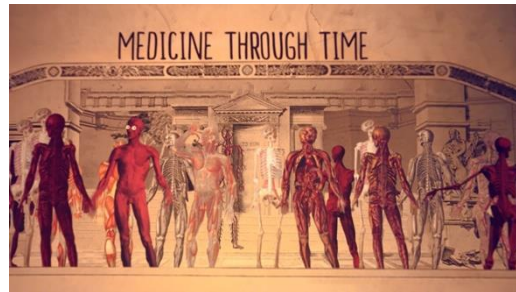


KS3: Year 8



Content

This booklet contains an overview of every topic you will study.

Kings and Conflict

Edward I and his rebellions in Wales and Scotland

Key Events

- 1277 Edward I sent 3 armies to Wales. **Llewelyn** surrendered
- 1282 **Llewelyn** and **David** rebelled. David was captured and his body chopped into 4 and sent all over England
- 1287 the Scottish king died. Edward planned to marry his son to **Margaret** to claim the Scottish throne.
- 1287 Edward becomes ruler of Scotland and demands taxes to pay for his wars. Scotland tried to ally with France. Edward invades Scotland and Slaughters 1000's of people
- 1288 Scottish rebellion led by **William Wallace**. Edward defeated him at Falkirk
- 1307 Scottish rebellion led by **Robert the Bruce**. Edward died before he could invade.

Key Individuals

Edward I – King of England in 1272-1307

Llewelyn – Welsh prince who refused loyalty to Edward

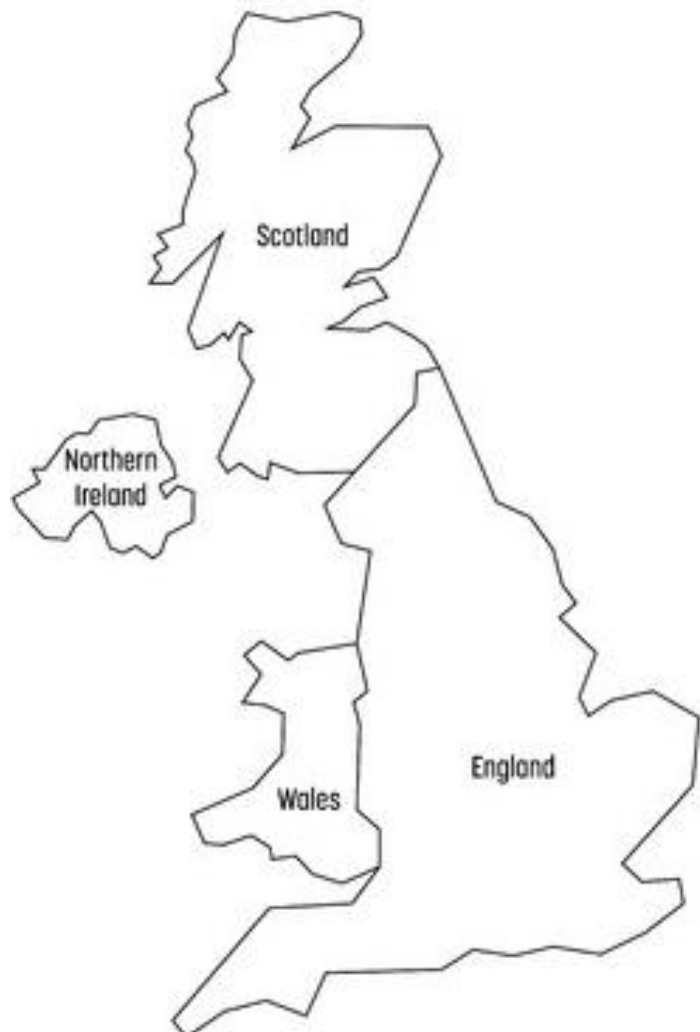
David – Welsh king who rebelled with **Llewelyn**

Margaret – The king of Scots granddaughter

Edward II – Son of Edward I

William Wallace – Scottish rebel

Robert the Bruce – Became the king of Scotland



Kings and Conflict

The Hundred Years War

Key Events

- 1316 - 1328 the 3 kings of France died without an heir. French nobles decided that **Phillip VI** would become king of France
- 1347 English capture French part of Calais
- 1356 the French King (**Phillip VI**) captured
- 1422 France win some land back.
- 1453 France are able to get all of their land back except for Calais

Key Individuals

Phillip VI – King of France 1328-1350

Edward III – King of England 1327-1377

Black Prince – Edward III's son

Henry V – King of England 1413- 1442

Charles VI – King of France 1380- 1422



Agincourt

Charles VI vs. Henry V

- October 24th 1415 French troops blocked English route to Calais
- October 25th the English and French start to fight

The English won as they bombarded the French with arrows and the French could not handle it

Thousands of French soldiers died whereas the English army only lost around 100 men



Kings and Conflict

The War of the Roses

Causes

1. Both House of York and Lancaster were direct descendants (royal blood) of King Edward III
2. Civil unrest amongst population
3. Many powerful lords had their own armies
4. Episodes of mental illness from Henry VI (weak king)
5. Henry VI surrounded himself by unpopular nobles

Key Events

- 1455 War of the Roses begins on 22nd May 1455. York win the Battle
- 30th December 1460 Lancaster win Battle of Wakefield. Richard Duke of York is killed
- 1461 House of York win Battle of Towten
- 1470 **Henry VI** becomes King of England
- 1471 York win the Battle of Tewksbury
- August 22nd 1485 Henry Tudor wins the Battle of Boswoth
- 1487 **Henry VII** defeats York at Battle of State Field. This ends the War of the Roses.

Key Individuals

House of Lancaster: The Red Rose

King Henry VI - 1422-1461 & 1470-1471

Margaret of Anjou

Duke of Somerset

King Henry VIII - 1509-1547

House of York: The White Rose

Richard Duke of York

King Edward IV - 1461-1470

King Edward V - April 1483- June 1483

King Richard III - 1483-1485



Kings and Conflict

The English Civil War

Causes

1. Charles I married a Catholic. This worried parliament out of fear that Charles would convert the country from Protestant to Catholic
2. Charles I dismissed parliament in 1629. This was known as the 11 years Tyranny
3. Charles I brought back parliament in 1640 because he needed money
4. Charles I abused his power as King as he believed in Divine Right to Rule
5. Charles I lost his war with Spain (1625) and France (1627). Causing England to lose money and Charles to raise taxes

Key Events

- 1642 Battle of Edgehill. Neither side won
- 1643 Battle of Newbury. Charles started attack and was defeated
- 1644 Battle of Marsten Moor. **Roundheads** defeated the **Cavaliers**
- 1645 **Roundheads** reorganised the army and created the New Model Army
- 1646 **Charles I** surrenders
- 1648 **Charles I** starts another Civil War. **Cromwell** wins and puts **Charles I** on trial for treason
- 1649 **Charles I** is executed. **Cromwell** rules England.

Key Individuals

Charles I – King of England
1625 – 1649

Roundheads – Group led by
Parliament

Cavaliers – Group led by
Charles (monarchy)

Oliver Cromwell – Led the
Roundheads and became
Lord Protector of England
1653-1658



World Wars

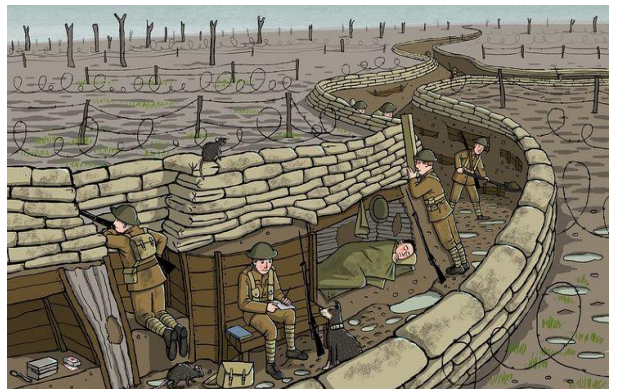
World War One

Causes

1. Militarism: Countries improved their navy and army which caused distrust between them
2. Alliances: Group of countries who agree to support each other during a war
3. Imperialism: European nations created/expanded their empires which caused conflict
4. Nationalism: All countries were looking out for their own best interest
5. 28th June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a Serbian terrorist.

Key Events

- June 1914 *The Schlieffen Plan* created which was Germany plan to win WW1. Germany's plan to defeat France first then turn around and defeat Russia. This failed as both countries were prepared.
- February 1916- December 1916 *Battle of Verdun* between the French and Germans.
- 1st July – November 1916 *Battle of the Somme* France needed Britain to start battle to relieve pressure from Germany. This was an **Entente** fail due to outdated information.
- 1916 onwards - Technological advancements such as radios, telegrams, tanks and the use of trained dogs. This allowed better communication to take place between the trenches and better defence to take place
- 1917 USA join the war
- November 1918 Kaiser Wilhelm surrendered
- 1919 *Treaty of Versailles* was signed. This involved a list of demands that Germany had to agree to such as: taking blame for starting the war, paying £6.6 billion in reparations, Germany lost territory, German army reduced to 100,000 men



World Wars

World War Two Germany's Triumph

Causes

1. 1929 Wall Street Crash – countries that had received loans from America had to pay them back. This led to many countries struggling economically.
2. Germany and Italy had dictators (all powerful, violent and allowed no freedom) as rulers
3. Treaty of Versailles caused resentment from Germans
4. Hitler wanted to unite all German speaking countries together e.g. Czechoslovakia
5. The League of Nations failed to stop the actions of dictators.

Key Events

- 1st September 1939 Germany invaded Poland by 3rd September France and Great Britain declared war on Germany.
- April – June 1940 *Blitzkrieg* was a German tactic used which involved creating a hole in the enemy defences and then attacking. This was used in France
- 10th May – 22nd June 1940 Germany takes over most of Europe including: Netherlands, Belgium and Northern France
- 10th July – 31st October 1940 series of air battles between Germany and Britain take place. Britain are able to hold off German attacks through the development of radar improvement in aircraft
- *The Home Front* was when British people came together to deal with the war. This was seen through the *Blitz Spirit* (8 months of constant German bombing in cities)

Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary and
Alliance: Great Britain, France and USSR

Axis: Germany, Italy and Japan

Hitler: Leader (dictator) of Germany

Stalin: Leader (dictator) of USSR

Winston Churchill: British Prime Minister

FDR: President of USA



World Wars

World War Two Germany's Downfall

Key Events

- 1941 Hitler invades Russia (*Battle of Stalingrad*). Germany suffered a massive defeat which caused Russia to switch to Great Britain's side
- December 1941 Japan bombed *Pearl Harbour* (USA). This brought USA into the war
- 6th June 1944 *D-Day* Britain, USA, France and Canada attacked German forces on the coast of Normandy (France). This was a huge victory for the allies
- 1944 onwards USA and Britain carried on bombing German cities. With the help of Russia the allies were able to push back German soldiers from Europe and surround Germany.
- April 1945 Hitler committed suicide leading to Germany's surrender
- 8th May 1945 Japan continue to fight
- August 1945 USA dropped 2 atomic bombs on Japanese cities Hiroshima (6th) and Nagasaki (9th). Japan surrender causing an **alliance** win.

Legacy

- Britain became a *welfare state* after WW2. This meant that the government would look after its people.
- Rationing remained in force in Britain until the 1950s.
- The UK owed USA £21 billion. The UK finished paying this back in 2006.
- Homes and factories were destroyed across Europe and 50 million people died during WW2.
- Empires collapsed and colonies became independent.
- America and USSR were the new superpowers. This then led to the *Cold War*
- Germany was split in half with the USSR on one side and the USA, Great Britain and France on the other.
- Threats of nuclear war increased due to America dropping the atomic bombs on Japan, this also led to a space race between USA and USSR.



Women through History – Queens

Empress Matilda 1102 -1167

Key Individuals

Stephen of Bois – Matilda’s cousin who crowns himself king

Henry I – Matilda’s dad the King of England 1100 - 1135

Henry II – Matilda’s son who becomes King of England 1154 -1189



Key Events

- 8 years old when an arranged marriage was planned between her and the King of Germany who was 16 years older. They married when she was 12 years old.
- When her husband died she re-married to Geoffrey of Anjou.
- Matilda had a claim to the English throne as her father was king. Once her brother died in the *White Ship Disaster* her father named her heir to the throne.
- Her cousin **Stephen** also had a claim to the English throne but more importantly was male!
- Once Matilda’s father died **Stephen** set sail from France to England. Matilda could not sail due to being pregnant. This allowed **Stephen** to crown himself king.
- Once Matilda is able to sail she goes to England and begins to gain half of the countries support. She then makes her way to London to capture **Stephen** and make herself queen. However, the people of London reject her and she is forced to leave London.
- Matilda realises that she will not become queen and so makes a deal with **Stephen** that her son **Henry I** will become king of England should **Stephen** dies. Both agree to the deal.

Women through History – Queens

Eleanor of Aquitaine 1122 - 1204

Key Individuals

Louis VII – Eleanor’s 1st husband

Henry II – Matilda’s son and Eleanor’s 2nd husband

Richard – Eleanor’s and **Henry II** first son

John – Eleanor’s and **Henry II** second son



Key Events

- 1137 Eleanor and **Louis VII** are crowned king and queen of the Franks.
- 1148 Eleanor goes with **Louis VII** during the *Crusades*.
- 1152 Eleanor’s marriage to **Louis VII** is annulled because **Louis VII** is a weak king.
- 1152 Eleanor marries **Henry II** (he is only 19 years old).
- 1154 Eleanor and **Henry II** are crowned king and queen of England.
- 1173 Eleanor’s sons **Richard** and **John** rebel against their father. Eleanor helps the rebel by giving her sons weapons.
- 1174 Eleanor is imprisoned by **Henry II**.
- 1189 **Henry II** dies causing Eleanor to be released from prison where she rules England as *regent* until her son **Richard** becomes king.
- 1200 Eleanor arranges a peace treaty with France while **John** is king.

Women through History – Queens

Isabella of France 1292 - 1358

Key Individuals

Edward II – Isabella’s husband and king of England X-X

Peirs Gavaston – **Edward II** 1st male lover

The Despensers – **Edward II** 2nd male lovers

Edward III – Isabella and **Edward II** son

Roger Mortimer – Isabella’s lover who rules England 1327-1331



Key Events

- 1308 Isabella marries **Edward II** (she is 14 and **Edward II** is 23). During their wedding **Edward II** spends little time with Isabella. Instead he sits with **Peirs Gavaston**.
- **Edward II** is at war with Scotland and takes Isabella and their 2 children up with him.
- Isabella refused to swear an oath of loyalty to **The Despensers**. Because of this **Edward II** takes their 2 daughters and leave them in the care of **The Despensers**.
- Isabella is sent to France to speak to her brother, she takes **Edward III** with her.
- While in France Isabella has a public affair with **Roger Mortimer**. This causes her family to refuse to help her.
- Isabella makes an alliance with Count William of Hainault.
- 24th September 1326 Isabella lands in Suffolk (England) with an army.
- 18th October Isabella sieges Bristol and gets her daughters back. **The Despensers** are killed.
- 16th November 1326 **Edward II** is captured by Isabella.
- January 1327 **Edward II** is held captive until his death.
- 1327-1331 Isabella and **Roger Mortimer** rule England together.

Women through History – Queens

Margaret of Anjou 1430 - 1482

Key Individuals

Henry VI – King of England 1422 - 1461

Richard – Duke of York

Edward IV – Margaret and **Henry VI** son



Key Events

- 23rd April 1445 Margaret married **Henry VI** of England.
- **Henry VI** suffered with mental illnesses throughout his reign which allowed Margaret to lead the country.
- 1453 **Henry VI** was ill and **Richard** became *Protector* of England. This was until Margaret had a son **Edward IV**. This removed **Richard's power**.
- 1454 **Henry VI** recovered from his illness, however Margaret still had a role in politics and continued to defend their sons right to the throne.
- 1461 Margaret's forces were defeated at the *Battle of Towton*, Margaret fled.
- 1465 **Henry VI** was captured and put in the tower of London.
- 1471 Margaret returned to England and was defeated at the *Battle of Tewkesbury*. **Edward IV** was killed later that year **Henry VI** also died.
- 1476-1482 Margaret lived in Anjou in poverty.

Women through History – Queens

Mary Tudor 1516 - 1558

Key Individuals

Henry VIII - Mary's father

Catharine of Argon – Mary's mother

Edward VI - Mary's half brother

Elizabeth – Mary's half sister

Phillip II – King of Spain



Key Events

- 10th July 1553 **Edward VI** died and did not want Mary to succeed him so named Lady Jane Grey queen.
- 19th July 1553 Mary executed Lady Jane Grey making her the Queen of England
- 1554 Mary married **Phillip II**.
- 1554 Mary introduced the Act of Regal Power which stated that women could rule the country with the same power as kings.
- During Mary's reign she burnt 300 Protestants including Archbishops. These individuals were found guilty of heresy (going against the church).
- Mary died 1558 with no children (but numerous false pregnancies) leaving **Elizabeth** next in line for the throne.

Women through History – Queens

Elizabeth Tudor 1533 - 1603

Key Individuals

Henry VIII – Elizabeth’s father

Anne Boleyn – Elizabeth’s mother

Robert Dudley – Elizabeth’s childhood sweetheart

Phillip II – King of Spain

Mary Queen of Scots – Elizabeth’s cousin



Key Events

- 1558 Elizabeth becomes the Queen of England.
- During the first few years of her reign Elizabeth promotes the Protestant faith but allows people to pray however they wish at their homes.
- 1570 the Pope excommunicates her and England.
- Throughout Elizabeth’s reign her advisors try to force her into marriage. Before she was queen Elizabeth fell in love with **Robert Dudley** but because he was not royal this marriage could not happen. She had requests for marriages from a variety of royalty including **Phillip II**.
- 1551-1585 numerous assassination attempts take place against Elizabeth. The final attempt had proof that **Mary Queen of Scots** was involved.
- 1568 **Mary Queen of Scots** is imprisoned and on 1587 she was sentenced to death.
- May 1588 the *Spanish Armada* take place under **Phillip II** orders following the execution of **Mary Queen of Scots**. Despite England’s navy being weaker than Spain’s it is an English victory – mainly due to the weather.

Women through History – 19th Century Onwards

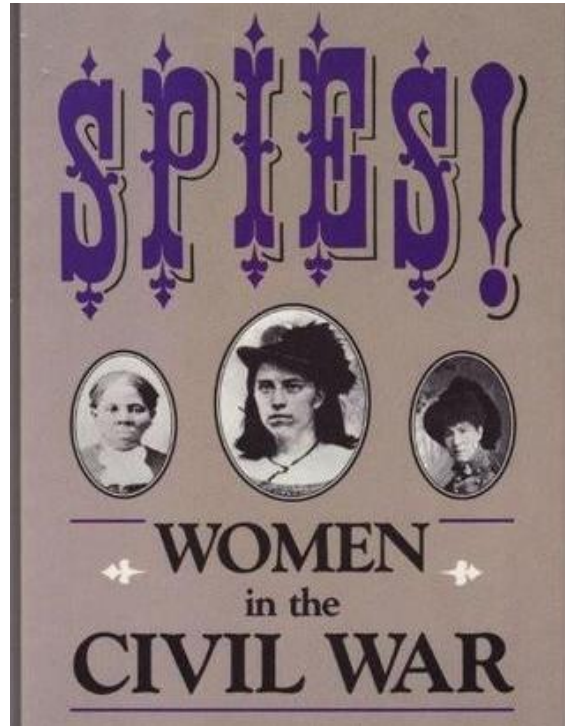
English Civil War Spies

Key Individuals

Cavaliers – Supported the King Charles I

Roundheads – Supported Parliament

Charles I – King of England



Key Events

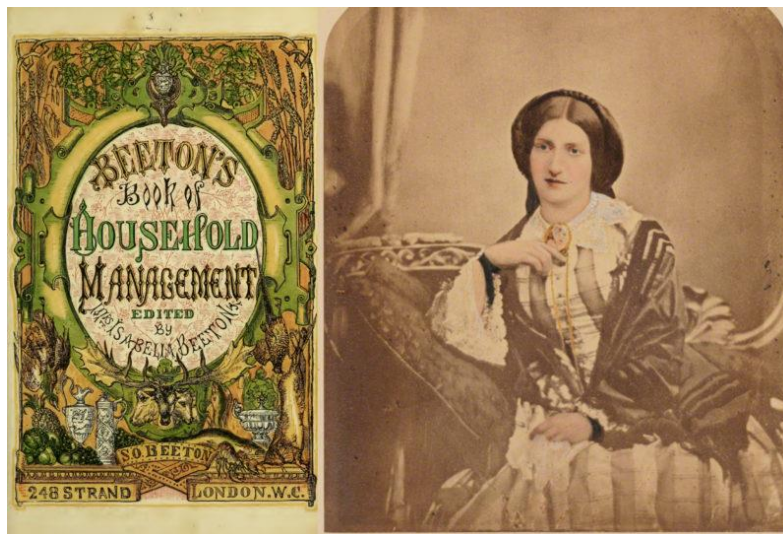
- 1600's women were brilliant spies because women were not intellectual equals. Men believed that women would not be capable of being spies.
- This made them excellent *invisible witnesses* to political and military discussions. This meant that either side would disclose secret information in front of women.
- Women from all social classes could become spies including: Countesses, maids, mistresses, barmaids.
- Women would hide notes in their clothes or put them in books. Sometimes they smuggled gold in bars of soap and could pass information from the **cavaliers** to the **roundheads**. In some cases women of the **cavaliers** could visit **Charles I** in prison and pass messages/information to him.
- Women were spies because men did not think they were capable of espionage (secret service/ spying).
- For first time women took advantage of the negative stereotypes that surrounded them.

Women through History – 19th Century Onwards

Women during the Victorian Era

Key Individuals

Victoria – Queen of England



Key Events

- Jobs in Victorian England were split into two spheres. There was the *public sphere* which included jobs such as builders or lawyers (those who interacted with the public) and *private sphere* such as cooking and cleaning (general house-keeping). These spheres then became associated with certain genders e.g. men worked in the public spheres and women worked in the private spheres.
- It was believed that a women's job was to be a good wife and mother and that women received emotional satisfaction from housework such as cooking, ironing and cleaning.
- Because it was women's jobs to be good mothers the high infant mortality rates in industrial cities were blamed on women. Especially working class women who were publically shamed for neglecting their true jobs as mothers for paid ones.
- Women's lives were restricted once they married e.g. all their money went to their husband. If they got divorced the husband would get all their money and get to keep the children.
- Women also did not have good education which then restricted their chances of getting a job.
- The introduction of photography allowed **Victoria** to show women the importance of being a good wife and mother. Photos of the royal family and **Victoria** doing small tasks e.g. cleaning, bathing the children and playing games were circulated amongst the public.

Women through History – 19th Century Onwards

Votes for Women

Key Individuals

Emmeline Pankhurst – Leader of the Suffragettes (violent)

Millicent Fawcett – Leader of the Suffragists (peaceful)

Emily Davison – Part of the Suffragettes group and was killed at the Epsom Derby



VOTES FOR WOMEN

Key Events

- 1897 the **Suffragists** group was created.
- 1903 the **Suffragettes** group was created.
- **Emmeline Pankhurst** encouraged the use of violence such as disrupting parliament, breaking windows, setting pox boxes on fire and attacking politician.
- 1913 **Emily Davison** tried to throw a **suffragettes** sash over the kings horse and accidentally got trampled. This caused sympathy from the public, especially men.
- 1913 the *Cat and Mouse Act* was introduced in order to stop going on hunger strike in order to reduce their prison sentence. This was in response to the public outcry towards the government for force feeding women in prisons.
- August 1914 **Emmeline Pankhurst** encouraged the **Suffragettes** to stop all campaigning in order to help during the war.
- 1918 *Representations of the Peoples Act* gave vote to all women over 30 with households and to all men over 21.
- 1928 *Representations of the Peoples Act* gave women over the age of 21 the vote. Making it equal to men.

Women through History – 19th Century Onwards

Women in World War Two

Key Individuals

Elizabeth II – Princess of England

Lyudmila Pavlichenko – USSR sniper



Key Events

- Most men enlisted for World War Two. This left countries in a similar position to World War One. Once again women stepped up to take on the jobs and roles of men. These included; factories and farming.
- Unlike World War One women's jobs began to expand. This allowed them to go through training and education such as; nursing and mechanics.
- **Elizabeth** like most members of the royal family helped during the war. She specifically trained as a mechanic.
- **Lyudmila Pavlichenko** was known as the *Lady of Death* and held the record for the most on target consistent shots
- Helping during the war allowed women to prove even more that they were capable of performing to the same standards as men.
- Unlike World War One many women did keep their jobs, however this was partly due to companies being able to pay them less.

Medicine through Time

Egyptian Medicine

Key Individuals

Edwin Smith Papyrus: An Egyptian medieval document with 48 cases including, symptoms, treatment and results.

Key Terms

Progress: Medicine improves through science

Regress: Medicine goes backwards (sometimes because of religion)

Stagnation: Medicine stays the same

Progression of Medicine

- Egyptians had a good knowledge of the bone structure.
- They understood breathing (because they could see it).
- They understood that the body had channels such as veins (this was based on farming), however they didn't understand the purpose of these channels Mummification (although helped with science) was a spiritual funeral practice. This did allow them to learn about organs and develop good bandaging skills.

Stagnation of Medicine

- Egyptians believed that evil spirits caused an individual to become ill.
- Individuals were encouraged to visit a priest for treatment.
- Egyptians did not realise the importance of hygiene and cleanliness which caused infection.



Medicine through Time

Greek Medicine

Key Individuals

Aristotle: A Greek *Philosopher*

Socrates: A Greek *Philosopher*

Anaximander: Believed the world was split into 4 elements

Hippocrates: Became known as the '*Father of Medicine*'

Key Terms

Progress: Medicine improves through science

Regress: Medicine goes backwards (sometimes because of religion)

Stagnation: Medicine stays the same

Progression of Medicine

- Greek *Philosophers* began to question the world around them. This introduced rational (logic) reasoning to develop.
- **Hippocrates** suggested that disease was caused by the environment meaning that the cure should also be natural.
- **Hippocrates** went on to develop the four humours.
- **Hippocratic Oath** was a promise made by all doctors to care for their patients.
- Doctors began to keep detailed written records of patients.

Stagnation of Medicine

- **Hygieia** and **Panacea** were the Greek gods of medicine. Their names developed into scientific terminology such as *hygiene*
- Despite Hippocrates pushing doctors to think of natural causes many still believed that evil spirits were the cause for illnesses and continued to go to priests for treatment



Medicine through Time

Roman Medicine

Key Individuals

Galen: Became known as the 'Father of Anatomy'

Key Terms

Progress: Medicine improves through science

Regress: Medicine goes backwards (sometimes because of religion)

Stagnation: Medicine stays the same

Progression of Medicine

- Due to the Romans being a warrior race (expanding their empire) this led to development in surgery.
- The Romans also began to improve the health of their soldiers. This was done through the introduction of *Public Health* such as; public baths and toilets and access to clean water.
- The Caesarean Section was developed under the Romans.
- Surgery such as removing arrows and stitching a wound developed.
- **Galen** carried out dissections on animals to learn how the body works.
- **Galen** discovered and proved that the brain controlled the body not the heart.
- **Galen** also proved how the nervous system takes messages from the brain to the muscles.

Stagnation of Medicine

- Incubation Spas were still used by individuals. This involved using spiritual methods to 'cure' patients such as sleep healing dreams. In these cases patients believed that the god of medicine *Asclepius* would visit them in a dream and then tell them the treatment that they needed.
- These spas cost money and meant that scientific research did not receive as much attention as spiritual.



Medicine through Time

Medieval Medicine



Key Terms

Progress: Medicine improves through science

Regress: Medicine goes backwards (sometimes because of religion)

Stagnation: Medicine stays the same

Antiseptic: Used to keep wounds clean and to reduce the risk of infection

Anaesthetics: Used to numb or put a patient to sleep during surgery

Progression of Medicine

- Surgeons realised that they could use wine as an **antiseptic**. This reduced infection.
- Surgeons realised they could use natural substances for **anaesthetics** such as opium.
- Surgeons could carry out external surgery such as facial ulcers and eye cataracts.

Stagnation of Medicine

- Doctors and surgeons still did not know that dirt caused infection and that this could even kill their patients.

Regression of Medicine

- Medicine was dominated by religion during the medieval period.
- This meant that the only scientific idea they allowed was from either Galen or Hippocrates.
- Anyone who began to study medicine that went against their ideas would be burnt for heresy.
- This meant that no new ideas or discoveries were able to be made.
- The church received the most money with very little being put towards scientific research.

Medicine through Time

Islamic Medicine

Key Individuals

Ibn Sina: Muslim doctor

Ibn Nfais: Muslim doctor

Al- Razi: Muslim doctor

Al- Zahrawi: Muslim surgeon

Key Terms

Progress: Medicine improves through science

Regress: Medicine goes backwards (sometimes because of religion)

Stagnation: Medicine stays the same

Antiseptic: Used to keep wounds clean and to reduce the risk of infection

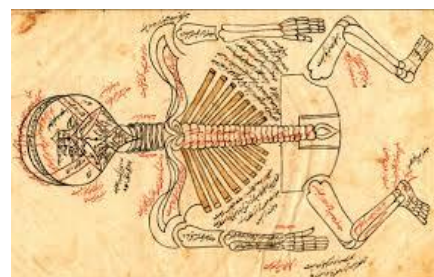
Anaesthetics: Used to numb or put a patient to sleep during surgery

Progression of Medicine

- The Islamic Empire had advanced hospitals which had medical libraries within them e.g. Baghdad.
- Muslim doctors were skilled and had to pass examinations to become a doctor.
- **Ibn Sina** wrote an encyclopaedia which collected knowledge on ancient Greek and Roman medical ideas but also included Islamic.
- **Ibn Nafis** wrote a book about how blood circulated the body this was around X years before Western Europe.
- **Al-Razi** produced a book that focused on children's diseases.
- **Al-Zahrawi** wrote a book about surgery which included detailed images of which tools should be used, instructions on how to use them and even included the importance of keep their tools clean.

Stagnation of Medicine

- Although medicine did not **stagnate** in the Islamic Empire because of the *Crusades* (holy war with Western Europe) their ideas did not make it over to Western Europe causing the Christian understanding of medicine to **stagnate**.



Medicine through Time

Renaissance Medicine

Key Individuals

William Harvey: Doctor

Vesalius: Doctor who studied at 3 universities

Ambroise Paré: Surgeon

Key Terms

Progress: Medicine improves through science

Regress: Medicine goes backwards (sometimes because of religion)

Stagnation: Medicine stays the same

Antiseptic: Used to keep wounds clean and to reduce the risk of infection

Anaesthetics: Used to numb or put a patient to sleep during surgery

Progression of Medicine

- The word **Renaissance** means re-birth and that is what happened during this time period. There was a 're-birth' of learning and a shift to scientific research of medicine took place.
- As well as science there was a development in art. Scientists began to hire artists such as *Leonardo De Vinci* to create the illustrations for their books. This meant that clearer and more accurate images of the body were published.
- **Vesalius** proved **Galen's** theories wrong for example he found out that there were no holes in the septum of the heart.
- **William Harvey** discovered that blood circulated the body which led to the creation of blood transfusions.
- **Ambroise Paré** created safer methods for stitching during surgery which reduced infections and also improved amputations. He developed his technique while helping out on battlefields.

Regression of Medicine

- Unfortunately, blood transfusions did not work and in fact caused patients to become ill. This was because it had not been discovered that there were 4 different blood groups.



Medicine through Time

Early Modern Medicine

Key Individuals

Edward Jenner: Developed vaccination

James Simpson: Developed a better anaesthetic

Joseph Lister: Developed a better antiseptic

Edwin Chadwick: Improved Poor Laws

John Snow: Discovered the cause for Cholera

Key Terms

Progress: Medicine improves through science

Regress: Medicine goes backwards (sometimes because of religion)

Stagnation: Medicine stays the same

Antiseptic: Used to keep wounds clean and to reduce the risk of infection

Anaesthetics: Used to numb or put a patient to sleep during surgery

Progression of Medicine

- **Edward Jenner** realised that milkmaids who had cowpox did not get smallpox. He injected a child with the pus from the sores of the milkmaids with cowpox he then inject him with smallpox and found the child did not develop symptoms. This lead the way for *Preventative Medicine*.
- **James Simpson** created *Chloroform* in 1847. It was until Queen Victoria used *Chloroform* when giving birth to her 8th child that it became popular.
- **Joseph Lister** created *Carbolic Acid* in 1867. He used this to spray surgical equipment. **Lister** reduced death rate amongst his patients from 46% to 15%.
- **John Snow** in 1854 proved the link between contaminated water and Cholera.
- 1875 the *Public Health Act* enforced laws about clean waters and sewers which improved poor towns and cities.

Stagnation of Medicine

- **Edwin Chadwick** argued that disease was the main reason for poverty and that the only way to prevent disease would be to reduce poor rates. Although, this did encourage more cleanliness to take place in towns. **Chadwick** got this the wrong way round. The poor were more likely to become ill and catch diseases because of poor living conditions.

Medicine through Time

19th Century Medicine

Key Individuals

Louis Pasteur: French scientist

Robert Koch: German scientist

Key Terms

Progress: Medicine improves through science

Regress: Medicine goes backwards (sometimes because of religion)

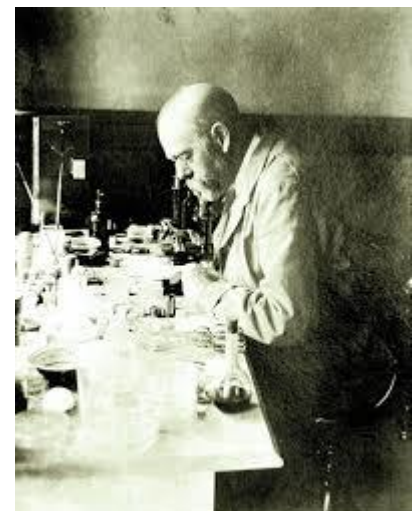
Stagnation: Medicine stays the same

Antiseptic: Used to keep wounds clean and to reduce the risk of infection

Anaesthetics: Used to numb or put a patient to sleep during surgery

Progression of Medicine

- Many factors allowed medicine to develop during the 19th century such as; industrialisation, urbanisation, the growth of empires, technology, improving in communications (meaning ideas could be shared) democracy and wars.
- **Louis Pasteur** created *The Germ Theory* which proved that germs caused diseases. As well as this he discovered *Pasteurisation* of milk which prevented milk from going sour.
- **Robert Koch** discovered how to stain and grow bacteria. This meant that he was able to work out which bacteria caused certain diseases e.g.



Medicine through Time

20th Century Medicine

Key Individuals

Alexander Fleming: Scientist

Howard Florey: Scientist

Ernst Chain: Scientist

Key Terms

Progress: Medicine improves through science

Regress: Medicine goes backwards (sometimes because of religion)

Stagnation: Medicine stays the same

Antiseptic: Used to keep wounds clean and to reduce the risk of infection

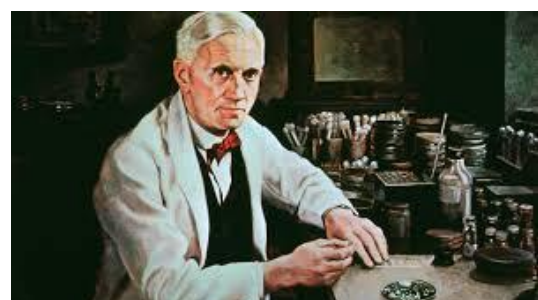
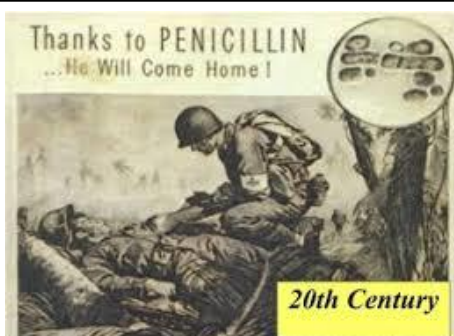
Anaesthetics: Used to numb or put a patient to sleep during surgery

Progression of Medicine

- Many factors helped medicine develop in the 20th century such as: technological advancements, the growth of towns, a greater ability to travel and more importantly people became less religious.
- **Alexander Fleming** discovered *Penicillin* when he left something in a petri dish. He found that when he returned that there was mould and that the mould had killed any bacteria.
- **Howard Florey and Ernst Chain** found a way of purifying *Penicillin*. They did this by testing a policeman who had an infection they used their *Penicillin* and found that the policeman got better. However, they ran out of the *Penicillin* which caused the policeman to die... so it kind of prove their theory.

A huge range of medical discoveries took place during the 20th century such as:

- Anti-histamines to help people with hay fever or allergic reactions.
- The introduction of contraception gave women the choice of when to have a family and how many children to have.
- 1954 the *Polio Vaccination* was created cause *Polio* to be eradicated. This *Vaccine* is still used today.



Medicine through Time

Epidemics in Medicine

The Black Death 1300's

The **Black Death** was a disease that spread across Europe. It eventually killed 1/3 of the population.

The **Black Death** caused black buboes, swelling in the groin and armpits. This could last a week and the buboes could burst which increased the risk of infection.

Medieval doctors blamed a variety of things for causing the **Black Death** such as:

- Movements of the planets/ punishment from God
- Bad smells
- Staring at a victim
- Strangers to a village were blamed

Cholera 1854

Cholera was an epidemic in Soho (London) where a source of water became contaminated. This caused patients to experience vomiting and diarrhoea.

John Snow discovered that it was the contaminated source of water that caused individuals in the local area to become sick. It was because of the investigation and research from **Snow** that **Cholera** was able to be contained and eventually completely stopped.

This caused massive improvements in town's water supplies to take place.

Ebola 2014-2015

Ebola was a virus in West Africa that killed around 11,000 people. **Ebola** spreads through blood and can lead to infection. The main problem with **Ebola** was that the symptoms were similar to other non-threatening illnesses such as high temperature, head ache or a sore throat.

Because **Ebola** can be spread through skin to skin contact or fluid this meant that people had to wear full suit with gloves and face masks to reduce the risk of **Ebola** spreading.