posed the biggest threat to Elizabeth's throne. She had a better claim to the throne, had already given birth to a male heir, was taller and more beautiful and CATHOLIC!

CATHOLIC PLOTS

NORTHERN REBELLION (1569) launched one year after Mary QoS arrived.

RIDOLFI Plot; THROCKMORTON Plot; PARRY Plot.

BABINGTON Plot (1586) - final plot led to Mary's execution. After 19 years of house arrest, Mary QoS, was caught sending letters to Catholic extremist plotters. She was executed in 1587.

King Philip of Spain ordered The Armada (1588) to avenge the Catholic Queen.

Elizabeth & her problems with the PURITANS

The Religious Settlement (Via Media) 1559

Elizabeth (a Protestant) turned the country back to Protestant after her Catholic sister, Mary Tudor had died in 1558. The Puritans were extreme Protestants so were happy to see a Protestant Queen but wanted a pure Protestant country.

The Puritans accepted the Settlement at first, hoping it was the start of more Protestant Reforms but they hated all the Catholic compromises she made.

1. Puritans in Power

Queen's favourite and Privy Councillor: Earl of Leicester (Robert Dudley)
Queen's spymaster: Sir Francis Walsingham

Archbishop of Canterbury (1576-83): Edmund Grindal

Queen kept Puritans happy by increasing **RECUSANT FINES** (anti-Catholic laws for Catholics refusing to go to her Church of England £10 to £20)

2. ARRESTED Puritans who wanted more PURITAN REFORM/ debate
Elizabeth banned Puritan MPs from talking about religion in Parliament- arrested MP Thomas Wentworth for discussing religion. Arrested Archbishop Grindal for refusing to ban Puritan Prophesying Meetings.

3. PUNISHED Puritans who challenged her authority/ power over the Church

Puritan writers who criticised her Religious Settlement had their Printing Presses destroyed and new Presses had to be licensed by the Queen e.g. Marprelate Tracts. John Stubbs had his hands chopped off for criticising the Queen.

4. EXECUTED Puritans who wanted a SEPARATE Puritan Church

John Penry executed for challenging the Queen's authority to be Governor of the Church. Further criticisms from the BROWNISTS (SEPARATISTS) - executed if caught! Queen felt more threatened by BROWNIST / SEPARATIST Puritans attacking her authority to control Church than Catholic extremists trying to assassinate her.



KEYWORDS
Royal Court
Privy Council
Privy Chamber
Nobility
Gentry
Peasantry
Merchant Gentry
Vagrant
Poor Law
Renaissance
Circumnavigation
American Colony
Roanoke
Armada
Catholic Plots
Puritans
Separatists or Brownists

Explain the reasons why Puritans disapproved of the Religious Settlement of 1559. (8 Marks)

The first main reason the Puritans disapproved of the Religious Settlement was because from its very beginnings they thought it was the starting point for more Protestant Reform. They expected England to become more and more Protestant and even Puritan by later decades. This attitude would be shown by the way **Puritans challenged the Queen from Archbishop Grindal** (a Puritan) refusing to ban prophesying meetings in 1570s and **Thomas Wentworth, who discussed the banned matter in Parliament in the 1580s which led to his arrest**.

The second reason why Puritans disliked the Religious Settlement was because they felt that it was too soft on Catholics and as the years went on and Catholic plots became more and more serious like the Ridolfi Plot, they felt that Elizabeth did not take them seriously. Elizabeth responded to this by **enforcing the recusant fines in the 1570s that had been largely ignored in the 1560s and then doubling and tripling them in the next 2 decades**. However, that was not enough for Puritans in the **Privy Council who also wanted to see the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots**, the Catholic inspiration for all the plots.

Overall, Puritans were disappointed by the Religious Settlement and the most **extreme members felt so strongly that it led to them challenging Elizabeth's authority by creating the Separatists Movement in the 1590s** (or the Brownists).

Explain the importance of Mary, Queen of Scots and her presence in England between 1568-1587.

The first reason why Mary, Queen of Scots in England was important was because...

The second reason Mary's arrival to England caused problems was ...

Overall, Mary, Queen of Scots's presence in England was ...

Medieval Knowledge & Beliefs (MIDDLE AGES c.1,000 AD)

GOD - the dominance of the **Catholic Church** meant that God and PRAYER were the first things that people in the MIDDLE AGES thought of when dealing with illnesses.

The Church's creation of the first UNIVERSITIES and HOSPITALS in their monasteries controlled ideas to focus on God & the 4 HUMOURS. No other teaching/ ideas allowed.

4 HUMOURS - Ancient Greek ideas of **Hippocrates**. (Rediscovered after the Crusades 1096 from Muslim doctors). Illness caused by imbalance of 4 HUMOURS.

MIASMA Theory - Belief that bad smells caused/ spread illness.

SUPERSTITION & WITCHCRAFT - Many superstitious cures and beliefs continued throughout the Middle Ages.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD - some early pioneers of scientific method from **Bishop Grosseteste & John of Arderne** (observe and record). But any **disagreements with the Church ended up in execution** e.g. Roger Bacon (13th century)

Medical KNOWLEDGE & BELIEFS of the CAUSES of disease

This THEME tells the story of how our knowledge of what caused diseases changed over time. Over 1,000 years it shows what people believed **caused diseases** and the **progress of scientific method**.



Renaissance Knowledge & Beliefs (1450-1799 AD)

GOD - continued dominance of the Church meant that God and PRAYER were the first treatments. PRINTING PRESSES were often controlled by the Church to control spread of ideas.

4 HUMOURS - Ancient Greek ideas of Hippocrates. Still dominated most Medical Teaching but they were beginning to be **challenged by Renaissance** Medics (**Thomas Sydenham "Observations"**), Artists (**Da Vinci**) and Barber Surgeons (**Vesalius "Fabrica" & Pare "Complete Works"**). **Galen's** ideas on ANATOMY were challenged successfully.

MIASMA Theory - Belief that bad smells caused/ spread illness. 1664 London closed pubs and theatres to stop miasma spread, plus widespread use of lavender (posies of flowers) and tobacco = attempt to stop miasma.

Rise of SCIENTIFIC METHOD - Renaissance culture encouraged scientific approach. **Thomas Sydenham** promoted scientific method in England; ideas spread faster through PRINTING PRESS. His observations noticed different diseases = different symptoms.

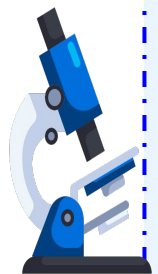


19th Century Knowledge & Beliefs (Industrial Age 1800-1899)

Take over of SCIENTIFIC METHOD (from 1860s onwards) - End of MIASMA & 4H

John Snow & CHOLERA study (1854) - discovered Cholera was water borne disease not MIASMA. Mapped spread of CHOLERA outbreak 1854.

GERM THEORY (1861) - **Louis Pasteur** discovers true cause of disease, using science and experiments. New science of MICROBIOLOGY. ANTISEPTICS (1870) - **Joseph Lister** used Pasteur's GERM THEORY to scientifically develop antiseptics & CARBOLIC ACID to kill germs. GERM THEORY 2 (1884) - **Robert Koch** discovers that different germs caused different diseases. Led to **Ehrlich's** MAGIC BULLETS (different chemicals kill different germs: Salvarsan 606 v Syphilis)



Modern Knowledge & Beliefs (20th & 21st Century)

SCIENTIFIC METHOD - Continued in the development of ANATOMY, DNA and GENETIC SCIENCE.

ANATOMY (study of body) - developed further by X-Rays (1896 & WW1) and MRI Scanners (Sir Peter Mansfield 1961).

DNA & GENETIC SCIENCE (1953) - Crystallographic X-Rays (**Rosalind Franklin**) & the work of **Crick, Watson, Wilkins**. Opened up new science and ideas of DNA and gene therapy. DNA discovered hereditary and genetic causes of diseases. Finding cures for genetic/ hereditary diseases e.g. Haemophilia (Blood) and Sickle cell.



Medieval (Mistaken Miasma- Bad smells do not cause disease)	Renaissance/ Early Modern (Mistakes, Miasma & mistakes!)	Medieval (4 Humours)	Renaissance/ Early Modern
After the Black Death (1349) Mistaken Miasma Theory & Good Luck! Medieval towns like Coventry & Winchester moved toxic industries, grave sites, out of town to clear the bad smell. Unintentionally cleared rubbish & rats.	Great Plague 1664 London Theatres and Pubs closed (Good idea!). Killing 40,000 cats and dogs- causing more rats and plague (Bad idea!) Forcing schoolboys to smoke tobacco (Miasma theory- Bad idea!)	Hippocrates & Galen- (4 Humours) Ancient Greek & Roman ideas dominated Medieval knowledge (a <u>more natural system of thinking</u> about disease instead of superstition) Act of GOD – God causes Black Death Superstition- Astrology & Zodiac Miasma Theory- Bad smell causes disease.	No individual breakthroughs Miasma Theory & Act of GOD still dominate (i.e. Great Plague 1664- “pocket full of posies” v Miasma & Prayers).
19th Century (Mistaken Miasma again!)	Modern/ 20th Century (Fear / Suspicion of Medicine)	19th Century (Germ Theory)	Modern/ 20th Century
The Government gave Joseph Bazalgette £2.5Million to build London’s new sewer system (c.£700M in todays money). It was designed to get rid of the “Miasma” causing Cholera. Instead it cleared out the polluted and infected water and left London Cholera free. Wrong idea, right result (again!).	Health scares/ suspicions about medicine continue in Modern Day. Some based on true scandal: Thalidomide (1950s) drug given to pregnant women to stop morning sickness resulted in deformed babies. Some based on bad research: MMR vaccine scare 1998.	Louis Pasteur & Robert Koch– GERM THEORY(1860s-70s) Destroys miasma theory at last! GERMS! Proved why Vaccines worked. New Cholera & Anthrax vaccines William Farr/ Charles Booth- Social campaigners that linked POVERTY as cause of disease. Put pressure & influence on Government - LIBERAL WELFARE STATE reforms 1906 (Pensions, National Insurance, Free School Meals)	Discovery of DNA Crick, Watson, Wilkins & Franklin open up DNA research- understood causes of GENETIC Diseases like Sickle Cell; Huntington’s Disease leading to CRISPR / Stem Cell treatments

Luck / Accident & KNOWLEDGE

How far was “X” the main factor in the development of KNOWLEDGE / BELIEFS of what caused disease in the period c.1000-Present Day? (BLUE lessons)

Individual breakthroughs & KNOWLEDGE

Religion/ the Church & KNOWLEDGE

Technology & KNOWLEDGE

Medieval / Middle Ages	Renaissance/ Early Modern
The Church & Religion created the first universities and hospitals to teach medical knowledge (4 Humours). Oxford University 1096 , Cambridge Uni 1209. St. Barts & St. Thomas’s hospitals. Church enforced 4 Humours teaching & arrested anyone who challenged Hippocrates (e.g. Roger Bacon 13 th C).	Church Traditions vs Renaissance Church still enforced 4 Humours teaching . But growing research of Renaissance thinkers like Vesalius and Harvey = a losing battle. Instead Church sponsored and controlled the Renaissance , using it to <u>celebrate the greatness of God’s design</u> e.g. Leonardo Da Vinci’s Vitruvian Man.
19th Century/ Industrial Britain	
Church loses touch with science. John Hunter’s “Hunterian Museum” (1800s) showed the importance of dissection to the public v The Church’s and public fear of grave robbing. Led to Anatomy Act 1832. Charles Darwin’s Origin of Species – Theory of Evolution challenges the Bible.	

Medieval (after Black Death 1349)	Renaissance/ Early Modern (Great Plague 1664-66)
Early Lenses & Scientific Method Robert Grosseteste & his use of lenses made him question the 4 Humours and rely more on Scientific Method and Observation.	Printing Press (1450s) & Spread of ideas Helped spread ideas of medical treatments quickly around Europe. e.g. Vesalius & anatomy, Harvey & circulation - challenged Galen & 4H’s
19th Century	Modern/ 20th Century (Welfare State)
Microscopes & Germ Theory Robert Koch’s work on GERM THEORY relied on microscopes to be able to identify different germs. Showed that different germs caused different diseases - leading to the new MICROBIOLOGY , Anthrax vaccine & Magic Bullet work of Paul Ehrlich (his student).	Crystallographic X-rays & Discovery of DNA Crick, Watson, Wilkins and Franklin used crystallographic X-rays to discover the double helix structure of DNA. understood causes of GENETIC Diseases like Sickle Cell; Huntington’s Disease leading to CRISPR / Stem Cell treatments.

Task 3: Practice Paragraph “The Church and Religion impacting on the knowledge of the causes of disease”

POINT

(answer the question)

EVIDENCE

(across 2-3 time periods)

EXPLANATION

(impact/ importance)

LINK & EVALUATION

(mini-conclusion)

The Church & Religion played a crucial role in the development of our understanding of diseases across the 1000 year period, especially in the early Middle Ages (Medieval).

In Medieval times, ...

This was significant because...

In Renaissance times, the Church continued to be influential as they ...

The impact of this was ...

In the 19th Century, ...

This made a difference because...

Overall,..

EXTRA Task 3 - Write an alternative paragraph for the Knowledge of Diseases Essay

POINT

(answer the question)

EVIDENCE

(across 2-3 time periods)

EXPLANATION

(impact/ importance)

LINK &

EVALUATION

(mini-conclusion)

Week 2 - Treatments and Elizabeth

Tasks:

1: RECALL: Elizabeth Society Blooket -

<https://play.blooket.com/play?hwId=690a3d22d6cbf1f09f0493e0>

2: CAUSES of the Spanish Armada (Revise slide 15 - complete the tasks on slide 14)

3: REVISE and APPLY: Read the Knowledge organisers & Essay Plan (Slides 17-18) AND Complete the paragraph for individuals and treatments slide (Slide 19)

CAUSES – The Spanish Armada

Watch the Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l11MVbpQ-iQ> (The Spanish Armada REVISION video)

Read through the Causes Sheet and group/ evaluate the different causes.

STEP 1:

Examine each Cause of the Spanish Armada.

How much would each Cause have annoyed King Philip II of Spain?

Score each one out of 10.

**1= slight irritant
10 = WAR/ INVASION!**

Explain your top answer.

STEP 2:

CATEGORISE / Group the different causes and what was the main cause of the Spanish Rebellion.

HIGHLIGHT in different colours:

- ELIZABETH'S fault.
- PHILIP seeking revenge.
- RELIGIOUS tensions.

STEP 3:

EXAM PRACTICE :

Complete the WRITE AN ACCOUNT STYLE question.

This answer requires a;

- a) Beginning
- b) Middle
- c) End

We've written the beginning, you have to choose what the biggest reasons for war were in the middle and end of the story.

1. Philip is rejected by Elizabeth (1558)

After the death of Mary I, her husband King Philip of Spain tried to keep his influence in England by proposing to the new Queen Elizabeth (her half-sister!). Political marriages like this were not unheard of in the 16th century (e.g. Henry VIII & Catherine of Aragon) but it was still a little uncomfortable.

2. A Protestant England (1559)

In 1559, Elizabeth officially declares England to be a Protestant country. Her religion does not stop Philip trying to marry her but after 1570 and the Papal Bull excommunicating Elizabeth, Philip saw it as his duty to restore the Catholic Faith in England.

3. English Pirates of the Caribbean (1572)

John Hawkins and Francis Drake sailed over the Atlantic to the West Indies to capture Spanish ships full of gold and silver coming over from their new Empire in South America. One “capture” alone brought back 20 tons of silver and gold worth £122M (today’s value). These “privateers” had secret royal investment. Publically the two men were “told off” by Elizabeth as Spain complained, privately they were knighted for their success. Philip of Spain put a ransom of 20,000 gold ducats the equivalent of £4 Million on their heads!

4. Elizabeth interferes in the Netherlands (1584)

After the Protestant Prince of the Netherlands, William of Orange was assassinated in 1584, Elizabeth had sent troops and money to help protect the Protestant Netherlands against Catholic Spanish Invasions. The Netherlands was important to England because the port of Antwerp was the main trading point for English Wool (England’s biggest industry).

5. Revenge for Mary, Queen of Scots (1587)

The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587 was the last straw for Philip of Spain. Elizabeth had committed one of the worst crimes imaginable! Killing a fellow monarch and a Catholic was shocking news. Protestants claim that it just gave Philip the excuse he needed to launch the Armada that he had been preparing for years before.

6. The Singeing of the King’s Beard – Cadiz (1587)

Sir Francis Drake sails into the Spanish port of Cadiz, where the Armada fleet has been preparing. The surprise attack destroys 37 ships and delays the Spanish Invasion for a year, buying precious time for England to prepare.

Write an Account of the Causes of the Spanish Armada in 1588

In the beginning, one of the earliest causes of the Spanish Armada was... the fact that England had turned back into a protestant country when Elizabeth became queen in 1558. King Philip of Spain had been married to the previous Catholic Queen, Queen Mary I, and felt that it was his Catholic duty to restore England to a country.

The next main cause of the Armada was ...

The final main factor that caused the Armada was ...

Medieval Cures & Treatments (MIDDLE AGES c.1,000 AD)

GOD - **PRAYERS** were the first and most common treatment used in Medieval Times. People's reliance on the Church held back medical progress. Monastic **HOSPITALS** (St Thomas's) compiled the best **herbal cures** for the time from experience.

4 HUMOURS - Treatments for the 4 HUMOURS were based on balancing out the humours. E.g. **Bloodletting/ leeches** for fevers. Hot drinks for colds (phlegm).

MIASMA Theory - **bathing in urine** to smell worse than the disease.

SUPERSTITION & WITCHCRAFT - Many weird and wonderful cures like **roasted cat oil, rubbing naked chicken butts**.

No effective cures. Middle Ages = no knowledge of diseases.

Medical CURES & TREATMENTS

This THEME tells the 1,000 year story of how CURES & TREATMENTS went from the weird and superstitious to the modern drugs that we have developed today.



Renaissance Cures & Treatments (1450-1799 AD)

GOD - 1664 Plague Orders always asked for **PRAYERS** to save the city in the first order.

4 HUMOURS - **Bloodletting & leeches** were still the favourite cure of most Renaissance doctors.

MIASMA Theory - 1664 Great Plague examples: Renaissance doctors (beaked masks full of herbs); **lavender** ("pocketful of posies" nursery rhyme); **tobacco** = attempt to stop miasma.

SUPERSTITION - 1664 Plague expensive cure made from **unicorn's horn**.

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENTS - **Lemon Juice & Scurvy** - **James Lind** (1747). Lind discovered that citrus juice prevented scurvy on long naval journeys.

Smallpox inoculation - **Lady Montagu** (1721) experiments on prisoners in Newgate Prison.

Cowpox vaccine & Smallpox - **Edward Jenner** (1896). Stopped smallpox by vaccination.

19th Century Treatments (Industrial Age 1800-1899)

GERM THEORY (1861) Work of Louis Pasteur & Robert Koch - once we understood that Germs caused the majority of diseases, science could find treatments to deal with those germs. GERM THEORY could now prove why Jenner's Vaccine worked.

GERM THEORY developed NEW RANGE of VACCINES (from 1860s) **Pasteur** & industrial, mass produced **CHOLERA VACCINE**; **Koch** & **ANTHRAX VACCINE** **SMALLPOX compulsory public vaccine programme 1853**. But also 1st Anti-vaxxers; The Church, scepticism as previous cures = QUACKERY!

New science of **MICROBIOLOGY** led to more vaccines in late 19thC; Vaccines for Plague; Typhoid; Tetanus & rabies

Koch's student = Ehrlich & **MAGIC BULLETS** (1890s - **Salvarsan 606 v Syphilis**). Different chemicals to kill different germs. Early antibiotic.

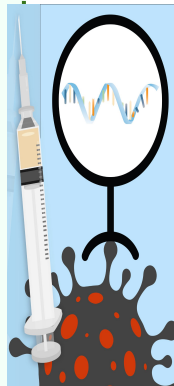
Modern Cures & Treatments (20th & 21st Century)

PENICILLIN & **Alexander Fleming** - General **ANTIBIOTIC**, final part of the germ killing / INFECTION puzzle. NHS miracle drug & started **PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY**. **Turned into a drug by Florey & Chain**. Saved 100,000 lives in WW2.

DNA & GENETIC SCIENCE (1953) - Opened up new science and ideas of DNA and **GENE THERAPY**. **Finding cures for genetic/ hereditary diseases e.g. Haemophilia (Blood), bone marrow transplant and Sickle cell treatment**.

New **mRNA Vaccines for Covid-19**. Modern Anti-vaxxers (scare stories)

GENETIC THERAPY searching for previous incurable issues: Cancer, HIV



VACCINATION

How far was “X” the main factor in the development of MEDICAL TREATMENTS in the period c.1000-Present Day? (GREEN lessons)

Individual breakthroughs & Treatments

Superstition & Medical Treatments

Medieval (Superstition)	Renaissance/ Early Modern (Superstition persists)
Superstitious remedies for Black Death based on NO CORRECT thinking. E.g. rubbing naked chicken butts on buboes, Miasma Theory (Bad smell spreads disease) = Washing in urine or faeces. Use of Astrology to determine cures- “Zodiac Man” diagram.	Superstitious plague cures still dominated in 1664 Great Plague. Richer cures= potion of unicorn’s horn , carrying “pocketful of posies ” of sweet herbs and flowers . Compulsory smoking tobacco for Eton schoolboys. Poorer cures = Arsenic amulets (bracelets). Alcohol for children.
19 th Century (Miasma Theory – still!)	Modern/ 20 th Century (medical scares)
Miasma Theory still dominated medicine until Pasteur’s Germ Theory (1864). Cholera was blamed on the “Great <u>Stink</u> of 1854”. Spray quicklime solution on Houses of Parliament to get rid of smell. 1st anti-vaxxers = opposed smallpox vaccine programme of 1853.	Anti-vaxxers (2020 Covid). Superstitious fears about new mRNA vaccine: Microchips; genetic mutations; contains pig material (scare off muslims). MMR vaccination scare 2010 - Parents feared an unsupported link between MMR vaccine and autism. Untrue.

Medieval

Renaissance/ Early Modern (some changes)

Lady Montagu & inoculations vs Smallpox (1721). Used smallpox pus to build up immunity. 20% death rate!
James Lind (1753) – found cure for **scurvy** in sailors (Vitamin C in lemon juice).
 But old medieval style potions of useless **herbal remedies** (e.g. rhubarb) or “**quackery**” still dominated medical treatments.

19th Century (Vaccinations)

Modern/ 20th Century

Edward Jenner – developed **smallpox vaccination 1796**, Government funded research in 1802, Compulsory vaccination programme in 1853.

Paul Ehrlich – Magic Bullets (1906). Specific identification of germs = specific drugs to kill them, e.g. Salvarsan vs Syphilis & early chemotherapy vs cancer. Inspired next generation of “UK Microbe Hunters” (Tyndall, Roberts and Cheyne)
Alexander Fleming & Penicillin 1920s (and **Florey & Chain**). The first all purpose **antibiotic**. **Final piece of the jigsaw for internal infections and surgery.**

Technology & Treatments

Religion/ the Church & Treatments

Medieval (4 Humours)	Renaissance/ Early Modern
Black Death & Flagellants God was the cause of disease = whip yourself to say sorry to God. Controlled medical schools/ universities and hospitals = ONLY 4 humours theory allowed. Roger Bacon arrested in 13 th C	Prayer was first Plague Order every day during Great Plague. Forgiveness from God was still the main form of treatment that most believed in during 1664 Great Plague.
19 th Century/ Industrial Britain	Modern/ 20 th Century
The Church opposed anaesthetics for women as Childbirth was supposed to be painful (by God vs Eve’s original sin).	Many Catholics and other Christians still believe in the power of prayer and pilgrimages to “holy sites” like Canterbury.

Medieval (after Black Death 1349)

Renaissance/ Early Modern (Great Plague 1664-66)

Printing Press (1450s) Helped spread ideas of treatments quickly around Europe e.g. **Nicholas Culpeper’s “Complete Herbal”** & **Harvey’s Circulation** challenged 4H’s.

19th Century

Modern/ 20th Century (Welfare State)

Microscopes & Germ Theory to VACCINES
Robert Koch’s work on Germ theory relied on microscopes to identify different germs. This led to a **revolution in new vaccines** in 19th century: **Cholera** (Pasteur); **Anthrax** (Koch); **Plague** & new medicines = **Magic Bullet for Syphilis**

Crystallographic X-rays & DNA
Crick, Watson, Wilkins and Franklin Inspired whole new branch of **genetic engineered treatments: CRISPR genetic engineering** e.g. **Huntington’s Disease**; **Stem Cell research** e.g. **Sickle Cell**; **mRNA Vaccines for Covid**.

Task 3 Paragraph for “Individuals & Treatments”

POINT

(answer the question)

EVIDENCE

(across 2-3 time periods)

EXPLANATION

(impact/ importance)

LINK & EVALUATION

(mini-conclusion)

Individual breakthroughs played a crucial role in the development of treatments across the 1000 year period.

In Renaissance times, one individual who brought in a new treatment was ...

This was important because...

In the 19th Century, another important breakthrough was ...

This made a difference because...

In the modern 20th century, Individuals continued to achieve success, for example...

This was significant as...

Across the last 1,000 years, Individuals were important because ...

EXTRA Task 3 - Write an alternative paragraph for the Treatments Essay

POINT

(answer the question)

EVIDENCE

(across 2-3 time periods)

EXPLANATION

(impact/ importance)

LINK & EVALUATION

(mini-conclusion)

Week 3 - Surgery and Elizabeth

Tasks:

1: RECALL: Drake's Voyages Blooket -

<https://play.blooket.com/play?hwId=690a3e6cd4f74db5616009de>

2: Golden Age revision - Read and complete the tasks on slide 22-23. Complete the structured paragraph template slide 24 to help you revise.

3: REVISE and APPLY: Read the Knowledge organisers & Essay Plan (Slides 25-26) AND Complete the paragraph for individuals and treatments slide (Slide 27-28)

Elizabethan Life: How far was it a “Golden Age”?

TASK: The Elizabethan Age was an age of contrasts as the Medieval World was evolving into the more modern Renaissance. Can you see the extent of change going on? In some cases things seem Medieval or lacked progress and in other cases Modern & Renaissance.

Task 1 INFORMATION:
Colour Code the text boxes,
with the 3 themes/ debates:

- a) **Superstition** v **Science**
- b) **Poverty** v **Wealth & Trade**
- c) **Ignorance** v **Culture & Education**

(Use a darker colour to show the more modern changes for each theme)

Beliefs and social changes in Elizabethan England.

Most people believed that witches could use evil magic against them. Witches were accused of causing bad harvests, injuries or even death. More witches than Catholics were executed during Elizabeth's reign.	For boys from well-off families, there were better opportunities for education than ever before. During Elizabeth's reign many new grammar schools and university colleges were opened.
No one understood the causes of disease. Many people died unexpectedly at an early age, especially babies. There were frequent outbreaks of plague. Old herbal remedies, prayers and charms were used to cure and prevent illness.	Most people were too poor to send their children to school. By 1600, only 10% of men and fewer than 10% of women could read or write.
The printing press was invented in the 1400's. It became much cheaper to produce books, and new ideas spread more easily. By Elizabeth's reign there were printing presses all over the country. More people were buying books than ever before.	Many people became wealthy through agriculture and trade. A Royal Exchange (a stock exchange) was created in 1565 that would become a major centre of European and Global Trade in the future. Elizabeth kept up her sister's financial reforms and this meant the Crown was no longer bankrupt after 1558 and this meant lower taxes and more money for people to spend on culture, entertainment and trade.
In Europe, many people were interested in the culture of the Ancient Greeks and Romans (The Renaissance). They began to develop scientific ideas and question old ideas. These interests spread to England in the 1500's.	Elizabeth was a patron of the arts. She loved music and dancing. She sang, and played the lute, the lute and the virginals (a keyboard instrument). Elizabeth employed the best artists and invited the best actors and musicians to perform for her at court.
Protestants hated the old traditions of the Catholic Church, such as saints and the belief in miracles. They thought these ideas were just superstition. They wanted as many people as possible to read the Bible for themselves.	Although there were no outstanding discoveries like the next century (e.g. Newton), Elizabethan Scientists like Francis Bacon, would lay the foundation of "Scientific Method" (careful observation and reasoning).
Most people believed that the stars and planets influenced their lives. Astrologers studied the heavens to predict the future. Their horoscopes and almanacs were popular. Elizabeth asked an astrologer to choose a day when the planets and stars were favourable for her coronation.	English Literature would see arguably the greatest playwright and poet in history: William Shakespeare. Along with other writers like Christopher Marlowe, London would see a huge growth in theatre and culture.
Throughout the Tudor period, there was an increasing problem with poverty and homelessness. In Tudor times they called it "vagrantry" but most of the leading people believed it was just lazy peasants trying to be criminals rather than the social and economic problems created by inflation, loss of lands and the lack of charity. It is estimated that 1/3 of the population were in extreme poverty. Elizabeth created poor laws but these were designed to punish the poor, not help them!	In Elizabeth's time, overseas trade and investment in exploration became a huge business. The Muscovy Company became rich from whaling in the Arctic and Russian Seas. Sir Francis Drake sailed around the World and with Sir John Hawkins, they would attack and capture Spanish treasure ships coming from South America and the Caribbean. Hawkins and Drake would also start the Atlantic Slave Trade of Black Slaves from West Africa to the West Indies.

TASK: The Elizabethan Age was an age of contrasts as the Medieval World was evolving into the more modern Renaissance. Can you see the extent of change going on? In some cases things seem Medieval or lacked progress and in other cases Modern & Renaissance.

Superstition	←→	Science
Poverty	←→	Wealth
Ignorance	←→	Culture/ Education

Colour code the key at the bottom.

3 categories but they could do light green for **Superstition** and dark green for **Science**

Beliefs and social changes in Elizabethan England.

Most people believed that witches could use evil magic against them. Witches were accused of causing bad harvests, injuries or even death. More witches than Catholics were executed during Elizabeth's reign.

No one understood the causes of disease. Many people died unexpectedly at an early age, especially babies. There were frequent outbreaks of plague. Old herbal remedies, prayers and charms were used to cure and prevent illness.

The printing press was invented in the 1400's. It became much cheaper to produce books, and new ideas spread more easily. By Elizabeth's reign there were printing presses all over the country. More people were buying books than ever before.

In Europe, many people were interested in the culture of the Ancient Greeks and Romans (The Renaissance). They began to develop scientific ideas and question old ideas. These interests spread to England in the 1500's.

Protestants hated the old traditions of the Catholic Church, such as saints and the belief in miracles. They thought these ideas were just superstition. They wanted as many people as possible to read the Bible for themselves.

Most people believed that the stars and planets influenced their lives. Astrologers studied the heavens to predict the future. Their horoscopes and almanacs were popular. Elizabeth asked an astrologer to choose a day when the planets and stars were favourable for her coronation.

Throughout the Tudor period, there was an increasing problem with poverty and homelessness. In Tudor times they called it "vagrancy" but most of the leading people believed it was just lazy peasants trying to be criminals rather than the social and economic problems created by inflation, loss of lands and the lack of charity. It is estimated that 1/3 of the population were in extreme poverty. Elizabeth created poor laws but these were designed to punish the poor, not help them!

For boys from well-off families, there were better opportunities for education than ever before. During Elizabeth's reign many new grammar schools and university colleges were opened.

Most people were too poor to send their children to school. By 1600, only 30% of men and fewer than 10% of women could read or write.

Many people became wealthy through agriculture and trade. A Royal Exchange (a stock exchange) was created in 1565 that would become a major centre of European and Global Trade in the future. Elizabeth kept up her sister's financial reforms and this meant the Crown was no longer bankrupt after 1568 and this meant lower taxes and more money for people to spend on culture, entertainment and trade.

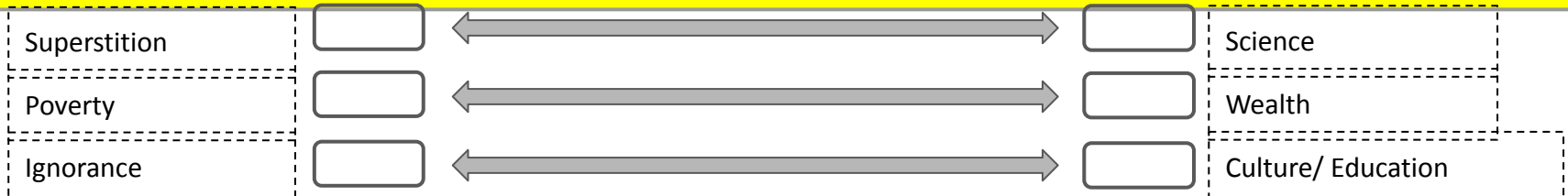
Elizabeth was a patron of the arts. She loved music and dancing. She sang, and played the lute, the lyre and the virginals (a keyboard instrument). Elizabeth employed the best artists and invited the best actors and musicians to perform for her at court.

Although there were no outstanding discoveries like the next century (e.g. Newton), Elizabethan Scientists like Francis Bacon, would lay the foundation of "Scientific Method" (careful observation and reasoning).

English Literature would see arguably the greatest playwright and poet in History; William Shakespeare. Along with other writers like Christopher Marlowe, London would see a huge growth in theatres and culture.

In Elizabeth's time, overseas trade and investment in exploration became a huge business. The Muscovy Company became rich from whaling in the Arctic and Russian Seas. Sir Francis Drake sailed around the World and with Sir John Hawkins, they would attack and capture Spanish treasure ships coming from South America and the Caribbean. Hawkins and Drake would also start the Atlantic Slave Trade of Black Slaves from West Africa to the West Indies.

TASK: The Elizabethan Age was an age of contrasts as the Medieval World was evolving into the more modern Renaissance. Can you see the extent of change going on? In some cases things seem Medieval or lacked progress and in other cases Modern & Renaissance.



Elizabethan Life: How far was it a “Golden Age”?

TASK: The Elizabethan Age was an age of contrasts as the Medieval World was evolving into the more modern Renaissance. Can you see the extent of change going on? In some cases things seem Medieval or lacked progress and in other cases Modern & Renaissance.

Task 2 CONCLUSION:

EVALUATE how far the Elizabethan Society should be considered a “Golden Age”.

Positives:

In terms of education, the Elizabethan Age was a great period due to ...

The Elizabethan Age may be considered a Golden Age for everybody because...

It would be right to call the Elizabethan Age a golden age because of changes in...

Negatives:

In terms of poverty, the Elizabethan Age was not golden as...

The Elizabethan Age should not be considered a Golden Age for everybody because...

It would be incorrect to call the Elizabethan Age a golden age because ...

Medieval Surgery (MIDDLE AGES c.1,000 AD)

MEDIEVAL BARBER & BUTCHER SURGEONS - Untrained, uneducated barbers and butchers would often become surgeons in times of war. War gave them lots of practice and opportunities to train their APPRENTICES, as well as lots of business.

Outside of war, they performed DENTISTRY; BLOODLETTING with leeches and cut hair.

Major surgery = big chance of dying from the BIG 3 PROBLEMS (PAIN, BLOOD LOSS, INFECTION)

Some innovations and improvements = **arrow cups** (adapting to new weapons) and **wine soaked bandages** = improved later infections.

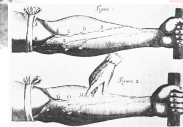
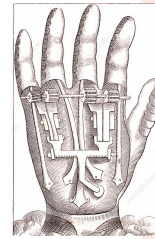
John of Arderne = only named Medieval Barber Surgeon. Known to have taught at Oxford University and his book '**Practica**' (1376). Also developed an early SOOTHING OINTMENT to reduce PAIN and INFECTION (made of hemlock and opium).

The Church **BANNED** human dissections and only allowed the study of ANCIENT ROMAN **Galen's work** on surgery (dissections on pigs). Restricted study of ANATOMY.



SURGERY & ANATOMY

This THEME tells the 1,000 year story of how SURGERY changed from the horrors of BARBER SURGEONS to the professional ASEPTIC surgical theatres of today.



Renaissance Surgery (1450-1799 AD)

RENAISSANCE DEVELOPMENTS

Vesalius - Artist and Doctor who produced his book '**Fabrica**' of detailed HUMAN DISSECTIONS and full study of ANATOMY. Confirmed a lot of Galen's old ideas but also **challenged where Galen's 'pig based' conclusions were wrong** (e.g. 2 jaw bones).

Ambroise Pare - French Barber Surgeon, luckily discovered a new SOOTHING OINTMENT (rose oil, egg white & turps) better than old practice of CAUTERISATION. Also pioneered '**prosthetic limbs**' and wrote his book '**Complete Works of Surgery**'.

William Harvey - English Barber Surgeon. Pioneered work on BLOOD CIRCULATION & the role of the heart. **Disproved ANCIENT Galen ideas about blood** and challenged idea of bloodletting/ 4 Humours.

The Church **still BANNED** human dissection but allowed each surgeon **one executed criminal to dissect a year**. Never enough to allow study and progress

19th Century Surgery (Industrial Age 1800-1899)

BEFORE 1847

John Hunter (1728-1793) = 18th century barber surgeon who **completed the study of ANATOMY by dissection** and testing every part of the human body. Museum of Dissections = **The Hunterian becomes the Royal College of Surgeons** (1800). After 1800, Surgeons were no longer Barbers but PROFESSIONAL and trained.

Robert Liston = **fastest knife** in the West End. London surgeon relied on speed as the Big 3 problems would not be solved until after 1847.

AFTER 1847

ANAESTHETICS (**Nitrous Oxide & Humphry Davy; Ether & Robert Liston; Chloroform & James Simpson**) = painkiller/ surgeons had more time to work and less death from shock/ PAIN.

ANTISEPTICS (**Carbolic Acid & Joseph Lister**) = reduced INFECTION by 40%.



Modern Surgery (20th & 21st Century)

WW1 & SURGERY

Mobile X-rays helped surgeons locate shrapnel & bullets. **Saline solution** to disinfect wounds. **Thomas Splints** for broken legs.

Plastic Surgery & Harold Gillies - rebuilding the faces of wounded soldiers.

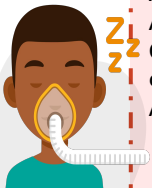
WW2 & SURGERY

Plastic Surgery & Archie McIndoe - continuing Gillies's work. Use of **Penicillin** to deal with post-op INFECTIONS (antibiotics).

Da Vinci Robotic Surgery (from 2001) - deals with BIG 3: less PAIN, less BLOOD LOSS, less INFECTION with 'keyhole surgery'.



ZZZ



Luck / Accidents & SURGERY		How far was “X” the main factor in the development of SURGERY in the period c.1000-Present Day? (RED lessons)		War & SURGERY	
Medieval (Barber Surgeons)	Renaissance/ Early Modern (Ambroise Pare & early antiseptic)	Individual breakthroughs & SURGERY		Medieval (Barber Surgeons)	Renaissance/ Early Modern (Pare)
You would be LUCKY to survive Barber Surgeons! But the more practice Barber surgeons got, the luckier you were. No idea – 3 big problems.	Pare only discovered the use of Ointment (rose oil, turpentine, egg white) when he ran out of hot oil to cauterize wounds. Turps = mild antiseptic.	Medieval	Renaissance/ Early Modern (some changes)	Barber Surgeons & War = essential for training and gaining experience of wounds. Barber surgeons performed multiple roles for Medieval armies. e.g. John of Arderne (100 Years War)	Ambroise Pare (Italian Wars 15 th C) Pare was a barber surgeon. Discovered his ointment and use of ligatures during Battle of Milan. His English apprentice William Clowes would become doctor of Queen Elizabeth I. John Hunter (Barber apprentice in Seven Years War 1760s)
19 th Century (Anaesthetics)	Modern/ 20 th Century (Fleming & Penicillin/ Antibiotic)			Influence of Crusades – brought back Arab and Hippocrates/ Galen ideas back to Europe.	
Both James Simpson (Chloroform) and Humphrey Davy (Nitrous Oxide) only discovered the ANAESTHETIC quality of these gases by accident or playing around. Both were accidentally released knocking out all the co-workers/ dinner guests!	Penicillin was the final answer to the internal INFECTION problem of surgery (killed bacteria-Antibiotic). Fleming discovered it by accident when he left a petri dish of germs out one weekend and discovered they had been killed off by a passing mould (Penicillin).	19 th C (Anaesthetics & Antiseptics)	Modern/ 20 th Century (WW1/ WW2)	19 th Century	Modern/ 20 th Century (WW1 & WW2)
		Joseph Lister – Carbolic Acid (ANTISEPTIC) helped solve problem of INFECTION. Hygienic surgery, tools etc. James Simpson-Chloroform (1847) (ANAESTHETIC) helped solve problem of PAIN.	Harold Gillies (WW1) & Archie McIndoe (WW2) – PLASTIC SURGERY Alexander Fleming & Penicillin 1920s (and Florey & Chain). The first general antibiotic . Final piece of the jigsaw for internal INFECTIONS	Wider use of new ideas in battlefield surgery. Anesthetics & Antiseptics - after 1860s.	Influence of WW1. X-Rays; Blood transfusions; Army Splints, Plastic Surgery. Influence of WW2. Enhanced plastic surgery, Penicillin.
Technology & SURGERY					
Medieval (after Black Death 1349)	Renaissance/ Early Modern	Medieval (Restrictive)		Renaissance/ Early Modern	
Medieval War & weapons created new wounds. Creation of “ Arrow Cups ”.	Printing Press (1450s) & Spread of ideas Pare’s ideas & Vesalius’s book Fabrica would spread quicker than someone medieval like John of Arderne.	The Church & Religion created the first Universities to share medical knowledge. BUT Ban on DISSECTIONS and enforcement of Galen theories of Surgery (based on animals) = held back progress.		Continual restriction on DISSECTION. But did allow the dissection of executed prisoners. Used the anatomical work of Vesalius & Leonardo Da Vinci to create amazing pieces of religious art.	
19 th Century	Modern/ 20 th Century (WW1 & WW2)	19 th Century/ Industrial Britain		Modern/ 20 th Century	
1890s= invention of X-Ray photographs. Carbolic Acid Spray Gun Robert Liston & Antiseptics <u>use</u> of chemicals Carbolic Acid and Ether in Surgery.	WW1 = portable X-Ray machines helped surgeons locate shrapnel, bullets quicker. Peter Mansfield (1970s) develops the MRI scanner that will lead to more pinpoint, key-hole surgery. Da Vinci Robotic Surgery in NHS after 2009.	The Church disliked the use of Anesthetics (chloroform) in childbirth as pain in childbirth was God’s punishment for women/ Eve. Queen Victoria went against the Church and made it fashionable.			
		Religion/ the Church & SURGERY			

Task 3 Paragraph for “Surgery and War ”

POINT

(answer the question)

EVIDENCE

(across 2-3 time periods)

EXPLANATION

(impact/ importance)

LINK &

EVALUATION

(mini-conclusion)

War, played a crucial role in the development of Surgery across the 1000 year period.

In Medieval times, the Crusades helped Surgery ...

This was significant because...

In Renaissance times, during the Italian Wars, Surgery improved due to...

This made a difference because ...

Even in the 20th century, wars continued to advance surgery, for example...

This was important as...

In conclusion,...

EXTRA Task 3 - Write an alternative paragraph for the Surgery Essay

POINT

(answer the question)

EVIDENCE

(across 2-3 time periods)

EXPLANATION

(impact/ importance)

LINK & EVALUATION

(mini-conclusion)

Week 4 - Public Health Services

Tasks:

- 1: Armada Exam questions (Info Slide & model answer 30-31, EXAM PRACTICE Slide 32)
- 2: REVISE: Read the Knowledge organisers (Slides 33-34)
- 3: APPLY: Complete the paragraph template slide (Slide 35-36)

The Story of The Spanish Armada (1588) - categorise each part of the story

1. 1587, **Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots** was the final straw for Philip II of Spain. He prepared an invasion fleet in **CADIZ, Spain** to pick up the **30,000 men of the Spanish Army in the Spanish Netherlands**, led by the Duke of Parma.

3. By **May 1588, Philip had rebuilt** and had a fleet of c.130 ships that set sail from LISBON. Philip made the **Duke of Medina Sidonia** in charge of the Armada, despite him not wanting to and making excuses about being **sea-sick**! Medina Sidonia had never commanded a ship before.

5. In **July 21st 1588, the Armada set sail again**. The delays had given England more time to prepare. **Lookout posts** were set up and 130 English ships were readied under the command of **Lord Howard of Effingham** (Drake = no.2).

7. July 31st. The Spanish ships were set up in a tightly packed **Crescent Formation** with their strongest ships on the wings and the weakest in the middle. It was designed to lure the English into the middle where they could be trapped and boarded. It made them slow but strong.

9. 5th August. The Armada are forced to sail across to CALAIS, France. They anchored off CALAIS for news from the Duke of Parma's Army in the Netherlands. **Medina Sidonia ignored the warnings given by his Vice-Admiral** (No.2) De Recalde about the threat of English fire-ships if they stood still.

11. 8th August. **The Battle of Gravelines**. With the formation broken, the **faster English ships** picked off isolated Spanish ships and **forced them North** away from the awaiting army and into the North Sea. 5 Spanish ships were captured or destroyed and many were damaged. Medina Sidonia managed to get the Armada back into a formation and the English ran out of ammunition.

13. 12th August. The **English fleet chased** the Spanish ships up past Scotland. Elizabeth visited her army at TILBURY, ESSEX to deliver her great speech still concerned that the Armada might turn back. The worst was over...

15. Between September-December 1588, **67/ 130 original ships made it back to Spain** and the ports of CORUNNA and SANTANDER. **An estimated 20,000 Spanish died**- most from shipwreck and later disease. Philip would try again in 1596 & 97 but this time storms stopped his fleet before they reached England.

2. **Sir Francis Drake** took a fleet of English ships and launched a **surprise raid on CADIZ** destroying a huge amount of ships and supplies and set the invasion plan back for over a year! This became known as **"the Singeing of the King's beard" in 1587**.

4. As soon as the Armada set sail, **storms forced the ships back to CORUNNA** for supplies and repairs. It was a **poor start** for the Spanish! **The plan** was to sail to the Spanish Netherlands, pick up the Spanish Army and take them over the Channel to England. They had only made a few miles before having to turn back.

6. **July 29th the Armada was spotted** off Cornwall, LIZARD POINT and a **series of fire beacons** was lit right across the South Coast to London. This served as an early warning system for the English to prepare.

8. July 31st. Off the coast of PLYMOUTH, the English tried to break up the Spanish Crescent by sailing around the edges and firing shots from distance. This **continued for the next 5 days** without any effect. The English did manage to stop the Armada from resting off the ISLE OF WIGHT.

10. 7th August. Whilst the Armada were sat still, anchored off CALAIS, the English launched **Fire-ships** at the Spanish. These ships were filled with oil and tar and loaded cannons and caused panic in the Armada. **Ships pulled up anchors and broke formation. 1-2 destroyed- tactically vital!**

12. 9th August. The **English continued to harass and attack** the Spanish as they tried to reach the Netherlands. Palma's men are stuck in the Netherlands unable to cross to England. **The wind changed and blew the fleet north east** into the North Sea driving them the opposite direction of where they want to go. This became known as **"the Protestant Wind"**.

14. The Spanish had not prepared for a journey around Scotland and Ireland and misjudged the winds and their position. Without accurate maps they had to keep close to the shore so as not to get lost. **Heavy storms** smashed their ships against the rocks off the ORKNEY ISLANDS and the North West coast of IRELAND. **Over 50 ships are lost in this way. Utter humiliation!**

Spanish Mistakes

Luck / Weather

English Advantages

Write an Account of the way Spanish mistakes contributed to the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Beginning:

From the very beginning, Spanish mistakes led the Armada to failure. The King's choice of leader before the Armada had set off was to prove a costly mistake that would contribute to its defeat at every stage. The Leader, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, never wanted to lead the Spanish fleet because all his experience was as a land general and not at sea. He hated the sea because he was constantly seasick and so this was possibly the worst choice of leader.

Middle:

The next key mistake from the Spanish was to allow the English to regroup at Plymouth, after the English first attacks. Medina Sidonia was loyal to the king's orders and refused to attack the English when they were stuck in port and stuck to the original plan of sailing to and stopping at Calais. By missing the chance to attack the English, Medina Sidonia left himself open to attack himself. Whilst the Spanish were stopped waiting for orders at Calais, the English were able to use fire ships to attack at night and split apart the previously impenetrable crescent formation.

End:

This was disastrous for the Spanish. Once the tight formation was broken up, the Spanish could be picked off by the lighter and faster English ships and were scattered North towards Scotland after the Battle of Gravelines. This led to the final fatal error, Medina Sidonia had not planned for sailing around Scotland and his ships had no charts/ maps for that area and were forced to sail close to the shore, leading them to crash against the rocks off the Scots and Irish coast, destroying half of his fleet.

The Spanish Armada was defeated by their lack of preparation and their choice of leader caused them trouble right from the start to the end.

Write an account of the ways English tactics led to the failure of the Spanish Armada.

BEGINNING:

MIDDLE/ Next:

END/ FINALLY:

**OVERALL
CONCLUSION:**

Medieval Public Health (MIDDLE AGES c.1,000 AD)

Very little Public Health during Middle Ages. Most towns had NOT continued to build on **ANCIENT Public Health** of Romans (public baths, sewers, aqueducts, fresh water). Good ROMAN Public Health ignored.

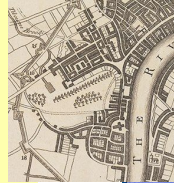
Rare exceptions of Public Health Actions.

The '**Great Conduit**' (1237); City of London council bought and built a pipeline of fresh water from River Tyburn.

After BLACK DEATH (1347-49), towns in England began;

1. Expelling '**toxic industries**' (butchers, fishmongers, tanneries/ leather makers) outside city walls.
2. City '**grave sites**' built outside city.
3. Rules to **clean street outside** your doorstep or FINES.

The Church created the first **PUBLIC HOSPITALS in monasteries** for public treatment in clean environments. E.g. St. Thomas's, St. Barts. (12th century). Copied idea from **CRUSADES WARS** 11th Century (Arab hospitals)



PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

This THEME tells the story of how diseases and governments have had an impact on the health services of the public across the whole country in the 1,000 year period.



Renaissance Public Health (1450-1799 AD)

GREAT PLAGUE of London 1664

London City Council passed **The Plague Orders** (rules to control the city). First order was to PRAY. Other Plague Orders:

- a) Ordered **Lockdown** of London (closed city gates)
- b) **Banned pubs and theatres** (stop miasma)
- c) **Killed 40,000 cats and dogs** (made things worse = more rats!)
- d) Enforced **Quarantine** of Sick (red crosses on doors)
- e) Created **Watchmen and Seekers** to stop spread
- f) Hired **Nurses and Grave diggers**
- g) **Mass grave sites** outside city walls covered in 'quicklime' (killed germs/ infections) "Bring out your dead!"

Highly effective 1664-65 Plague Orders. Only spread to a small number of villages (those were placed in lockdown too).

It was the Great Plague of London, not Britain.

Built **New Endowed & Voluntary Hospitals (16th & 18th century)** after destruction of monastic hospitals (Henry VIII).

19th Century Public Health (Industrial Age 1800-1899)

Smallpox **VACCINATION - 1st compulsory public vaccination programme 1853**

First examples of anti-vaxxers (scared of cowpox infection, new & unknown).

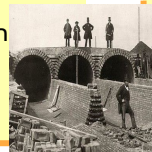
Public Health Acts (Voluntary 1848; **Compulsory 1875**) vs THE GREAT STINK & CHOLERA

- a) All towns & cities hired Medical Health Officers
- b) Responsible for clean water and new sewerage systems
- c) Hired street cleaners.



Joseph Bazalgette & Victorian **Sewer Systems (1860s)** - new **egg shaped design** and tech of **Portland Cement** used to build the first sewers since ROMANS! **Eliminated Cholera**. Originally built to clear MIASMA (Luckily it cleared water of cholera bugs)

Florence Nightingale inspired new Victorian Hospital designs & **HYGIENE** during the **CRIMEAN WAR**. Reduced death from infection from 42% of wounded to 2%!



Modern Public Health (20th & 21st Century)

LIBERAL WELFARE STATE (1906-1914)

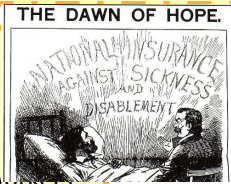
- a) **National Insurance Act (1911)**
- b) Created **Unemployment Benefit & Sick Pay** to support workers
- c) **Children's Charter** (Free School Meals; Child health checks)
- d) **Pensions** to protect health of eldest

LABOUR & NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (NHS 1948)

- a) **Beveridge Report (1942)** - created the plans for future NHS during **WW2**
- b) NHS = 'free healthcare at the point of need' from the 'cradle to the grave'
- c) Improved Public Health (**Life Expectancy increased 9 years, 73 to 82**)

MODERN PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS

- a) **Covid-19 (Lockdowns, Vaccination programmes, Public Health Orders)**
- b) **Obesity; Lung Disease; Cancer** (potential lifestyle diseases)



Medieval (after Black Death 1349)	Renaissance/ Early Modern (Great Plague 1664-66)	19th Century (Cholera outbreaks 1800s- Church & Government dominated before 1800)	Modern
Toxic Industries moved outside town walls, Fines for not cleaning your street, Burial grounds outside walls in town like Coventry & Winchester.	Plague Orders from London City Council- Quarantine for sick, Banned pubs & theatres, Watchers & Seekers hired, Mass burial pits outside city, Closed off city gates.	Florence Nightingale created professional nursing in hospitals. “Nightingale Nursing School” at St. Thomas’ hospital London. Influenced the design of new hospitals in 1860s. Ventilation, cleanliness. “Nightingale Wards.”	William Beveridge – wrote the Beveridge Report in 1942 . The plan for the future NHS (1948).
19th Century (Cholera outbreaks 1800s)	Modern/ 20th Century (Welfare State)	Joseph Bazalgette designed the new sewer systems of London 1850s. New technology like Portland cement and oval design sewers= ahead of their time. Jon Snow (1860s) – discovered that Cholera was water-based disease.	Nye Bevan - First minister for NHS. Bevan was the Labour Minister who created the NHS from the plans of the Beveridge Report . Overcame problems with doctors, and rich sceptics.
Public Health Act (1848) voluntary. Compulsory smallpox vaccinations for kids (1853). Public Health Act (1875)- compulsory set up of Medical Officers, Sanitation; clean water, sewers , town street cleaners.	Liberal Govt = Welfare State (1908-1914). Pensions; Free School Meals; Child health checks; National Insurance for working men. Labour Govt = NHS (1948). Free Healthcare at the point of need “from the cradle to the grave”.	Charles Booth & Seebohm Rowntree (1890s) carried out surveys on Poverty in London & York. Discovered 1/3 people lived below the poverty line. Public pressure led to Liberal Welfare State.	

Government Action & Public Health

How far was “X” the main factor in the development of PUBLIC HEALTH in the period c.1000-Present Day? (YELLOW lessons)

Individual breakthroughs & Public Health

Religion/ the Church & Public Health

Medieval (12th Century)	Renaissance/ Early Modern (Great Plague 1664-66)
The Church & Religion created the first public hospitals based in monasteries e.g. St Thomas’ (1173) & St. Bartholomew’s (1123) in London. Offered medical aid to all people.	Plague Orders from London City Council- 1st order was for prayers in Church. The Church role = keeping records, “Bills of Mortality” for each parish (Church area). Helped coordinate plague actions.
19th Century/ Industrial Britain (Fight against Poverty / Disease)	Modern/ 20th Century (Support Welfare State & NHS)
The Salvation Army 1865 , created to fight a war vs Poverty in East End of London. Founders William & Catherine Booth. Provided info & pressure on future Liberal Government to create the Welfare State of 1906 .	The Church supported both Liberal Govt (Welfare State) and Labour Govt (NHS) as it supported Christian Values. Church (Bishops) support helped pass NHS laws through the House of Lords which was dominated by Conservative Lords.

War & Public Health

Medieval (The Crusades 11th/ 12thC)	Renaissance/ Early Modern
Doctors serving in Christian Armies in The Crusades in the Arab/ Holy Land brought back lots of ideas; like public hospitals & universities . (Alongside re-discovering 4 Humours vs religion / superstitious cures)	English Civil War (1640s)- Richard Elks wrote a book with simple advice about Public Health of armies : boil up water/ beer, clean, dry clothes and oats to stop diarrhea.
19th Century (Crimean War)	Modern/ 20th Century (Boer War/ WW2)
Florence Nightingale & Crimean War – learnt about importance of sanitation. (Death rates in hospitals fell from 42% to 2% in Crimean War) This would influence the design of future 19th century hospitals with Nightingale Wards .	Influence of Boer War & future WW1 on Liberal Welfare State . 2/3 of men too unfit to join army. 9/10 unfit in Manchester in 1900s Boer War. Liberal Gov would introduce Pensions, National Insurance, Sick Pay, Free School Meals . Influence of WW2 on creation of NHS (1948). Beveridge Report 1942 . Change of attitudes= Labour Election victory in 1945 to create NHS.

Task 3 Paragraph for “Public Health Services and Government Action ”

POINT

(answer the question)

EVIDENCE

(across 2-3 time periods)

EXPLANATION

(impact/ importance)

LINK &

EVALUATION

(mini-conclusion)

Government action played a crucial role in the development of public health across the 1000 year period.

In Medieval times, ...

This was significant because...

In Renaissance times, the government started ...

This was important because...

In the 19th Century, there was major progress when ...

This made a difference because...

Even in the 20th century, public health continued to develop, for example...

This was significant as...

In conclusion,..

EXTRA Task 3 - Write an alternative paragraph for the Public Health Essay

POINT

(answer the question)

EVIDENCE

(across 2-3 time periods)

EXPLANATION

(impact/ importance)

LINK & EVALUATION

(mini-conclusion)

1: EXPLAIN Questions for Elizabeth (8 Marks)



- 1) Explain the importance of the Papal Bull of 1570.
- 2) Explain the significance of the Netherlands during the reign of Elizabeth.
- 3) Explain what was important about Mary, Queen of Scots' presence in England between 1568-1587.
- 4) Explain the reasons why England was at war with Spain in the 1580s.
- 5) Explain the reasons why Puritans disapproved of the Religious Settlement of 1559.
- 6) Explain the importance of the Middle Way (Via Media) in the Religious Settlement of 1559.
- 7) Explain the importance of the Babington Plot in 1586.
- 8) Explain the importance of marriage for Elizabeth & her Privy Council during her reign.
- 9) Explain the reasons behind the growing popularity of theatres in Elizabethan England.
- 10) Explain the reasons why there was so much poverty in Tudor England in Elizabeth's reign.
- 11) Explain the significance of the political rivalry between Robert Cecil and Robert Devereux (Earl of Essex) towards the end of Elizabeth's reign.
- 12) Explain the importance of Drake/ or Raleigh for the development of Elizabethan Society.

2: WRITE AN ACCOUNT... Questions for Elizabeth (8 Marks)

- 1) **Write an account of the ways in which the Northern Rebellion of 1569 affected Elizabethan England.**
- 2) **Write an account of the ways Mary, Queen of Scots affected Elizabethan England.**
- 3) **Write an account of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.**
- 4) **Write an Account of the way English tactics/ Spanish mistakes contributed to the defeat of the Spanish Armada.**
- 5) **Write an account of the ways in which Puritans posed a challenge to Elizabeth and the Church of England.**
- 6) **Write an account of how Elizabethan society dealt with the problem of poverty.**
- 7) **Write an account of the ways in which Elizabeth and her government enforced the Religious Settlement.**
- 8) **Write an account of the ways in which Roman Catholics plotted to remove Elizabeth from the throne.**
- 9) **Write an account of the Essex Rebellion in 1601.**

