



Welton Primary School—History Knowledge Organiser



Year: 6

Victorian Disease

Timeline

300 BC	27-476 BC	1300-1500	1760-1850	1831	1837	1852	1853-1856	1858	1861	1875	1901
<u>Greek Empire</u> Alexandria in Egypt became a hub of learning and discovery about anatomy	<u>Roman Empire</u> Romans learnt from captured Greek soldiers. They pioneered surgery and tools	<u>The Renaissance</u> Artists such as Da Vinci provided more knowledge about human anatomy	<u>Industrial Revolution</u> National public health deteriorated due to rapid urbanisation	Waterborne disease causes cholera, killing 50,000 people in London	Victoria became Queen of England	Small pox vaccine becomes compulsory in Britain	<u>Crimean War</u> Fought between the Russians and the British, French, and Ottomans	Doctors need to register a qualification that is regulated	Prince Albert Queen Victoria's husband dies, possibly from Typhoid	A second Public Health Act makes it compulsory to make improvements to sewers	Queen Victoria dies

Vocabulary

life expectancy	Average period of time a person lives for
immune system	Part of the body that provide resistance to infections
sewer	Underground drainage for water and waste
death rate	Number of deaths in an area or time
dispensary	Where medicines are prepared and provided
physician	A person who practices medicine
inoculation	Having a vaccination
eradication	Complete destruction of something
laissez-faire	Leaving things to take their own course without interference
typhus	Infectious disease transmitted by fleas
cholera	Infectious disease found in water supplies
miasma	A bad smell believed to cause disease
germ theory	A theory that small organisms cause disease
board of health	Agency with responsibility for health in a country
slum housing	An urban area of high population with crowding and poverty
anaesthetic	Substance that stops you feeling pain
opium	Addictive drug from a poppy
amputation	Surgically cutting off a limb
invasive surgery	A medical procedure that invades the body usually by cutting the skin
pasteurisation	Partially sterilising a product to make it safe for consumption









Hippocrates is thought of as the father of medicine. He lived in Ancient Greece and was a doctor. He created the Hippocratic Oath, where doctors promise to only give beneficial treatments.



Life in Victorian Times

The Industrial Revolution 1760-1850	In the Industrial Revolution, the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops to large factories. This meant that more people moved into the cities. It was a time of new technologies and a new, more modern way of life.	Key Fact: Queen Victoria took to the throne at the very end of the revolution.
The Public Health Act 1848	The Public Health Act was drafted in response to requests to improve public health conditions in poor areas, where sewage openly flowed through the streets. It is seen as the first step on the road towards improved public health.	Key Fact: The act was unpopular with many, seen as a government intrusion.
The Crimean War 1853-1856	The Crimean War was fought between Russia and an alliance of France, the UK, and the Ottoman Empire. The Allies eventually prevailed. The war became known for tactical incompetence and the mistreatment of soldiers.	Key Fact: People at home heard about the war for the first time, through journalists.
Class	Despite the revolution, there were still distinct social classes: the upper class, middle class, and working class. Life was terrible for the poorest. They had awful working conditions and little food.	Key Fact: The upper class lived prosperous lives, with servants and cooks.
Life for Children	Until the late 19 th Century, education was a reserve of the rich. As many families were so poor, lots of children instead had to work. They worked long hours for little money.	Key Fact: Only in 1880 did primary schooling become compulsory.
Workhouses	Workhouses were places where a person went if they could not afford to financially support themselves and their families - they quickly became extremely crowded and unpleasant.	Key Fact: Many orphans ended up growing up in workhouses.
Food	As with all aspects of life, there were vast differences between the diets of the rich and poor. The poor survived on little more than potato scraps and rotten vegetables.	Key Fact: The rich dined on fine foods, using expensive cutlery, with servants.

 Mary Seacole 1805 A nurse and traveller who defied social expectations so she could heal the sick.	 James Young Simpson 1811 A Scottish doctor who used midwives in hospitals and made childbirth safer.	 John Snow 1813 An English doctor who discovered that cholera spread through contaminated water.	 Florence Nightingale 1820 A nurse in the Crimean War who helped to make hospitals well organised and sanitary places.
 Louis Pasteur 1822 A French chemist who proved germs cause disease. He developed the process of pasteurization to kill germs.	 Joseph Lister 1827 A British doctor who pioneered antiseptic surgery and believed germs caused disease.	 Robert Koch 1843 A German doctor who showed that specific microbes cause specific diseases.	 Mary Murdoch 1864 A Scottish born doctor and suffragette who worked as the first female doctor in Hull.