

History Revision Homework 9—20th Century Developments in Public Health and Medicine and Surgery

Where to look for help:

Revision Guide (or photocopy of it if you have not got one)

Exercise book and Folder

BBC Bitesize History SHP (School's History Project) History of Medicine site

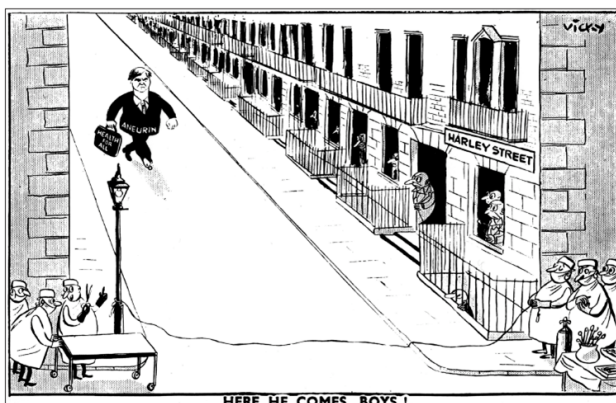
School Website > Faculty > Humanities > Revision

Other online resources (search for History A SHP - Schools History Project GCSE)

1. In 1906 a new Liberal government was voted in. They passed a number of laws to tackle problems of ill health, poor standards of living etc. Describe at least three of these liberal government reforms
2. What were the reasons behind these reforms being passed? Try to think of at least three.
3. World War Two created a determination to improve the health and living standards of everyone. Why might this have been?
4. Who was William Beveridge? What did he identify as the main evils in British society that made people poor and unhealthy? What did he recommend?
5. The National Health Service was set up in 1948 by the Labour government. What are the most important points about the NHS? What was it set up to do?
6. Many people were opposed to the setting up of the NHS initially—Name some of those who were unhappy about it and why.
7. Explain how war in the 20th century has contributed to the improvements in medicine.
8. Fleming, Corey and Chain all played a role in the development of penicillin, the first ever antibiotic. Briefly explain what each one did.
9. Source Question:

Study Source D.

How is this source useful to a historian studying attitudes to the setting up of the NHS in 1948? [5]



A cartoon published in 1946. The figure in the middle of the street is Aneurin Bevan, the government minister introducing the National Health Service. Harley Street is where the doctors who looked after the rich worked.