

NAME:

TEACHER:

CHANGES IN HEALTH AND MEDICINE, c.1340 to the present day

Booklet 1

Causes of illness and disease

&

Attempts to prevent illness and
disease:



Date marked	Comment

Causes of illness and disease

Key Question

What have been the main causes of illness and disease over time?

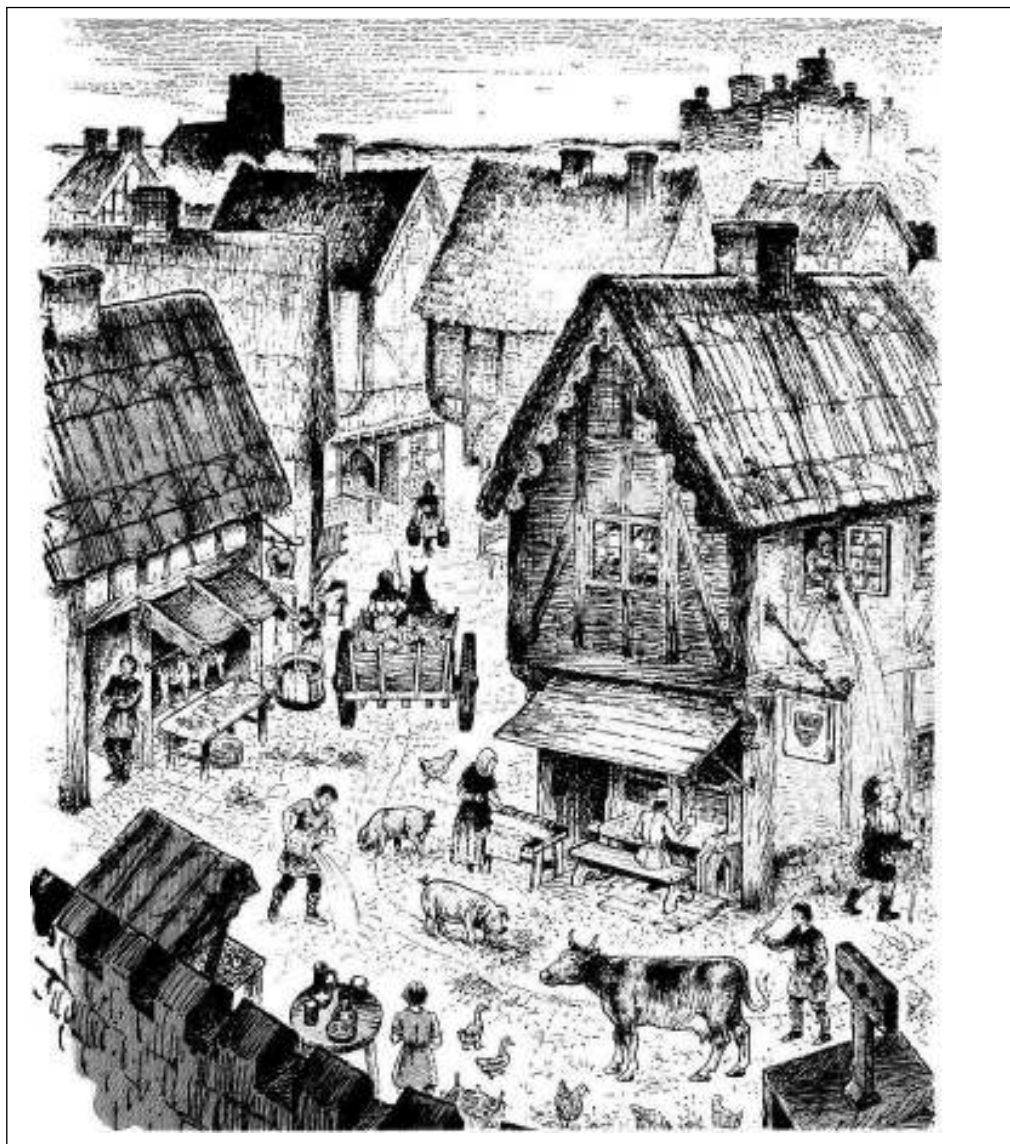
Content

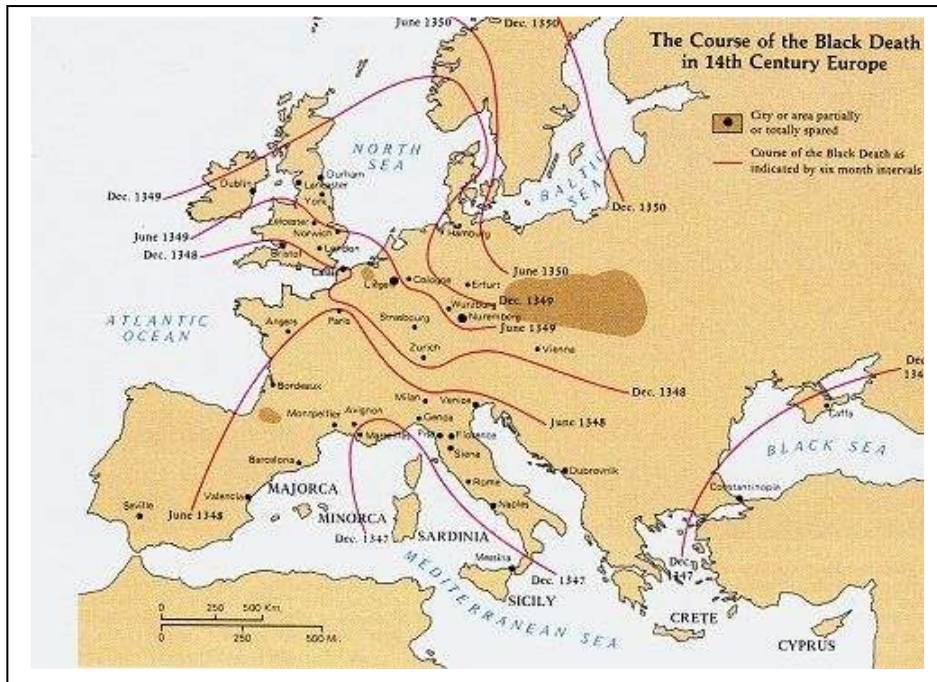
Living conditions in the medieval and early modern eras with reference to the Black Death and the Great Plague

Read p 79 – 85 (changes in health and medicine)

Task 1

Label the diagram of a Medieval town illustrating why it wasn't a healthy place to live!





[A map showing the spread of the Black Death in the mid fourteenth century]

Use the map and your own knowledge to explain what caused the Black Death and how it spread to Europe.

Example of Exam Question 4

This question is about cause of illness and disease over time

Describe the causes of the Black Death in the medieval and early modern eras. [6]

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Band descriptors and mark allocations

	AO1 6 marks	
BAND 3	Demonstrates detailed knowledge to fully describe the issue set within the appropriate historical context.	5-6
BAND 2	Demonstrates knowledge to partially describe the issue.	3-4
BAND 1	Demonstrates limited knowledge to describe the issue.	1-2

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers.

Content

- The effects of industrialisation: cholera and typhoid;
- the spread of bacterial and viral diseases in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: Tuberculosis and Influenza

Read p 85 – 92 (changes in health and medicine)

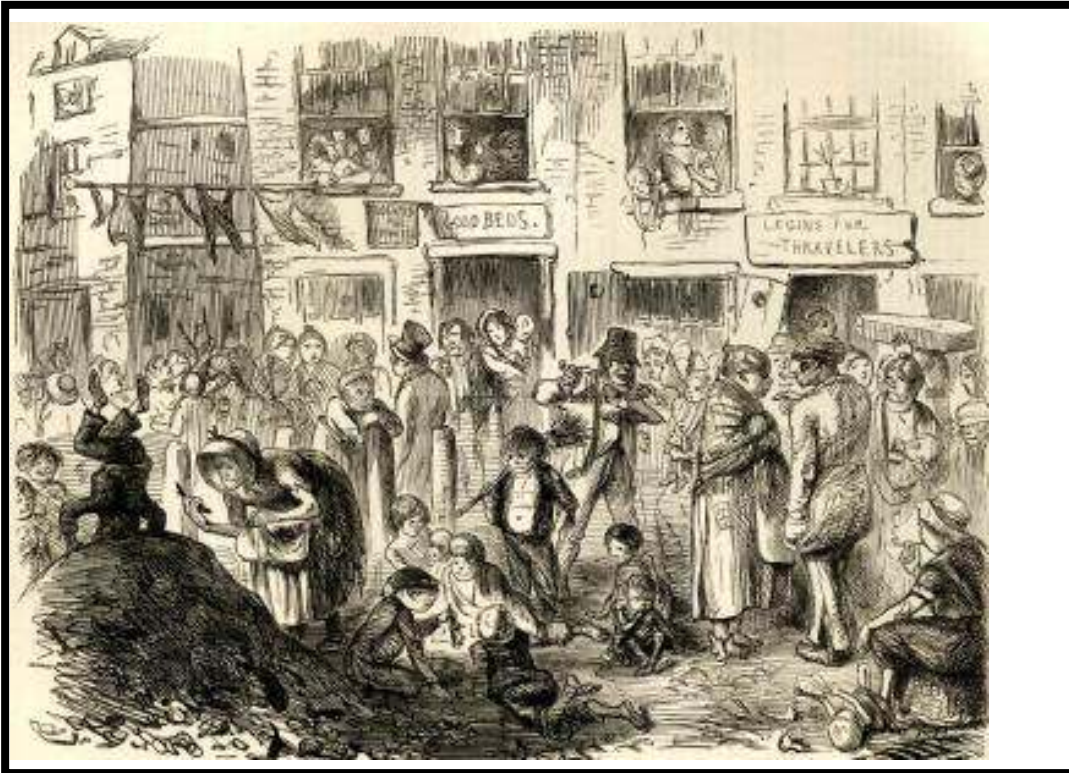
Task 1

Using page 50-51 of the text book you have been given label the following diagram of an Industrial slum

Task 2

Read the following sources and fill in the mind map illustrating conditions in industrial slums

Source 1



Source 2

Very few workers houses had running water, so people had to fetch their water from a pipe at the end of the street. There were also no toilets. It was not uncommon for whole streets to share one toilet (200-300 people). This toilet was not a flushing toilet like today. Instead the 'Privy' would be a wooden seat over a hole called a 'cess pit'. From time to time, men were employed to empty the cess pits with buckets. But the job was so unpleasant that they were only allowed to work at night.

Source 3 – A description of Manchester, 1832

Most of those districts in which the labouring poor live have houses which are ill- drained, often ill- ventilated and have no toilets. The streets, which are narrow, unpaved and worn into deep ruts, become the resting place of mud, refuse and disgusting rubbish.

In Parliament street there is only one toilet for 380 inhabitants. It is placed in a narrow passage, from where there is a flow of muck which infests the close- by houses and must produce a fertile source of disease.

Source 4 – A description of Leeds, 1841

Into the river flows the contents of about 200 water closets (toilets) and similar places, a great number of common drains, the draining from dunghills, the Infirmary (dead leeches, poultices from patients etc) slaughter houses, chemical soap, gas, dung, dyehouses and factories, pig manure and all sorts of decomposed animal and vegetable substances.

This amounts to about 30 million gallons (150 million litres) per year of filth flowing into the river between Armley Mills and the Kings Mill.

Source 5 – A description of housing in Industrial Britain

As workers moved into towns, the factory owners built houses for them to live in. There were no planning regulations for the factory owners to follow, so they could build whatever kinds of house they wanted. Obviously, factory owners wanted to provide reasonable housing for their workers, but they did not want to spend more money than they had to. Buying land cost money, so it was important to build as many houses as possible on each piece of land. This meant that the houses were built back-to-back in long rows. There were no gardens and very few windows. Rooms were small and since families were usually large, conditions were very cramped.

Source 6 – A description of Merthyr Tydfil in 1845

A large number of cottages consist of only two rooms, the upper being the sleeping apartment of the family, and usually ill-ventilated. Mr Davies, superintendent of the Merthyr police, states, that in these two-roomed houses, occupied by workmen, there are generally three beds in the sleeping apartment, containing five or six persons. These cottages are often very small, 8 feet by 10 feet and 8 feet by 12 feet, being not uncommon.

Source 7 – A description of Merthyr Tydfil in 1845

According to a report on the town published in 1841, some 1,500 people lived in stone huts of this size, often built on top of iron slag heaps.

There were no toilets; the streets were open sewers; people were infested with lice and in such overcrowded conditions infections and diseases such as typhus, dysentery and cholera spread at terrifying speed.

Source 8 – A illustration of Merthyr Tydfil in 1845



Mind map to illustrate conditions in industrial slums



Task 3

Describe the *laissez faire* attitude to public health.

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Explain why back to back housing was unhealthy.

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Explain why diseases were so common at these locations

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Cholera and Typhoid
Read p89 -90

Disease accounted for many deaths in industrial cities during the Industrial Revolution. With a chronic lack of hygiene, little knowledge of sanitary care and no knowledge as to what caused diseases (let alone cure them), diseases such as cholera, typhoid and typhus could be devastating.

Typhoid and typhus were as feared as cholera. Both were also fairly common in the Industrial Revolution. Cholera was caused by infected water whereas typhus was carried by lice. Both were found in abundance in industrial cities.

As the cities became more populated, so the problem got worse. In the 1830s and the 1840s there were three massive waves of contagious disease: the first, from 1831 to 1833, included two influenza epidemics and the initial appearance of cholera; the second, from 1836 to 1842, encompassed major epidemics of influenza, typhoid, and cholera.

Diseases like cholera, typhus, typhoid, and influenza were more or less endemic at the time, erupting into epidemics when the right climatic conditions coincided with periods of economic distress.

What does the list of deaths on page 89 from the 1832 epidemic tell you about cholera in Wales?

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What do the lists of monthly deaths in 1849 tell you about the cholera epidemic?

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Explain why the 1832 and 1849 cholera epidemics were turning points

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Tuberculosis and Influenza

Poor living conditions meant that other infectious diseases also spread easily, particularly tuberculosis and influenza. **Tuberculosis** is an infectious disease that causes small round swellings especially in the lungs.

It was spread by touch or through tiny droplets when coughing or sneezing. The victim would cough constantly, bring up blood and have chest pains. Nearly half of all sufferers died.

TB affected those who had been poorly fed and were under nourished. It also affected those who lived in dirty and damp homes. TB can be spread by a person breathing in the exhaled sputum of someone who already has the disease. In the overcrowded tenements of the industrial cities, one infected person could spread the disease very easily.

Though accurate records are difficult to acquire, it is believed that TB killed **one-third** of all those who died in Britain between 1800 and 1850.

Influenza is a common, contagious respiratory infection caused by a virus with outbreaks of different forms occurring almost every winter with varying severity. It is characterized by fever, muscle aches, headache, and sore throat

In the spring of 1918, soldiers in the trenches off WWI in France, complained of sore throats, headaches. Most of them recovered quickly, and only a few died. The soldiers called their illness the Spanish Flu although its origins were, and still are, unknown. By summer of that same year, soldiers' symptoms became much worse. One in five who got sick developed pneumonia or blood poisoning. Many died. Others developed a strange condition called heliotrope cyanosis—they literally turned blue! Almost all of them died within a few days. This second wave of the epidemic spread quickly. More than 70,000 American troops on the Western Front were hospitalized, and one-third of them died.

By the end of the summer, the infection had reached Germany, and over 400,000 civilians died there. The first cases in Britain showed up in Glasgow during May 1918, and in a few months' time the virus killed 228,000 Brits.

The 1918-1919 worldwide epidemic, or pandemic, is estimated to have infected 500 million people resulting in nearly 40 million deaths

Example of Exam Question 5

This question is about cause of illness and disease over time

Explain why conditions in industrial towns led to the spread of diseases. [12]
In your answer you are advised to refer to living conditions in Welsh industrial towns.

Band descriptors and mark allocations

AO1 2 marks			AO2 10 marks		
			BAND 4	Fully explains the issue with clear focus set within the appropriate historical context.	8-10
			BAND 3	Explains the issue set within the appropriate historical context.	5-7
BAND 2	Demonstrates detailed knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	2	BAND 2	Partially explains the issue with some reference to the appropriate historical context.	3-4
BAND 1	Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	1	BAND 1	Mostly descriptive response with limited explanation of the issue.	1-2

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Attempts to prevent illness and disease

Key question

How effective were attempts to prevent illness and disease over time?

Early methods of prevention of disease with reference to the Black Death: alchemy and medieval doctors.

Read p 1 -2 (changes in health and medicine)

What did alchemist believe?

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What were the aims of alchemy?

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What belief was at the heart of medieval alchemy?

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What advances in medicine did alchemists make?

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Read p 81 (changes in health and medicine)

Fill in the table illustrating medieval cures for the Black Death and their success!
I have done the first one for you.

Action	Intention	Success?
The King of England and his bishops ordered churchmen to lead processions pleading to God to end what they called 'the pestilence'.	Believed God had sent the plague as a punishment and only he could cure it.	None
People made candles as tall as themselves and lit them in church as an offering to God.		

QUESTION 3

Describe methods used to prevent the Black Death. [6]

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The application of science to the prevention of disease in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century: *the discovery of antibodies and developments in the field of bacteriology*

Read p 61-63 (changes in health and medicine)

What is meant by the term 'Magic bullet'?

Complete the table below:

Name of magic bullet	Date discovered	Used for the treatment of....
Salvarsan 606		
Prontosil Red		
Sulphonamides		

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