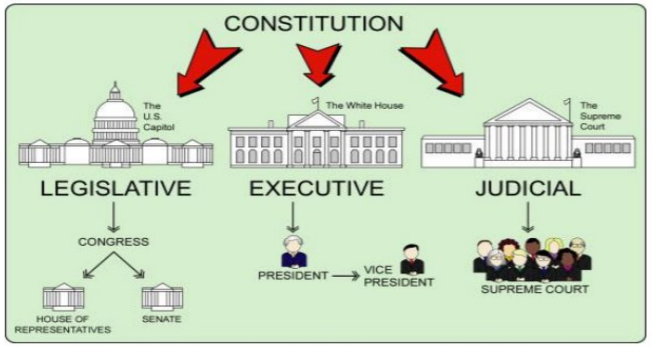
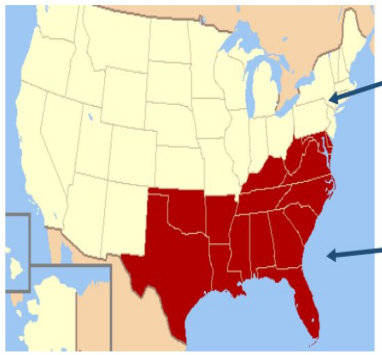
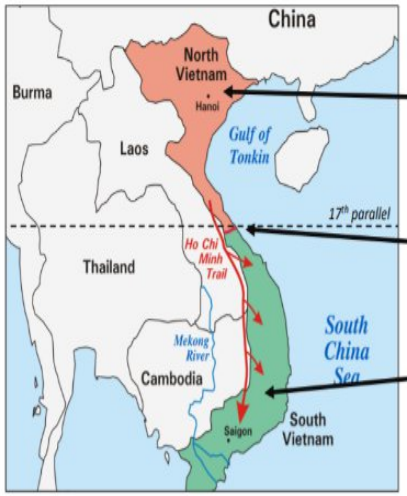
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14.	15.	16.





In the **North**, segregation was caused by **discrimination**. Black people had the worst jobs and houses.

In the **South,** segregation was **enforced by law**. There were laws which said black people must have separate facilities to white people.



North Vietnam, ruled by **Ho Chi Minh (Communist)**

*A **demilitarised zone** (DMZ) separated the two countries along the **17th parallel**.*

South Vietnam, ruled by **Bao Dai (anti-communist)**, then **Ngo Dinh Diem** from 1955

Paper 3: The USA, 1954-1975: Conflict at Home and Abroad.

Homework Tasks.

Homework Task 1.

Due-

Topic 1: Black Americans in the early 1950s.

How were black people treated in the 1950s?

-Black Americans faced both segregation, separation of races, and discrimination, unfair treatment.

-This came in the form of poorly paid jobs, meaning that black people had to live in the ghettos, poorer areas of towns

-In the South, Jim Crow Laws enforced segregation in public spaces, such as public transport, cinemas and restaurants. Attitudes in the South were extremely prejudiced and racist:

a) Black people were seen as racially inferior, childlike and unintelligent

b) Most black people worked on farms or were domestic servants, receiving lower pay than their white equivalents

c) Blacks were beaten until they confessed to crimes they didn't commit

d) Police and law courts were made up of racist white officials, some were members of the KKK

Effect of WW2: After 1945-Many Southerners were more open to civil rights after the war, having worked alongside black people. Racial inequality was a political embarrassment for the USA, as they had labelled themselves the 'free world' during the Cold War, where they had been fighting for democracy and freedom in other countries. At the end of World War II Civil Rights groups began to campaign for an end to segregation and better conditions for African-Americans:

-The right to vote was crucial for the civil rights movement. If black people were free to vote, there would be more black politicians to further the movement and other politicians would have to make positive reforms in order to gain their support. By 1954, there were 143 Southern towns with black policemen. In 1956, about 20% of black Americans in the South had registered to vote, compared to the 3% before the war. However, southern states made it very difficult for Africa-Americans to vote- they faced threats from employees, white gangs physically harassed black people on registration day, those who went to court were beaten or murdered and African-Americans were given people were given almost impossible literacy test which they had to pass to be able to vote- obviously most failed.

Civil Rights Groups

Name of Group	Abbreviation	Formed	Aims
National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People	NAACP	1909	Civil rights in court, set up the Legal Defence Fund in 1940 to help wrongly accused black victims.
Congress of Racial Equality	CORE	1942	Conducted non-violent protests, like sit-ins, boycotts and pickets in segregated places. Also taught members the best position to lie-in whilst being attacked and how to respond
Church Organisations	n/a		Black clergymen were able to become involved in the CRM because they were paid by the church and wouldn't lose their jobs. They were also educated speakers, could negotiate with the white community, had good contacts and could gain widespread support in the community from people of all ages.
Regional Council of Negro Leadership	RCNL	1951	Worked on voter registration and against police brutality in Mississippi

What problems did African-Americans face in the 1950s:

1.

2.

3.

4.

What impact did World War II have on the position of African Americans and the Civil Rights Movement?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Bonus: Question 2: Explain why black Americans were treated as inferior in the early 1950s. (12) –Jim Crown Laws –Voting Rights

Homework Task 2.

Due-

Topic 2: Progress in Education: Brown v. Topeka, 1954.

Many parents went to court because their children were not able to attend their nearest school, which was white. The cases were dismissed because of the Supreme Court ruling of 1896: 'separate but equal':

-Brown vs Topeka: -In 1952, the NAACP takes 5 cases regarding segregated schools to court. It was argued that the education system was not equal, as segregation makes black children feel inferior. By December 1952, the pro-segregation judge that was hearing the case passed away and was replaced by Earl Warren (not pro-segregation). On 17th May 1954, the Supreme Court ruled that life had changed since the Plessy case, segregation had no place in education and was unconstitutional. There was no timescale set for desegregation, until one year later when the Supreme Court stated that it should occur 'with all deliberate speed'.

- <u>WHY WAS THE CASE SIGNIFICANT?</u>

• Brown reversed the Plessy ruling, and so encouraged more legal cases for desegregation.

• The Southern 'border' states (those nearest the North) desegregated their schools. By the end of the 1957, 723 school districts had desegregated

• The case increased awareness of civil rights issues.

<u>-WHAT LIMITATIONS WERE THERE?</u>

Many black people felt they were in a worse position after Brown. Though they had gained a legal right, it was clearly difficult to make it work in practice.

• Schools in the Deep South refused to desegregate. Many politicians called for 'massive resistance' to the ruling. Senator Harry F Byrd demanded 'massive resistance' to desegregation and threatened to close schools that did

• Some people set up White Citizens' Councils to fight against integration.

• Membership of the KKK grew, leading to more violence against black families.

• 11 Southern states signed the Southern Manifesto, which rejected the Brown ruling and argued for segregation.

• There was racism in integrated schools, meaning black children's education continued to suffer.

• Because of the ruling's vague timescale, many areas desegregated their schools only partially or very slowly.



Source A: Mother (Nettie Hunt) and daughter (Nickie) sit on steps of the Supreme Court building on May 18, 1954, the day following the Court's historic decision in Brown v. Board of Education. Nettie is holding a newspaper with the headline "High Court Bans Segregation in Public Schools."

<u>Brown v. Topeka, 1954.</u>	
a)Causes	
b) The Case	
c) Positive consequences	
d) Negative consequences	

Bonus: Question 1: Give two things that source A infers about the Brown v. Topeka Case (4 marks)

Homework Task 3.

Due-

Topic 3: Progress in Education: Little Rock High School, 1957.

Little Rock-After desegregation, 75 black students applied for Little Rock, the school board chose 25 students. Due to threats to the families' safety and jobs, only 9 were willing to attend. When the term started, Faubus, Governor of Arkansas, sent 250 state troops to prevent the black students entering, he claimed they were keeping the peace. On 4th September, there were 250 reporters and photographers outside the school. The publicity of this poor treatment was seen across the world.

The Presidential Order-Eisenhower did not approve of legally enforcing integration, thinking that it would do more harm than good. He ordered the removal of state troops from Arkansas, but there was still rioting. Eisenhower sent 1000 federal troops to Little Rock who made sure the Little Rock Nine could get to and from school safely. The next school year, Faubus closed every school in Little Rock, putting off integration.

Results-The government troops stayed until the end of term to protect the black students. However, black students continued to receive threats. The following school year (1958-9), Faubus closed every school in Little Rock in order to stop integration from happening. Because Little Rock was publicised across the world, the government became more concerned about the impact that segregation had on the USA's image

50 words: What happened at Little Rock High School?



50 words: What was the result of the Little Rock Nine case?

Bonus: Explain why there was progress in Education for Black Americans in the 1950s. (12) You may use –Little Rock High School -Presidential support

Homework Task 4.

Due-

Topic 4: The Montgomery Bus Boycott and its impact, 1955-60

The boycott began when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, for a white man. The boycott lasted 381 days and ended when buses were desegregated.

What caused the boycott? Unfair treatment of blacks on public transport e.g. separate, poor quality seating. Women's Political Council (WPC) set up in Montgomery in 1946 to fight discrimination focused on bus reform.

ARREST OF ROSA PARKS in December 1955- Rosa Parks was secretary of the Montgomery NAACP and leader of its Youth Council. She was arrested for refusing to give up her bus seat for a white man. In response, the Women's Political Council (WPC), a local group set up to tackle discrimination, organised a one-day boycott of the buses. They hoped this would get the bus companies to listen to their demands for fairer treatment. The boycott was very well supported: 90% of black people who usually took the bus stopped using them for the day.

Martin Luther King- Campaigners realised that the boycott could be a very powerful campaign method. A few days later, a new group called the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) was set up to continue the boycott. Martin Luther King was chosen as its leader because: • He was new in Montgomery, so had no friends or enemies • He was a clergyman, so was well respected and would not lose his job for taking part in the boycott • He was well educated and an effective public speaker • He believed in non-violent direct action.

The events of the Boycott- By 8th December, the MIA met bus company officials who were still refusing to make policy changes for buses. Knowing that some people wouldn't be able to get to work without the buses, car pools were set up and by 12th December, there were over 300 cars. Some boycotters lost their jobs and faced violence, but their persistence brought publicity to the movement. 30th January 1956 – King's house is bombed, but this worked well for publicity as it contrasted the white violent approach to the black peaceful one.

Opposition- Opposition: WCC membership rose, including Mayor Gayle, several of his officials and a police commissioner became members. MIA members arrested for minor offences, such as speeding. King and other leader arrested and taken to court for conducting a disruption to lawful business, during which evidence of violence and harassment by white drivers was produced, increasing publicity.

Browder vs Gayle-NAACP brought a case of desegregating buses to court. Lawyer filed bus segregation as a violation of the 14th Amendment. The Supreme Court stated that buses should be desegregated, the boycott stopped, and integrated buses ran the following day.

After the Boycott- White backlash continued, as the home of King and other MIA leaders were bombed. Bus stops remained segregated. 7 WCC members arrested for bombings, but cleared by an all-white jury

The 1957 Civil Rights Act-Strongly opposed by the Dixiecrats, leader Strom Thurmond, spoke for 24 hours and 18 minutes in a filibuster meaning that both houses would have to consider the bill again. Signed on 9th September, the Act allowed federal courts to prosecute state violations of voting rights. Yet, in the South, an all-white jury would dismiss such a prosecution.

The Southern Christian Leadership Council- The SCLC was set up in January 1957 to so-ordinate church protests in the South. Supported non-violent direct action and led a black and white membership. Focused on voter registration, preparing for the 1958 and 1960 elections.

Source B Part of the leaflet used to encourage the bus boycott, December 1955

Another Negro woman has been arrested and thrown in jail because she refused to get up out of her seat on the bus for a white person to sit down.

This has to be stopped. Negroes have rights, too. Three quarters of the riders are Negroes, yet we are arrested, or have to stand when there are empty seats. If we do not do something to stop these arrests, they will continue. The next time it may be you, or your daughter, or mother.

This woman's case will come up on Monday. We are asking every Negro to stay off the buses Monday in protest of the arrest and trial. Don't ride the buses to work, to town, to school, or anywhere on Monday. If you work, take a cab, or walk. But please, children and grown-ups, don't ride the bus at all on Monday. Please stay off all buses Monday.

What were the key events of the Bus Boycott?

1.

2.

3.

What was result?

1.

2.

3.

What were the consequences?

Bonus: Give two things you can infer from Source B about the Montgomery Bus Boycott. (4)

Homework Task 5.

Due-

Topic 5: Opposition to the Civil Rights Movement

Opposition to the Civil Rights Movement- Groups from white southern churches and the KKK claimed that the Bible said that integration was a sin. There was frequent violence against black people from these groups. An example of this violence is shown in the case of Emmett Till (see below). There were no black judges or black juries

Political Opposition- Civil rights acts were constantly blocked by Southern members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Significant opponents were the 'Dixiecrats' who formed a breakaway party after refusing to support a civil rights bill put forward by President Truman. There were enough of them in Congress that the President had to take their views into account. Dixiecrats' were Southern Democrat politicians who strongly believed in segregation, and the rights of states to make their own laws. They had a large influence in Congress, where they frequently blocked any laws that would give black Americans more rights. Many local politicians (governors, mayors etc.) also supported segregation. There were no black judges or juries, which meant that it was very difficult for black people to get fair treatment or justice.

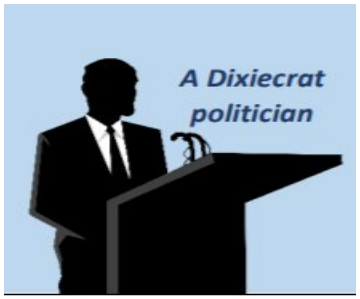
Example of violent opposition- Emmett Till was a black teenager who was murdered while visiting relatives in the southern state of Mississippi in 1955. He was from the northern city of Chicago, where strict Jim Crow Laws did not exist. While in Mississippi, Till was brutally beaten to death by a local shop owner after allegedly making inappropriate comments to his wife. The murder of a black person was not rare, but Till's murder became famous because his mother insisted on an open casket viewing of the body, so that everyone could see his horrific injuries. This caused shock and led to huge publicity. People were even angrier when Till's murderers were cleared of all charges; they later sold their story to a magazine and admitted to the murder. Some historians say that Till's murder started the rapid growth of the civil rights movement.

Source E From S. D. Cook (an African American Professor of Politics), *Political Movements and Organisations*, published in 1964

White Citizens' Councils, employing the powerful weapons of economic reprisal, political pressure, psychological and emotional terror sought to frighten and to silence not only African Americans but also liberal whites as well and to keep them from participating in desegregation activities.

Source F From the inauguration speech of Governor John Patterson of Alabama, January 1959

... white and black children should have access to equal school facilities but they must be segregated. I will oppose with every ounce of energy I possess and will use every power at my command to prevent any mixing of races in the classrooms of this state ... any attempt to integrate schools of this state by force would cause turmoil, violence and chaos ...



Tasks: Provide ten pieces of knowledge on opposition to the Civil Rights movement. Create a spider diagram around the Dixiecrat politician.

Bonus: How useful are sources D and F for an enquiry into desegregation in the South in the 1950s. (8)

Homework Task 6.

Due-

Topic 6: Progress, 1960-62: Greensboro, sit-ins, the Freedom Rides, KKK violence and the James Meredith case.

The Greensboro Sit-In: 1st February 1960: 4 black students sat at the lunch counter in Greensboro Woolworth's department store to be served. Staff refused to serve the students, who then sat at the counter until closing time. The following day, 25 students sat at the counter in shifts, attracting the attention of local newspapers and by the 4th February over 300 black and white students attended the protest. Becoming national news, the sit-ins spread across the country involving thousands of students. White southerners joined CORE and SNCC even in the face of adversity. Attracted 50,000 protesters by mid-April 1960. Accessible form of protest, didn't require massive scale organisation or educated people. News coverage was mainly supportive and spread the message of peaceful protest.

The Freedom Riders: Even after the Supreme Court desegregated state transport in 1956, bus station facilities were segregated until 1961. **CORE** activists rode the buses from the North to the Deep South on 'Freedom Rides' to test that the Supreme Court ruling was actually being put in action, knowing it wasn't. Freedom Riders aimed to draw attention to states in the Deep South which weren't abiding to the laws fully. 4th May 1961: 7 black and 6 white Riders left from Washington DC and only 2 were arrested by the Alabama border. The **Southern press** was united against the Freedom Riders, claiming that they were looking for trouble

Anniston: On 15th May 1961, the first bus reached Anniston in Alabama **100 KKK members** surrounded it, slashed its tyres and smashed its windows. A **firebomb** was thrown inside the bus and the doors were held shut, but the passengers escaped just before it exploded. Fred Shuttlesworth, leader of the **Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (ACMHR)** organised cars to take the riders to the airport. The second bus pulled up, unknowing of the previous events and were beaten in multiple locations by KKK members. **'Bull' Conor** told the police to allow them to be beaten. **Press coverage** was embarrassing for the government. **SNCC** joined the freedom rides. Whilst waiting for a bus in Birmingham, an angry mob waited outside. The federal government was forced to instruct Governor John Patterson to get them safely to Montgomery. In total there were over **60 Rides**, ending up with **300 riders going to jail**. Federal Government said that officers would enforce desegregation if states did not obey. The Rides ended as **Southern States began to desegregate**.

The James Meredith Case: In 1962, Meredith applied to the University of Mississippi ('Ole Miss') and was rejected. The rejection was challenged by the NAACP, arguing that this was on the grounds of race and the Supreme Court ordered the University to admit him. This order was ignored as University Officials and WCC members physically prevented Meredith entering the building. Meredith then returned with 500 federal officers who were attacked by a mob of over 3000. Kennedy called for calm on TV and radio but was ignored2 civilians died and hundreds were left injured, after which Kennedy sent in federal troops who stopped the riot. Meredith was eventually able to register and was accompanied by troops for an entire year, until he graduated.

Source C From an interview with James Peck, who rode the first Freedom bus. Here he is describing what happened when he arrived in Anniston in May 1961

As Charles Person and I entered the white waiting room and approached the lunch counter, we were grabbed and pushed outside into an alleyway. As soon as we got into the alleyway and were out of sight of the onlookers in the waiting room, six men started swinging at me with fists and pipes. Five others attacked Charles. Within seconds, I was unconscious.

Source E From an interview with James Zwerg in 1999. Zwerg was talking about his involvement in the freedom rides

Usually, a white man got picked out for the violence first.... I remember being kicked in the spine and hearing my back crack... I fell on my back and a foot came down on my face. The next thing I remember is waking up in the back of a vehicle... I passed out again and when I woke up I was in another moving vehicle with some very southern sounding whites.... A white nurse told me that another little crowd were going to try and lynch me. They had come within a half block of the hospital. She said that she knocked me out in case they did make it, so that I would not be aware of what was happening.

1960-61: Examples of Progress in gaining Civil Rights:

1960-61: Examples of continued prejudice and racism:

Bonus: How useful are sources C and E for an enquiry into the Freedom rides in the1961. (8)

Homework Task 7.

Due-

Topic 7: Peaceful Protests and their impact, 196-1965: King and the peace marches, the role of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and the Civil Rights Act.

The Roles of Kennedy and Johnson

Presidents Kennedy and Johnson both supported civil rights, but at the same time they had to keep white voters and Dixiecrat politicians happy. Therefore, they generally took action on civil rights when things got out of hand, for example when white violence was creating bad publicity for the US.



KENNEDY
1961-63

- **High-profile appointments:** Appointed the first black Cabinet member (Robert Weaver)
- **Legislation**: Pushed for civil rights law but was assassinated before it was passed (1963)
- **Federal intervention**: Used executive orders to intervene, e.g. the James Meredith incident 1962



JOHNSON
1963-69

- **High-profile appointments**: Appointed the first black judge to the Supreme Court (Thurgood Marshall)
- **Legislation**: Passed the 1964 Civil Rights Act and 1965 Voting Rights Act
- **Federal intervention**: Used executive orders to intervene, e.g. Selma 1965
- **Influence**: Pressed Southern politicians to support civil rights laws (he was from the South himself)

Source J From a speech by President Kennedy after the University of Alabama was desegregated in 1963

It is as old as the scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution. The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded equal rights and equal opportunities, whether we are going to treat our fellow Americans as we want to be treated. If an American, because his skin is dark, cannot eat lunch in a restaurant open to the public, if he cannot send his children to the best school available, if he cannot vote for the public officials who represent him, if, in short, he cannot enjoy the full and free life which all of us want, then who among us would be content to have the color of his skin changed and stand in his place? Who among us would then be content with the counsels of patience and delay?

Create a timeline of the Key events in the Civil Rights movement between 1963-64 (8 dates should be seen):

What role did Martin Luther King, President Kennedy and President Johnson play in the passing of the Civil Rights Acts?

Bonus: Give two things you can infer from Source B about President Kennedy's attitude towards Civil Rights. (4)

The Campaign in Birmingham, Alabama: 2nd April 1963: Campaign 'C' for Confrontation began which included sit-ins, mass meetings, peaceful marches and boycotts in shops in Birmingham (where it was almost entirely segregated, and Bull Conor lived there) 2nd May: 6000 students and other people of all ages marched, 900 of which were arrested. The next day, marches continued, but with the prisons full, Conor used dogs and fire hoses on protesters. News reports of the incidents spread worldwide, people were horrified (including Kennedy) and was bad for USSR propaganda in the Cold War.

The March on Washington: 28th August 1963: over 250,000 people of all races attended what was the largest political gathering in US history. Why was it so significant? The mass gathering showed widespread support and it was Broadcast live on television and across the world. King's Speech was so powerful and moving, it was iconic and memorable. His educated voice and peaceful nature gained the CRM a lot of respect. Black and white people protested together, all from diverse backgrounds.

Freedom Summer, 1964: Set up by the **SNCC and CORE** aimed to get black people registered in time for the election. It involved **1000 volunteers** who worked with local campaigners. During the summer, the **10,000 KKK members** in Mississippi burned **37 black churches** and **30 homes**. Out of **17,000 black people** who tried to register, only 1,600 were successful. The Mississippi Murders: 2 white and 1 black man were driving on their way home when they were stopped and murdered by the KKK which became a scandal.

Selma: In **Dallas County**, more black people were entitled to vote than white people, yet only **1% were registered**. It also had the largest WCC in Alabama. **January 1965**: King and the SCLC arrived in Selma. There were confrontations between people and police which turns violent, one protester died.**7th March (Bloody Sunday)**: **600 protesters** try to march from Selma to Montgomery but are stopped at the Edmund Pettus Bridge and attacked with clubs, electric cattle rods and tear gas which created world headlines. Johnson uses an **executive order** to federalise the state national guard who escorted the marchers to Montgomery, led by King. After introducing a strong Civil Rights Bill, Kennedy was assassinated which created a greater awareness of the CRM in the USA and put pressure on congress to pass civil rights laws

Key Civil Rights Laws: **1964 - The Civil Rights Act:** Banned discrimination in: Voter registration tests, Public spaces and businesses, Jobs, Schools, State funded projects. However, Southern communities still found ways to ignore these laws, and many black people were too scared to speak out. **1965 - The Voting Rights Act:** Qualification rules had to be approved by the federal government. In states where voter registration was under 50%, federal officials intervened. Resulted in 79,593 voters being registered.

Homework Task 9.

Due-

Topic 8: Malcolm X and Black Power and the urban riots, 1963-70

Malcolm X and Black Power: 1946: Malcolm X was imprisoned for burglary. During his time, he joined the Nation of Islam who believed in black nationalism (black people would never be equal in integrated communities, they worked towards a separate black nation). He greatly promoted the movement, increasing its membership from 500 to 30,000. He replaced his 'slave name' 'Little' with an X to represent his ancestors name. He rejected non-violent direct action as he thought it was ineffective and criticised King for working with white people. He also believed that, no matter what laws were passed, Americans would always see black people as second-class citizens. After a pilgrimage to Mecca, Malcolm X returned with changed views; he was willing to work for integration with white people, setting up the Organisation of African American Unity. This change in believes was no received well by the NOI who firebombed his home several times. He was shot 15 times whist making a speech, by NOI members. Hi funeral was attended by over 15,000 people. Many were enthused by the idea of black nationalism and wanted to promote it after Malcolm X's death.

The Mexico Olympics 1968: Black medal winners performed the black power salute while the US national anthem was playing. They were booed by the crowd and suspended from the team. Many people saw this as inspiring and to go against the status quo, in the hope of revolution.

The Black Panthers: One of the largest black power groups and one of the most feared. Attracted media attention when they carried guns through Sacramento. Believed that white officials and the police did not support black communities. Willing to work with white people to fulfil their aims. What was achieved? Improved living conditions in ghettos, breakfast clubs and medical clinics were successful. Panthers were arrested for robbing banks to fund projects. Provoked the police by calling them 'pigs' and engaged in shoot outs. There were never more than about 2,000 Panthers. Stokely Carmichael set up a party to represent black Americans, and he became chairman of SNCC in 1966. Like many, he had previously believed in non-violent direct action. Carmichael took SNCC in a more radical direction: he brought in more Black Power supporters and started more campaigns in Northern city ghettos, rather than in the South

Homework Task 9.

Due-

major riots in 257 US cities, 220 deaths, 8,371
er, when the heat made tempers short

ice had shot 65 black people, 25 of which were
ond to complaints about badly repaired road or
nemployed. More th
Inadequate quality education: schools were poorly equipped and lack fundi

King's Campaign in the North: King wanted to show that NVDA could still be effective. 1966: The Co-Ordinating Council of Chicago asked the SCLC to join a campaign for fairer housing. James Bevel and Jesse Jackson organised protests against Chicago's Real Estate Board because of unfairly high rents and Operation Breadbasket; boycotts to

of the urban riots of the 1960s.

Interpretation 1 From *Our Changing World: Modern World History From 1919*, Michael Scott-Baumann and David Platt, published in 1989

Many African Americans refused to accept Martin Luther King's call for non-violence. They did not want to seek white support. ... The anger and frustration of urban African Americans erupted in riots. These often started with incidents involving the police. Tempers flared. Punches were thrown, rumours spread and knives were drawn. One such riot broke out in Watts, Los Angeles in 1965.

Interpretation 2 From *The Modern World 1914–80*, P. Sauvain, published in 1989

Progress did not come fast enough for many militant African Americans, oppressed by the poverty of the slums and often unemployed. They resented the failure of many states to implement the Civil Rights laws and obey the rulings of the Supreme Court. 'We want Black Power' they said. Between 1965 and 1968 there were serious riots in the African American suburbs of over 100 US cities.

50 word Challenge: What role did Black Power play in the Civil Rights Movement?

50 word Challenge: What were the causes and consequences of the Urban riots?

Progress 1969-1975

From the late 1960s, the civil rights movement split. The **Vietnam War** became the biggest protest issue, as black people were protested at being expected to fight for a country that still treated them unfairly. The black boxer Muhammed Ali famously refused to fight.

PRESIDENT NIXON (1969-74)

Like earlier presidents, Richard Nixon spoke in support of civil rights but had to be careful not to lose the support of Southern politicians. He brought in several reforms for black Americans:

- He encouraged black people to set up their own businesses and own their own homes.
- He encouraged 'affirmative action' – choosing a black person for a job over a white person.
- He put more black people in government, e.g. James Farmer (founder of CORE).

Interpretation 1

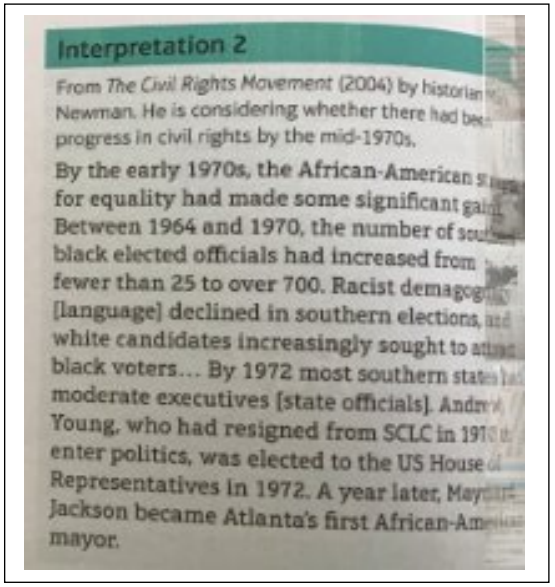
From *The American Dream* (1996) by historian Esmond Wright. Here, he is considering whether there had been progress in civil rights by the mid-1970s.

Despite the civil rights gains of the 1960s, however, racial discrimination and repression remained a significant factor in American life. Even after President Johnson declared a war on poverty and King initiated a Poor People's Campaign in 1968, the distribution of the nation's wealth and income moved towards greater inequality in the 1970s. Civil rights advocates acknowledged

'Civil Rights had been achieved by the mid-1970s' Do you agree?

Yes:

No:



Interpretation 2

From *The Civil Rights Movement* (2004) by historian [illegible] Newman. He is considering whether there had been progress in civil rights by the mid-1970s.

By the early 1970s, the African-American struggle for equality had made some significant gains. Between 1964 and 1970, the number of southern black elected officials had increased from [illegible] fewer than 25 to over 700. Racist demagoguery [language] declined in southern elections, and white candidates increasingly sought to attract black voters... By 1972 most southern states had moderate executives [state officials]. Andrew Young, who had resigned from SCLC in 1971 to enter politics, was elected to the US House of Representatives in 1972. A year later, Maynard Jackson became Atlanta's first African-American mayor.

Bonus-How far do you agree with Interpretation 1 about the progress of the Civil Rights Movement by the mid-1970s. Explain your answer using Interpretation 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the historical context.

Homework Task 10.

Due-

Topic 10: US involvement in Vietnam 1954-63.

Context:

1949: China turns communist and starts sending the Vietminh supplies, advisers and troops, so the USA began to send the same to the French (By 1954, the USA was paying for 80% of France's costs)

Support for Ho Chi Minh was weak in the South, so French troops set up the State of Vietnam here, ruled by Bao Dai

French Rule in Vietnam



The New Government

After the French surrendered, the Geneva Accords were held to discuss what would happen to Vietnam:

- ✓ Division along 17th parallel (with de-militarized zone)
- ✓ Ho Chi Minh would

Eisenhower and ehe Domino Theory: Eisenhower feared that is Vietnam turned communist, then surrounding countries would follow suit. Eisenhower set up the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) in September 1954 with other countries, agreeing to act against the spread of communism in South East Asia, using force if necessary.

Diem's government: The government lacked support because there were still communists in Northern areas, religious, political and criminal groups had many supporters and their own armies, Diem was **Catholic**, which was not liked by the predominantly Buddhist population, as he mainly employed Catholics and **family**

Homework Task 11

Why did the Vietnamese win at Dien Bien Phu?

Local Conditions: they knew routes into mountainous regions

China's help: they were supplied with weapons, 20,000 bikes, planning advise and some troops

French Problems: not committed, underestimated the Vietnamese tactics

Vietminh Commitment: built roads and committed to fight for independence

Local Support: villagers helped to dig tunnels and roads, they also spied on the French

a) Why was there a civil war in Vietnam?

Topic 11: Escalation under Kennedy and Johnson- the Gulf of Tonkin Incident.

b) Why did the USA support Diem?

Bonus: Explain why the USA became involved in the w
use –Domino Theory –financial aid

Interpretation 2

From 'The Failed Search for Victory', an article by Lawrence J. Bassett and Stephen E. Pelz in *Major Problems in the History of the Vietnam War* (1995).

Diem regained some favour with Washington by accepting another part of the Kennedy plan for Vietnam – strategic hamlets. Roger Hilsman [an official in Kennedy's government]... correctly concluded that the villages of South Vietnam willingly provided supplies and a great majority of recruits to the NFL [Vietcong]. He argued that the South Vietnamese government had to provide villagers with civic action programmes [schools, clinics and self-defence training] and physical security by creating fortified hamlets.

Kennedy: Elected in 1961 and sent more advisers (+16,000 in November 1963). Kennedy instructed advisers to use counter insurgency (military + public support) tactics against the 12,000 VC members. He wanted a policy of pacification (winning hearts and minds), which included sending Green Berets to train villagers to protect themselves against the VC, yet it was difficult to gain trust due to the obvious language barrier.

Strategic Hamlet Programme: They were large new villages surrounded by barbed wire, with the aim of separating villagers from VC influencers. Also aimed to make villagers feel safe, protected and looked after which would build support. **5,000** were built by September 1962.

What were Kennedy's policies in Vietnam?

What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Strategic Hamlets programme?

The Gulf of Tonkin Incident- SFD collection:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Bonus: Question: Study Interpretation 1 and 2. They give different views about the reason for the strategic Hamlets programme. What is the main difference between these views? (4)

Homework Task 12.

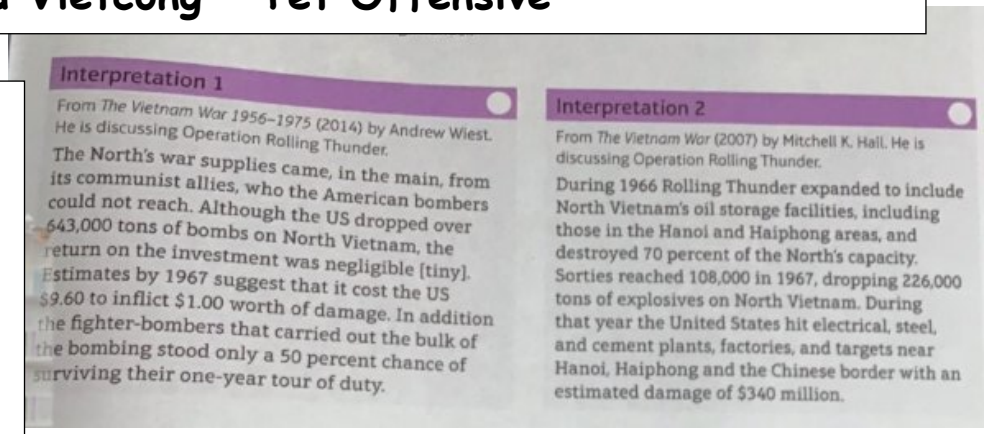
Due-

Topic 2: The nature of Conflict in Vietnam: Tactics used by the USA and Vietcong – Tet Offensive

Vietcong Guerrilla Tactics: Despite having fewer weapons and less money to spend than the ARVN, the VC were hugely resourceful and made best use of their situation. The US could not distinguish who was a member of the VC or not- they **were not identifiable by a uniform**, since they had **gained that support of the public** everyone involved themselves in providing them with food in secret. They were dressed in plain clothes. They got the support of the people by killing unpopular officials and using **propaganda.** They **ambushed** their enemy on roads, through tunnel their tunnel network and by using simple traps. They carried light weapons and stayed close to US troops, so that they wouldn't be heard or bombed by US planes. **The Tunnels**: The VC built a complex tunnelling system, this tactic was previously used by the Vietminh against the French. It came within 25 miles of Saigon, connected multiple villages and contained medical facilities, homes, storage and weaponry. The US's 'tunnel rats' were mostly unable to fit through the small gaps.

The US tactics: Rolling Thunder 1965 – 1968: Bombing campaign across North Vietnam, targeting the Ho Chi Minh Trail and the small amount of industry. They dropped napalms (petrol mixture that can burn skin) and pineapple bombs (canisters that explode and shoot out pellets, like bullets). Thousands of VC and North Vietnamese constantly repaired the trail and more supplies were sent than ever. Made North Vietnamese more determined. US public didn't approve-USSR aid increased from $210 million in 1965 to $505 million in 1967. **Search and Destroy (Cedar Falls 1967):** Small units of US soldiers searched the jungle for VC members, then called for helicopters to bomb or spray the area with chemicals. In the Iron Triangle, villagers were evacuated before the area was sprayed as a 'free-fire zone.' During the first wave, the US killed 1,100 VC and less than 100 US troops were killed. Chemicals harmed villagers and their homes. Created 4 million South Vietnamese refugees. **Chemical Warfare (Ranch Hand):** Over 24% of South Vietnam was sprayed with herbicide, one plane could spray 300 acres in 4 minutes. Agent Blue killed crops and Agent Orange killed jungles. 3,000 villages were sprayed, sometimes the villagers hadn't evacuated. Poisoned soil for decades. Public outrage in the USA. Chemicals caused birth defects

1968 - The Tet Offensive: It was a series of attacks, planned by the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong on 26 cities and US bases in South Vietnam. **How did the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong surprise the ARVN and the USA?** Tet lunar new year occurred on the 30th January in 1968, and there is usually a ceasefire. However, the Vietnamese used this opportunity to surprise the ARVN and US troops. They attacked areas around the DMZ to lure US and ARVN troops away from their bases. Fake peace negotiations made the US believe they were ready to give in. 20th January – North Vietnamese troops surrounded and attacked the US base at Khe Sanh near the DMZ. General Westmorland sent in 6000 troops and bombers to defend it. **Significance: N**orth Vietnamese troops entered the **US embassy** in Saigon, the Presidential Palace, ARVN headquarters, radio station and airport. This was hugely shocking to the US public who were under the assumption that the US had almost won the war. Unusually, the cities, which were usually areas of peace, were attacked. Attacks included **84,000 communist troops** which greatly opposed previous hit and run tactics. **City of Hue** was captured but regained by the US after weeks of fighting in the streets.VC suffered huge losses but gained a huge **propaganda** victory. . **Congress** was less willing to fund the war and an anti-war feeling developed. **Johnson** didn't run for president again.



Interpretation 1

From *The Vietnam War 1956–1975* (2014) by Andrew Wiest. He is discussing Operation Rolling Thunder.

The North's war supplies came, in the main, from its communist allies, who the American bombers could not reach. Although the US dropped over 643,000 tons of bombs on North Vietnam, the return on the investment was negligible [tiny]. Estimates by 1967 suggest that it cost the US $9.60 to inflict $1.00 worth of damage. In addition the fighter-bombers that carried out the bulk of the bombing stood only a 50 percent chance of surviving their one-year tour of duty.

Interpretation 2

From *The Vietnam War* (2007) by Mitchell K. Hall. He is discussing Operation Rolling Thunder.

During 1966 Rolling Thunder expanded to include North Vietnam's oil storage facilities, including those in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas, and destroyed 70 percent of the North's capacity. Sorties reached 108,000 in 1967, dropping 226,000 tons of explosives on North Vietnam. During that year the United States hit electrical, steel, and cement plants, factories, and targets near Hanoi, Haiphong and the Chinese border with an estimated damage of $340 million.

5: US tactics with SFD	5 Vietcong Tactics with SFD

Bonus: Question 2: How far do you agree with Interpretation 1 about the success of the Tet Offensive. Explain your answer using Interpretation 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the historical context.

Homework Task 13.

Due-

Topic 13: Changes under Nixon, 1968-1973.

The Nixon Doctrine: 25th July 1969-The USA would honour any treaty commitments it had made. The USA would ally against a nuclear threat. The USA would provide aid and training against non-nuclear threats, but not troops; the country under threat had to provide its own ground troops. **Vietnamisation – the application of the Nixon Doctrine**= Fewer troops in Vietnam and fewer US deaths. HOWEVER- Withdrawal was too slow, public outrage. Officers believed that the ARVN were too weak to cope alone, they were leaving them high and dry. South Vietnamese felt that they were left hanging.

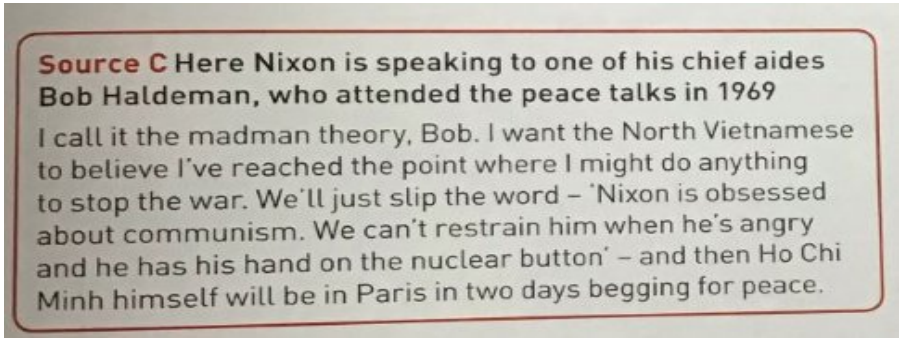
Nixon Expands the War:

Cambodia 1970: Pro-American General Lon Nol took over Cambodia and told the North Vietnamese to leave but was attacked by Cambodian communist guerrillas. So, Nixon agreed to invade Cambodia to support Nol and prevent the spread of communism. Bombing was originally kept a secret due to fear of public outrage, but Nixon later explained himself on live TV. 50,000 ARVN and 30,000 US troops (who could only go 19 miles across the border and had to be out by the 30th June. Damage caused to the HCM Trail, 11,000 communists killed, Nol's government kept in power and communist bases were destroyed. Communists hid in safe places, other sections of the HCM trail were used instead, public outcry including protests on university campuses, Congress furious and cancelled Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, called for less funding and faster withdrawal of troops.

Laos 1971: Several groups struggling for power, including communists. The USA agreed to provide air support for an ARVN mission of 21,000 troops because the North Vietnamese were using the Laotian section of the HCM trail. North Vietnamese went into battle for the first time since the Tet Offensive because they could not lose the HCM Trail, so they gathered 36,000 troops and tanks. No real victory for either side, but a very bloody battle and the struggle for political power continued. Raised concerns about Vietnamisation.

Bombing North Vietnam 1972: During the Easter Offensive, the North Vietnamese planned a huge attack on the ARVN, using 120,000 troops. This very much took the USA by surprise. In response, Operation Linebacker occurred in which the US bombed various parts of North Vietnam, but unlike Rolling Thunder there were no restricted areas. Nixon also ordered mines to be dropped on Haiphong Harbour and blockades to be erected to keep ships from China and the USSR reaching North Vietnam. This nearly wiped out the Vietcong supply line.

Leaving Vietnam: The was lots of pressure to end the war from the US public, but South Vietnam refused to sign the peace agreement of October 1972. Nixon promised continued support for South Vietnam.27th January 1973: Paris Agreement signed by the USA, South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (created by communists in South Vietnam) This agreed a ceasefire and a timetable for a peaceful reunification of Vietnam, South Vietnam refused to negotiate in the following months. March 1975: The North Vietnamese Army swept through the South who had no aid as the Americans were leaving as quickly as possible. With the fall of Saigon, Vietnam became united under communism.



Source C Here Nixon is speaking to one of his chief aides Bob Haldeman, who attended the peace talks in 1969

I call it the madman theory, Bob. I want the North Vietnamese to believe I've reached the point where I might do anything to stop the war. We'll just slip the word – 'Nixon is obsessed about communism. We can't restrain him when he's angry and he has his hand on the nuclear button' – and then Ho Chi Minh himself will be in Paris in two days begging for peace.

Reasons for policy	Events of Policy	Consequences of policy

Vietnamisation

Bonus: Give two things you can infer from Source C about Nixon's policies in Vietnam (4)

Homework Task 14.

Due-

Topic 14: Opposition to the War

Why did opposition to the war grow?

Students: Sought social change and rejected parent's values, became part of a 'counter culture'. Held sit-ins, boycotts, protest demonstrations and marches. Went on strike by not turning up to classes and burnt their draft cards. Protests became more progressed, radical, bigger and more violent in the 60s. Attracted massive media attention. Protesters were largely white and middle class. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) set up in 1960, 5 years later it had 3,000 members. They angered people because they supported the North Vietnamese. 'Hey, hey, LBJ! How many kids did you kill today?'

The Draft: Compulsory service in the military forces, those selected were sent draft cards and had to be over 18. Very basic training course. Poor families were less able to avoid the draft as they couldn't afford to study or work abroad, which meant exemption. College students, clergymen, government workers, those experiencing 'hardship', only sons, the physically and mentally unwell and Conscientious Objectors were all exempt. Anti-war activists published pamphlets and set up 'clinics' to give advice on how to avoid being drafted. 15 million people avoided being drafted

The Media: First war that could be watched on TV – The Living Room War. Reports of protests increased the effectiveness of these movements. Uncensored details made the public lose faith in the government as secrets were revealed. People believed reporters, such as Walter Cronkite who reported on Tet, rather than the government.

The My Lai Massacre 1968: Charlie Company were sent to the village of My Lai expecting to be attacked by the VC. Despite not being attacked, Lieutenant Calley killed every single person and animal in the village, which included pregnant women and infants. The incident was covered up, saying that there were only 20 accidental civilian deaths. Ron Rindenhour collected eyewitness accounts and sent letters to Nixon, the Pentagon and significant politicians but received no reply. It was 2 years later that there was an investigation into events and Calley was charged with murder. 35 different newspapers revealed that 500 innocent civilians were killed by US troops which horrified the public and reinforced the belief that they should trust the press rather than the public. Calley was given a life sentence, but only served 3 years under house arrests and was then granted parole

The Kent State Shootings 1970: After Nixon announced that troops were being sent to Cambodia, 500 students began protesting against the war. Officer Training Corps Building on Campus was burned down by the now 1,000 protesters. The Mayor declared an emergency and 900 members of the National Guard were sent. 2,000 people continued to protest. After trying to stop the protesters with tear gas, the guard open fired on the crowd. 4 students were killed, 2 of which were not even taking part in the protest, only walking to their classes. The students were not posing a direct threat to the guard, only a few were throwing bricks at them. There was mass publicity, possibly because the murdered were white and middle class, whereas 2 weeks later 2 black students were shot during an anti-war protest in Jackson State University and this incident did not receive nearly the same amount of attention

Why did Americans oppose the war in Vietnam?

1.

2.

3.

4.

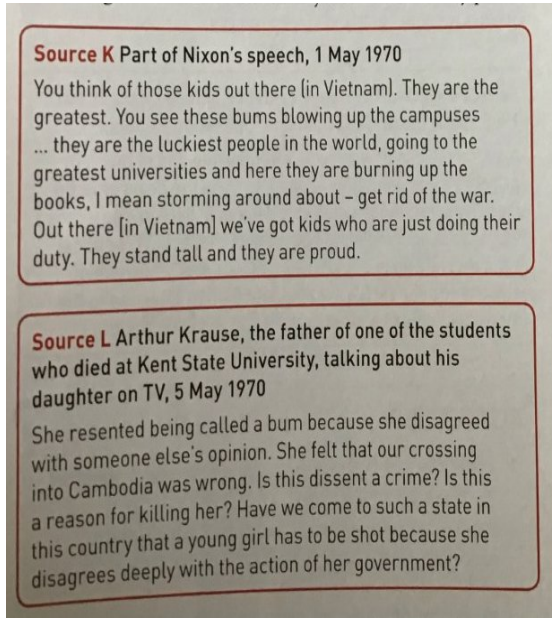
5.

Give SFD to prove opposition:

1.

2.

3.



Source K Part of Nixon's speech, 1 May 1970

You think of those kids out there (in Vietnam). They are the greatest. You see these bums blowing up the campuses ... they are the luckiest people in the world, going to the greatest universities and here they are burning up the books, I mean storming around about – get rid of the war. Out there [in Vietnam] we've got kids who are just doing their duty. They stand tall and they are proud.

Source L Arthur Krause, the father of one of the students who died at Kent State University, talking about his daughter on TV, 5 May 1970

She resented being called a bum because she disagreed with someone else's opinion. She felt that our crossing into Cambodia was wrong. Is this dissent a crime? Is this a reason for killing her? Have we come to such a state in this country that a young girl has to be shot because she disagrees deeply with the action of her government?

30 words: What was the My Lai Massacre? (use the yellow highlighted words to help):

30 words: What was the Kent State Shooting? (use the yellow highlighted words to help):

Bonus: Question: How useful are sources K and L for an enquiry into the Kent State University shootings. (8)

Homework Task 15.

Due-

Topic 15: Support for the War

Who supported the war and why?

Patriots came from all classes in the US. Patriots feared humiliation of being beaten by a developing country and did not want the USA to appear weak.

The Hard Hat Riot 1970: There were large student protests in New York after the Kent State Shootings, during which construction workers took to the streets to beat up the students. The Police did nothing to stop the workers. There were against the action taken by Mayor John Lindsay who had decided to fly the American flag at half-mast to honour the 4 dead students.

The 'Silent Majority': On 3rd November 1969, Nixon made a televised speech about policy in Vietnam in which he appealed to the 'silent majority'. In the following few days, polls revealed that 77% of people supported Nixon's policy in Vietnam. Over 50,000 telegrams and 30,000 letters of support for the war were sent to the White House. Because of Nixon proving that there were people who supported his foreign policy, the House of Representatives and the Senate were more willing to pass resolutions in support of the war. This proof also meant that he could tell North Vietnam he had support where it mattered (Congress and public), despite the current protests that were occurring, so the USA was in a good position to gradually withdraw troops and an 'honourable peace'

Political Support: No Political party wanted the USA to seem like they had been defeated by Vietnam. Remember: Politicians always have the agenda of gaining support and votes from people, so they may have tried to support both sides at once. Johnson's own democratic party were hawks, but when republican Nixon took over, they became doves.

Support within Congress:(This was something that changed a lot over time). The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964 was passed unanimously in the House of Representatives and with only 2 votes against in the Senate, which showed clear support for the war effort. In contrast, this may have been a reaction purely based on the idea that the USA had been attacked by the North Vietnamese. It may also have been passed because Congress didn't know how much was being spent supporting the South Vietnamese. Congress supported the war less over time but still funded it, partly because the military kept assuring them that they were very close to winning the war and partly because they didn't want to be beaten by North Vietnam. Congress was also swayed by public opinion, they would generally support peaceful anti-war protests, but as soon as they turned violent they would begin to support the war again. After 1970, Congress restricted spending, but still funded the war.

Who supported the war in Vietnam?

1.

2

3.

Give SFD to prove support:

1.

2.

3.

Source B

From a speech made by President Nixon on 3 November 1969. In this speech, he urged support for his policies and said that 'the silent majority' of Americans supported him.

In July, on my visit to Vietnam, I changed General Abrams' orders so that they were consistent with the objectives of our new [Vietnamisation] policies. Under the new orders, the primary mission of our troops is to enable the South Vietnamese forces to assume the full responsibility for the security of South Vietnam.

Our air operations have been reduced by over 20 percent.

... By December 15, over 60,000 men will have been withdrawn from South Vietnam including 20 percent of all of our combat forces.

The South Vietnamese have continued to gain in strength. As a result they have been able to take over combat responsibilities from our American troops.

Why did support from Congress change over the cause of the war?

Bonus: Question: Give two things you can infer from Source C about support for the Vietnam war (4)

Homework Task 16.

Due-

Topic 16: The War ends and America's failure in Vietnam.

Negotiations up to 1972: Nixon had promised to end the war as soon as possible when he was elected president in 1968. However, the USA wanted an independent South, whereas the North wanted a united Vietnam

Secret Talks: Nixon holds talks with China and the USSR hoping to end the Cold War. North Vietnam saw this as a risk of no more aid from these countries, so agreed to hold peace talks in 1970, without the knowledge of South Vietnam. The USA was considering abandoning the South if they couldn't negotiate a separate state.

Restarting talks 1970 – 1972: Nixon kept pressure on North Vietnam to agree peace by continuing both secret and official negotiations, Vietnamisation, fighting and bombing and meetings with USSR and China. The main problem for the North Vietnamese was losing the support of China and the USSR. The Easter Offensive in 1972 surprised the USA at how much power they still had and were prepared to use.

More talks 1972 – 1973: 8th October 1972: The USA and North Vietnam made an agreement at Paris, but President Thieu of South Vietnam refused to sign it which stopped the process.

In 1973 the Paris Peace Accords were signed: This agreement said: Vietnam was to be a single country. A new government would be elected without interference from other countries. A ceasefire would begin, and all US military would be withdrawn. America would not interfere in Vietnam anymore, and US aid to the ARVN would stop. The USA would give aid for reconstruction.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARIS PEACE ACCORDS: America: The peace deal allowed the USA to leave the war. Afterwards, Congress cut levels of funding and aid to South Vietnam. South Vietnam: Without US support, South Vietnam's economy and military were weak. Support for the communists in the villages grew again. North Vietnam: North Vietnam got fed up with President Thieu's refusal to negotiate and attacked the South in 1974. Saigon fell to the communists in April 1975.

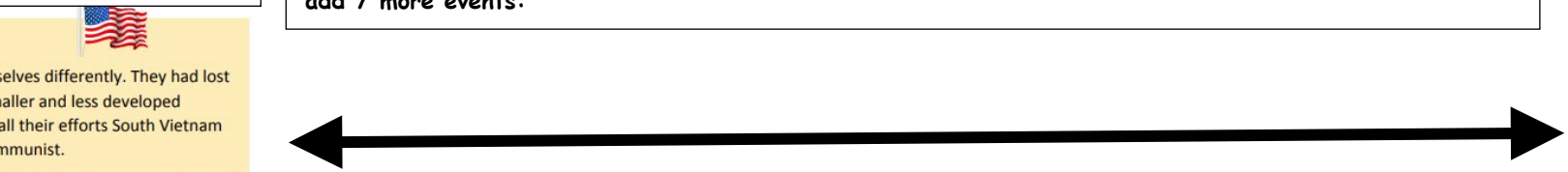
Interpretation 1 From *Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, **P. Kennedy, published in 1988**

Economically, the USA was 50 to 100 times more productive than North Vietnam. Militarily, it had the firepower to bomb the enemy back into the Stone Age. But this was not a war in which that superiority could be made effective. Fighting was reduced to a series of small-scale encounters in jungles and paddy fields. Moreover, the North Vietnamese and Vietcong were fighting for what they believed very strongly. The South Vietnamese government, by contrast, appeared corrupt and unpopular.

Interpretation 2 From *Access to History Context: An Introduction to American History, 1860-1990*, **A. Farmer and V. Sanders, published in 2002**

Some Americans, especially Vietnam War veterans, blame unsympathetic media coverage for the United States' failure to win in Vietnam. Initially the media were pro-war. However, as the lack of progress became evident to reporters in Vietnam, the media began to turn against the war. Tet accelerated that process. While the media did not cover Communist atrocities, reporters saw enough of South Vietnam to know there was something wrong with the Saigon regime and that American policy in supporting it was not always admirable.

Create a timeline of the end of the Vietnam war: 1968-1975: Begin with Nixon becoming president and add 7 more events:



FINANCIAL

The war cost the US **$167 billion.** In order to pay for the war, the government took money from elsewhere. This meant that issues at home (e.g. improving black ghettos) lost out on funding.

USA'S IMAGE

Americans saw themselves differently. They had lost the war to a much smaller and less developed country, and despite all their efforts South Vietnam had still ended up communist.

Americans also **lost trust** in their government, who it seemed had misled them throughout the war.

HUMAN COST

- **58,220** US soldiers were killed
- **303,704** were wounded
- **About 850,000** were left with psychological problems

Many returning soldiers struggled to readjust to normal life. There was a lot of **hostility** towards veterans and few large 'welcome home' parades.

There was little understanding of post-traumatic shock, and the **suicide rate** amongst Vietnam veterans was almost twice the average.

Bonus: How far do you agree with interpretation 1 about the events of Kristallnacht in 1938? Use both interpretations and your own knowledge.(16)

Bonus: Study interpretations 1 and 2. How far do you agree with interpretation 2 about the reasons for the USA's failure to win the Vietnam war. Explain your answer using Interpretation 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the historical context.

Give three consequences of the War in Vietnam:

The USA, 1954-1975: conflict at home and abroad.



Key dates	
1954	Brown v. Topeka case First White Citizens' Council Battle of Dien Bien Phu and end of French rule in Vietnam
1955	Murder of Emmet Till The Montgomery Bus Boycott
1957	Crisis at Little Rock High School Civil Rights Act Setting up of the SCLC
1961	The 'Freedom Rides'
1962	James Meredith case
1963	Peace marches in Birmingham and Washington (Martin Luther King's 'I have a dream speech') Overthrow of Diem
1964	Gulf of Tonkin incident Civil Rights Act
1965	Selma Voting Rights Act Operation Rolling Thunder Assassination of Malcolm X
1966	Setting up of the Black Panthers
1968	Assassination of Martin Luther King Mexico Olympics Kerner Report Tet Offensive My Lai Massacre Nixon introduces policy of 'Vietnamisation'
1970	US attack on Cambodia Kent State University protest Trial of Lt. Calley
1971	US attack on Laos
1972	US bombing of North Vietnam
1972-73	Peace negotiations with USA and Vietnam
1973	Paris Peace Agreement

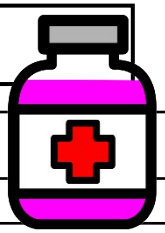


Key individuals				
US Presidents	Dwight Eisenhower (1953-1961)	John F. Kennedy (1961-1963)	Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969)	Richard Nixon (1969-1974)
Rosa Parks	American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott.			
Little Rock Nine	The Little Rock Nine was a group of nine African American students enrolled in Little Rock Central High School in 1957. Their enrollment was followed by the Little Rock Crisis, in which the students were initially prevented from entering the racially segregated school by Orval Faubus, the Governor of Arkansas.			
Martin Luther King	Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968.			
Malcolm X	Malcolm X, the activist and outspoken public voice of the Black Muslim faith, challenged the mainstream civil-rights movement and the nonviolent pursuit of integration championed by Martin Luther King, Jr. He urged followers to defend themselves against white aggression "by any means necessary."			
Emmett Till	A 14 year old boy who was murdered in August 1955 in a racist attack that shocked the nation and provided a catalyst for the emerging civil rights movement.			
James Meredith	James Meredith, a black man from the southern state of Mississippi, won a place at Mississippi University in September 1962. When he arrived on his first day to register, he was turned away by the Governor of Mississippi. Due to protests and riots, President Kennedy had to send in soldiers to protect James Meredith.			
Stokley Carmichael	A civil rights activist and national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1966 and 1967. He is credited with popularizing the term "Black Power."			
Ho Chi Minh	During World War Two it had been invaded by Japan. Ho Chi Minh was the leader of the Vietminh, a resistance army which fought for Vietnamese independence. After World War Two Ho Chi Minh captured Hanoi in 1945 and declared Vietnam independent. He became the communist leader of North Vietnam after the country was divided along the 17th parallel.			
Ngo Dinh	He was the final prime minister of the State of Vietnam (1954–55), and then served as President of South Vietnam from 1955 until he was and killed during 1963. He was a Rich land owning Catholic and a staunch anti-communist and as the USA			

Diem	was operating a strategy of containment, they supported his regime
Lieutenant Calley	A US Officer in the Vietnam War. He was convicted by court-martial of murdering 22 unarmed South Vietnamese civilians in the My Lai Massacre.
Vietcong	The Vietcong (or the National Liberation Front) were the communist guerrilla soldiers fighting to overthrow President Diem and his government. By 1964, there were over 100,000 Vietcong in the South and they were killing thousands of South Vietnamese officials every year.

Key terms	
Segregation	Separating groups of people, usually by race or religion. In the North segregation mainly took the form of discrimination. In the southern states there were racist laws which enforced segregation.
Jim Crow Laws	These were 'Black code' laws enforcing segregation were given the nickname 'Jim Crow.' The laws varied from state to state, but they all separated black and white people. The law courts upheld this decision through Plessy v. Ferguson (1896). It stated that black and white people were 'separate but equal.'
Civil rights activist	Someone who campaigns for equal rights and tries to persuade others to do the same. The NAACP focused on fighting for civil rights in the courts. There main aim was to overturn Plessy v. Ferguson. CORE campaigned mainly in the North and rather than challenging segregation in the law courts, they used direct, none violent protest.
Sit-in	Boycotting means you refuse to use a service if you believe it is doing something wrong. A Sit-in is where you sit down somewhere and refuse to move (e.g sitting at 'whites only' lunch counter). Both were popular methods with the Civil Rights Movement.
Public schools	State-funded schools that provide free education. In 1952, the NAACP took school desegregation to the Supreme Court in Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka. In 1954 the Supreme Court ruled to end desegregation.
Black Nationalism	Black nationalists believed black people would never be equal in integrated communities. Their aim was to create a separate black nation, with black people living within their own communities. This belief was associated with Malcolm X and the Nation of Islam (NOI) which had 30,000 members by 1963.
Militant	In favour of confrontation or violence in support of a cause. This was associated with the Black power movement and was influenced by Malcolm X.
The 17th Parallel	Vietnam was divided into North and South at the 17thParallel, with the Viet Minh in control of North Vietnam, and a non-communist government in control of South Vietnam
Colony	A country or place controlled by another country.
Communism	A classless society where all property is owned publicly.
Containment	An American policy to try and stop communism from spreading, to restrict it from spreading to other countries.
Domino theory	An American idea that if one country fell to communism, others would follow - like a row of dominoes.
Draft	The process where men were selected for compulsory military service. 'Draft dodgers' were those who refused to take up the draft. Public figures, like the boxer Muhammad Ali, risked prison rather than go to Vietnam.
Guerrilla Warfare	A type of warfare that uses unusual tactics, and in-depth knowledge of local surroundings, to defeat opponents both physically and psychologically. Guerrillas fight in small units, avoiding face-to-face fights with their enemy
Ho Chi Minh Trail	A military route used by the North Vietnamese to supply the Vietcong during the Vietnam War. It ran beyond Vietnamese borders, down through Cambodia and Laos.
Kent State University	On 4 May at Kent State University students protesting were shot at by the National Guard who had been called there to ensure stability. Four students were killed. Media covered events and the nation reacted with shock. Further protests followed – 2 million students in 400 institutions went on strike.
My Lai	The place where US soldiers massacred 300 unarmed Vietnamese civilians, mostly women and children, on 16 March 1968, during the Vietnam War. It has become a symbol of US war crimes in Vietnam.
The Student Movement	By 1970 there were 8.5 million students in the USA. Some of these students rejected the values of their parents 'and wanted social change. These students became part of the counterculture and were against the Vietnam war. The SDS group had 3,000 members and protested the war on college campuses.
Vietnamisation	Vietnamisation, also known as the Nixon Doctrine began in July 1969. This meant the USA would support the building up of the armed forces of America's allies in Vietnam until they could take responsibility for their own defence. In effect it meant the USA was beginning the process of withdrawing troops from Vietnam.

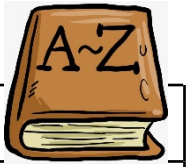
Medicine in Britain knowledge organiser



Key dates	
1348-9	Arrival of Black Death in Britain
c1439	Invention of the printing press
1536-40	Dissolution of the monasteries meaning that the power of the Catholic church began to decline and the hospitals they ran started to close.
1543	Publication of Vesalius' The Fabric of the Human Body
1628	Publication of William Harvey's work on the circulation of the blood
1660	Establishment of the Royal Society to carry out experiments and promote the understanding of science. From 1665 it published a journal.
1665	Outbreak of the Great Plague
1676	Publication of Thomas Sydenham's Observations *Medicae*
1796-98	Development of smallpox vaccination by Jenner
1847	James Simpson's discovery of chloroform as an anaesthetic
1854	Severe cholera outbreak in London led to John Snow's observations linking the cholera outbreak to a specific pump
1856	Start of Florence Nightingale's lobbying of government to improve hospitals
1859	Publication of Florence Nightingale's Notes on Nursing
1860	Opening of Florence Nightingale's School of Nursing
1861	Pasteur's discovery of Germ Theory
1866	Start of carbolic acid being used by Joseph Lister to create an antiseptic environment for surgery
1875	Second Public Health Act
1876	Koch's isolation of the bacteria responsible for anthrax
1881	Pasteur's development of a vaccination for anthrax
1895	William Röntgen's discovery of x-rays
1909-10	Paul Ehrlich's discovery of the first magic bullet, Salvarsan 606
1914	Marie Curie's development of mobile x-ray units
1928	Fleming's discovery of penicillin
1932	Discovery of the second magic bullet, Prontosil
1941	Florey and Chain's development of Fleming's discovery of penicillin into a usable treatment
1948	Launch of the NHS
1953	Crick and Watson's discovery of the structure of DNA
1990	Mapping of the Human Genome



Key Individuals	
Galen	Developed Hippocrates theory of the four humours to propose **the theory of the opposites**. This was supported by the **Catholic church for over 1000 years**
Thomas Sydenham	In **1676 Thomas Sydenham published Observationes Medicae** which theorised that illness was caused by external factors rather than the four humours. He refused to rely on medical books when diagnosing a patient's illness. Instead he made a point of closely observing the symptoms and treating the disease causing them. He theorised that the nature of the patient had little to do with the disease, allowing him to identify that measles and scarlet fever were different diseases. This encouraged a more scientific approach to medicine.
Andreas Vesalius	Andreas Vesalius was a famous anatomist. His most famous publication was **On the Fabric of the Human Body in 1543**. He **corrected around 300 mistakes** in Galen's work including the human jaw bone being in one part, not two. Vesalius encouraged other doctors to base their work on dissection rather than old books
William Harvey	Harvey proved Galen wrong about the circulation of the blood. Through cutting open cold blooded animals and dissecting human corpses he proved that arteries and veins were connected and the heart acted as a pump.
Louis Pasteur	After being challenged by the French academy of science to prove or disprove spontaneous generation, Louis Pasteur discovered and published his germ theory that **bacteria in the air caused decay and disease**. He later developed this through developing vaccinations.
Robert Koch	Pasteur was unable to identify specific bacteria and so Koch developed methods of dyeing bacteria. **Robert Koch discovered the bacteria that caused tuberculosis in 1882. In 1883 he discovered cholera and in 1884 proved that it was spread in water supplies**.
Florence Nightingale	Florence Nightingale worked in the Crimea. As a result of cleaning up hospitals the **mortality rate fell from 40% to 2% in six months**. Nightingale also established a nursing school at St Thomas's Hospital in London called the Nightingale school for nurses in 1860.
James Simpson	Simpson discovered **chloroform**, an effective anaesthetic which would numb pain in operations. It was used by **Queen Victoria during the birth of her 8th child**.
Joseph Lister	In **1864 Lister came up with the idea of using carbolic acid to prevent infection**. This was effective and was the main method of preventing infection until Koch developed aseptic surgery.
Edward Jenner	Edward Jenner was a doctor in Gloucestershire In 1796, Jenner performed an experiment on a young boy, and concluded that **cowpox protected the body from smallpox** and in 1798 he wrote 'An Enquiry into the causes and effect of the variola vaccinae'. He named the technique vaccination after the Latin word for cow.
John Snow	In **1854 a cholera outbreak allowed Snow to record deaths through statistical data and prove that cholera was being spread through the water**. However Snow believed that it was miasma in the water spreading cholera until Koch was able to identify the bacteria.
Crick and Watson	1953 two scientists from Cambridge, Francis Crick and James Watson, **discovered the structure of DNA**. They proved that this DNA structure was present in every cell and showed how it passed on information from parents to children.
Alexander Fleming	In **1928 Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin**. In 1929 he wrote about penicillin in a medical journal. However because he had not tested on animals nobody thought it was important.
Florey and Chain	In 1938 Florey and Chain were researching how germs could be killed and discovered Fleming's work. The American government realised the potential of penicillin and made **interest fee loans to 21 US pharmaceutical companies** to buy the equipment to mass produce.



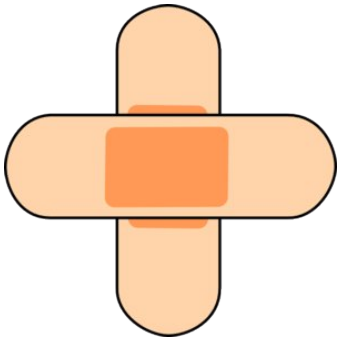
Key terms	
The Four Humours	The idea of the Four Humours was proposed by Hippocrates in Ancient Greece. This was the idea that there were four humours in the body- **blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile**. When these were balanced, you were well, when unbalanced you were ill.
The Theory of the Opposites	Galen's Theory of the Opposites developed Four Humours by suggesting that the humours could be balanced with a treatment that would balance the illness, for example eating a hot pepper to balance a cold.
Religious beliefs	Religious beliefs about illness were widespread. The Church taught that those who committed a sin could be punished by God, illness was the punishment. This meant that to **treat illness people would pray, go on pilgrimage or offer gifts to the gods**.
Astrology	Astrology was used as a method of diagnosis. A physician would consult star chats, looking at when the patient was born and when they fell ill, to identify what was wrong. It was also believed that a misalignment of the planets could cause illness.
Miasma	Miasma was bad air that was believed to be filled with harmful fumes. These were thought to spread illness and were written about by both Hippocrates and Galen.
Apothecaries	These were Medieval chemists. They would mix herbs, spices and sometimes chemicals to make a treatment for illness.
Physicians	These were doctors. They were trained at universities and most learning was from books and not practical experience. Lectures were dictated in Latin and though dissection was not legal until the Renaissance. Their learning was based on the ideas of Galen.
Barber Surgeons	Barber surgeons offered services such as bleeding, amputations and fixing broken bones. They were not trained at university and their knowledge came from experience.
Regimen Sanitatis	In the Medieval period and the Renaissance disease was prevented through regimen sanitatis. This was a loose set of instructions provided by physicians to help a patient maintain good health. It would **include advice such as moderate exercise, not overeating, adjusting your diet, avoiding stress, breathing in clean air and avoiding excessive cold, heat, dryness or humidity**.
Transference	Transference was a popular idea- **methods such as strapping a chicken to a bubo were meant to draw out the poison** and help the patient to recover. The idea was that the illness would transfer from the ill person to the animal.
Spontaneous generation	Scientists in the 18th century developed the theory of spontaneous generation as an alternative to the Four Humours. Improvements in microscopes meant that scientists could see microbes present on decaying matter. Most people believed that these **microbes were the product of decay, rather than the cause of it**. However this was just a theory and could not be proven.

The germ theory	Louis Pasteur published his theory in **1861**, he called it the Germ Theory. This said that; the air contains microorganisms, microbes can be killed by heating them, microbes in the air cause decay and they are not evenly distributed in the air. This meant that **if germs in the air were causing decay, they could be causing disease**. This disproved the four humours and spontaneous generation as causes of illness.
Anaesthetics	These numb pain in surgery. **Nitrous Oxide**, or laughing gas, was the first anaesthetic. **Ether** was then used however it was flammable and irritated the lungs. **Chloroform** was discovered in 1847 and was effective in stopping pain.
Antiseptic	Antiseptics kill bacteria and so stop infection. **Lister discovered carbolic acid after seeing it used in the sewers of Carlisle.**
Aseptic surgery	This was developed by Robert Koch. It involved **steam sterilising equipment and surgeons wearing protective clothing** to ensure that no germs entered the operating theatre.
Inoculation and vaccination	For years the only way prevent smallpox was by inoculation. This was too expensive for most people to afford and was highly dangerous as it involved catching a mild dose of the disease. **Vaccinations involve a weakened strain of disease or, for smallpox, catching another similar disease which will create immunity**. Jenner developed the first vaccination for smallpox by catching cowpox.
DNA and human genome	DNA carries information from one person to another. **1953 Francis Crick and James Watson, discovered the structure of DNA**. The complete set of genes in a living creature is called a genome. **In 1986 the Human Genome Project began to identify the exact purpose of each of the genes in the human body.** This was completed in 2001. It was so complicated it needed teams of scientists in 18 countries to take apart including USA, Britain, Japan, France and Canada.
Magic bullets	These were the first cures for people who had already become ill with diseases. These chemical cures would attack the microbes in the body causing disease, whilst at the same time leaving the body unharmed. **The first was developed by Erlich and Hata and treated syphilis. It was named Salvarson 606.**
Penicillin	This is an antibiotic which can treat diseases caused by a certain strain of bacteria. It was difficult to mass produce but the US government invested and **2.3 million doses were given on D Day in 1943.**
NHS	**The NHS was launched in 1948 to provide medical care for the entire population of Britain free at the point of delivery**. It was paid for by National Insurance contributions. It took over existing hospitals and medical services. The government was now responsible for **1143 voluntary hospitals and 1545 city hospitals.**
High tech surgery	This involves **micro-surgery, keyhole surgery, x-rays and transplants**. These have allowed for shorter recovery times, less chance of infection and higher rates of survival.

History GCSE- Medicine through Time- Homework Tasks.

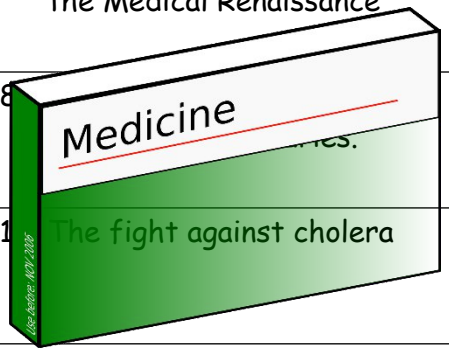
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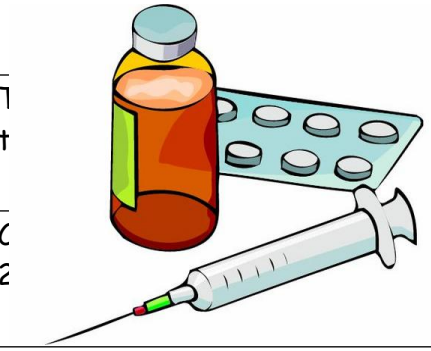
1. Causes of disease during the Middle Ages



5. Treatment of disease during the Medical Renaissance

6. William Harvey









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14. The development of penicillin

15. The fight against lung cancer

Homework Task 1.

Due-



Causes of disease during the Middle Ages

1. The idea of the Four Humours was proposed by Hippocrates in Ancient Greece. This was the idea that there were four humours in the body- blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile. When these were balanced, you were well, when unbalanced you were ill.
2. Galen's Theory of the Opposites developed Four Humours by suggesting that the humours could be balanced with a treatment that would balance the illness, for example eating a hot pepper to balance a cold.
3. Religious beliefs about illness were widespread. The Church taught that those who committed a sin could be punished by God, illness was the punishment.
4. Leprosy in particular was seen as a punishment for sin. There was no cure for leprosy and so lepers were banished from their communities.
5. Astrology was used as a method of diagnosis. A physician would consult star chats, looking at when the patient was born and when they fell ill, to identify what was wrong.
6. Miasma was bad air that was believed to be filled with harmful fumes. These were thought to spread illness and were written about by both Hippocrates and Galen.
7. Urine charts were examined by Medieval physicians to make a diagnosis about illness. The physician would check the colour, thickness, smell and even taste of the urine before making his diagnosis.
8. The Church was very important in maintaining the status quo, reluctant to allow change and controlling medical learning through their role in printing and distributing books.
9. The invention of the printing press in around 1440 by Johannes Gutenberg led to much faster and easier sharing of medical texts, however its impact was limited during the medieval period.
10. One famous surgeon Henri de Mondeville, was among those who questioned Galen and Hippocrates

Describe the Theory of the Four Humours.

What were the strengths of this theory? What were the problems with it?

How did the opposites develop the four humours?

Identify three beliefs about the cause of disease

What factors influenced ideas about the cause of disease?

Bonus question: Describe two features of ideas about the cause of disease in the Middle Ages. 4 marks.

Homework Task 2.

Due-



Treatment of disease during the Middle Ages

1. Religious treatments included healing prayers and incantations, paying for a special mass to be said and fasting. Pilgrimages to the tombs of people noted for their healing power became extremely popular.
2. Each symptom was broken down and treated separately, as they believed each symptom represented an imbalance in the humours. Therefore, conflicting remedies might be provided.
3. Bloodletting was the most common treatment for the imbalance in the humours. The idea was that bad humours could be removed from the body by removing some of the blood. Bleeding was done by barber surgeons and wise women. Demand was so high that some people with no medical background offered the service.
4. Because it was believed that the humours were created from the foods eaten, a common treatment was purging the digestive system to remove any leftover food. This was done by giving the patient either something to make them vomit or a laxative or enema to clear out anything left over in the body.
5. Sick people were also treated with remedies, usually herbal infusions to drink, sniff or bathe in. Ingredients included mint, camomile, rose oil, tamarind, almonds, saffron and butter.
6. Disease was prevented through regimen sanitatis. This was a loose set of instructions provided by physicians to help a patient maintain good health. It would include advice such as moderate exercise, not overeating, adjusting your diet, avoiding stress, breathing in clean air and avoiding excessive cold, heat, dryness or humidity.
7. During the Middle Ages, new universities were set up across Europe, including Oxford, Cambridge, Paris and Padua. Medicine became more professional. A medical degree took 7-10 years to complete.
8. Apothecaries mainly mixed herbal remedies as a result of their extensive knowledge.
9. Barber surgeons offered services such as bleeding, amputations and fixing broken bones.
10. The number of hospitals was on the rise during the Middle Ages and by 1500 there were around 1100 hospitals.

Name two natural treatments used during the Medieval period.

Who treated illness and disease during the Middle Ages?

How effective were treatments during this period?



Bonus question: Describe two features of treatments of disease in the Middle Ages. 4 marks.

Homework Task 3.

Due-



The Black Death 1348-9

1. The Black Death was an outbreak of the bubonic plague. The bacteria were carried in the digestive system of fleas who arrived In England on rats carried by merchant ships. The main symptoms were buboes, which were swellings in the armpits or groins, filled with pus.
2. One caught, it was unlikely you would survive the disease. It usually killed its victims in 3-5 days. At its height in London, 200 people were being buried every day. It is estimated that a third of the population of England died.

Causes of the Black Death

1. Many people believed that the Black Death was a result of God deserting mankind, it was a punishment for sin.
2. In 1345 there was an unusual positioning of the planets Mars, Jupiter and Saturn which was seen to be a sign that something wonderful or terrible was going to happen.
3. The main natural cause was miasma. Breathing in this impure air caused corruption to the body's humours. People believed that the impure air might have originated from an earthquake or volcano.
4. In Europe, many people blamed the Jewish population, but the Jews had been expelled from England in the 13th century, so this was not the case in England.

Treatments

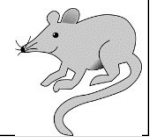
1. The main recommendation to treat the Black Death was to confess your sins and ask God for forgiveness through prayer. However most people believed that if you caught the disease it was clearly God's will and you would die.
2. To begin with, physicians tried bleeding or purging to correct the humoral imbalance. Unfortunately that didn't work and people died more quickly.
3. Physicians recommended strong smelling herbs such as aloe or myrrh and lanced the buboes.

Preventing the Black Death

1. The main advice given was to pray and fast, go on a pilgrimage and make offerings to God and show God how sorry you are by self-flagellation (whipping yourself)
2. Escaping the plague was the best advice for prevention. If this was impossible, people believed they should hold a posy of flowers or herbs to their nose to prevent breathing in the miasma.
3. Local authorities tried to take action to prevent the plague from spreading. New quarantine laws were put in place to stop people moving around too much. People had to stay away from everybody else for 40 days. However they could not fully enforce these laws.

Identify 2 pieces of SFD about the spread of the Black Death.

	Causes	Treatments	Prevention
Natural			
Super-natural			



How effective were the methods of treatment and prevention? Explain.

Bonus question: Describe two features of the prevention of the Black Death. 4 marks.

Homework Task 4. Due-



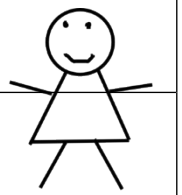
Causes of disease during the Medical Renaissance

1. People who fell ill during 1500-1700 were likely to have the same beliefs about the causes of illness as their medieval ancestors such as miasma and humoral imbalance.
2. Some radical physicians such as Paracelsus rejected the Four Humours and developed new chemical treatments, influenced by alchemy.
3. In 1546 a new text called 'On Contagion' theorised that disease was caused by seeds spread in the air.
4. In 1628 a new theory published in Britain by William Harvey suggested that blood circulated around the body instead of being made in the liver, challenging the ideas of Galen.
5. New microscopes were being developed which allowed for clearer magnification as a result of the work of Robert Hooke and the Royal Society.
6. In 1676 Thomas Sydenham published Observationes Medicae which theorised that illness was caused by external factors rather than the four humours.
7. In 1673, more powerful microscopes had been developed to allow for the observation of tiny animals in plaque scraped from between teeth. This was the first recorded observation of bacteria.
8. By 1700 the Theory of the Four Humours had been discredited but was still being followed by the general population in Britain and other ideas about causes of disease had been discovered but were not yet being acted on.
9. Support for humanism grew during this period. Humanists rejected the Christian view that God was responsible for everything that happened, but they had not figures out an alternative explanation.
10. Thomas Sydenham was important in moving medicine in Britain away from the ideas of Hippocrates and Galen. He refused to rely on medical books when diagnosing a patient's illness. Instead he made a point of closely observing the symptoms and treating the disease causing them. He theorised that the nature of the patient had little to do with the disease, allowing him to identify that measles and scarlet fever were different diseases. This encouraged a more scientific approach to medicine.
11. The development of the printing press allowed for easier distribution of books and took copying out of the hands of the church, allowing for new ideas to be published.
12. The Royal Society was established in 1660 to carry out experiments and promote the understanding of science. In 1662, it received its royal charter from Charles II. In 1665 the Society began publishing their scientific journal, called Philosophical Transactions.

Which ideas about the cause of disease **continued** from the Medieval period to the Renaissance?

Which ideas about the cause of disease show a **change** from the Medieval period to the Renaissance?

Factor	Describe how it influenced medicine
Individuals	
Technology	
Attitudes	



Bonus question: Explain why there were changes in the way ideas about causes of disease and illness were communicated in the period 1500-1700. You may use the following in your answer; the printing press, the Royal Society. 12 marks.

Homework Task 5. Due-



Treatment of disease during the Medical Renaissance

1. Since the belief in humoural balances continued through to the end of the 17th century, the old treatments related to this continued as well. The use of herbal remedies as well as bleeding, purging and sweating were all popular ways of removing too much of a particular humour.
2. A popular new theory during this period was the idea of transference- which meant that an illness or a disease could be transferred to something else. For example some people used to sleep with a sheep in the bedroom, hoping their fever would transfer to the animal.
3. Inspired by Paracelsus, chemical remedies became more popular. The College of Physicians published a manual of remedies including a chapter on salts, metals and minerals. Among its 2140 remedies were 122 different chemical remedies.
4. Apothecaries continued to mix remedies and surgeons continued to carry out simple operations. Apothecaries were organising into a guild system which meant they carried out an apprenticeship and would then practice as a journeyman.
5. Physicians continued to be trained at universities and most learning was still from books and not practical experience. Lectures were still dictated in Latin and though dissection had been legalised it was difficult to get a supply of corpse.
6. Medical books were more readily available and the printing press made books easier to find and a lot cheaper. For medical students who could not afford a whole book, individual copies of pictures were available, these were known as fugitive sheets.
7. Andreas Vesalius was a famous anatomist. His most famous publication was On the Fabric of the Human Body in 1543. He corrected around 300 mistakes in Galen's work including the human jaw bone being in one part, not two, the human liver did not have five separate lobes, the human breastbone was in three parts, not 7. Vesalius encouraged other doctors to base their work on dissection rather than believing old books.
8. A patient in a 16th century hospital could expect a good diet, visits from a physician and medications mixed by an onsite apothecary.
9. Since the majority of hospitals were connected to the church, very few were able to stay open after the dissolution of the monasteries. St Bartholomew's hospital in London, which was founded in 1123, only survived because Henry VIII re-founded it himself in 1546.
10. New types of hospitals began to appear which catered for people suffering from plague or pox. They were known as pest houses, plague houses or pox houses.
11. Women continued to play an important role in the care of the sick. This included rich and well born ladies like Lady Grace Mildmay who kept detailed notes of those she treated.

Describe three methods of treating illness during the Renaissance.

Who treated illness during the Renaissance?

How did Vesalius challenge Galen?

How effective were methods of treatment? Explain your answer.

Bonus question: Explain one way in which approaches to the treatment of disease were different in the 12th and 17th centuries. **4 marks.**

Homework Task 6. Due-





William Harvey

The work of Harvey

1. William Harvey was born in 1578. He studied medicine at Cambridge, and then at the famous medical school in Padua. In 1615, he became a lecturer of anatomy at the College of Physicians, and by 1618 he was one of the royal doctors for James I.
2. During his studies at Padua, his professors had taught him Vesalius's theory that the veins of the body contained valves, which was proof that the blood in the veins flowed towards the heart. Using dissected bodies, Harvey saw the evidence to prove this theory. When he tried to pump liquids though the veins the other way, it did not work. This proved that the blood only flowed one way.
3. Harvey looked at the Galenic theory that blood was made in the liver, then flowed through the body and was burned up. Harvey worked out that if Galen's theory was correct, the liver would have to be able to make 1800 litres of blood a day to survive,
4. Harvey's research involved dissecting human corpses and cutting open cold-blooded animals, which had a much slower heartbeat, to observe the movement of their blood while they were still alive. Though his research, he proved that arteries and veins were linked together in one system.
5. Galen had suggested the blood flowed from one side of the heart to the other though invisible pores in the heart. He also said that veins carried both blood and pneuma which as picked up in the lungs, while arteries carried just blood. Harvey criticised both and these and showed that the veins carried only blood. He proved that the heart acted as a pump.

Factors influencing Harvey's work

Individuals and institutions: Harvey was employed by Charles I as his physician. This gave him credibility in the same way the royal charter gave him credibility to the Royal Society and allowed more people to hear about the theory of the circulation of blood.

The decline in the power of the church also allowed him to be critical of Galen's teachings.

Science and technology: New popular technologies, like the pump used when fighting fires, inspired Harvey to look again at how the heart worked.

Attitudes in society: There was more interest in science and in solving the problems of the human body. People had begun to search for rational explanations for things.

The impact of Harvey

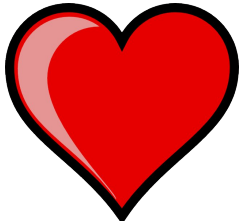
1. Many considered his book, An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals, to be the beginning of modern physiology.
2. Harvey's theory encouraged other scientists to experiment on actual bodies.
3. Understanding of the circulation of the blood had little practical use in medical treatments. Although he now understand how blood circulated around the body, nobody recovered from disease as a result of this.

How did Harvey develop the work of Vesalius?

Describe the discoveries of Harvey,

Which factor was most important in allowing Harvey's discoveries? Why?





Bonus question: Describe two features of the work of William Harvey. **4 marks.**

Homework Task 7. Due-



The Great Plague 1665

In 1665 a serious outbreak of plague swept across the whole of England. Lasting from June until November, the rate of infection for the Great Plague peaked in September when 7000 deaths were recorded in one week. Across the whole outbreak, 100,000 Londoners died, one in five people.

Ideas about causes of the Great Plague

1. **Astrology**: There had been an unusual alignment between Saturn and Jupiter in October 1664, and between Mars and Saturn on 12 November. These were seen as unlucky combinations meaning trouble was ahead.
2. **Punishment from God:** Many believed that the plague was punishment for mankind's wickedness and God had sent it to clean up his kingdom.
3. **Miasma**: This was the most popular theory, people believed that miasma had been created by the stinking rubbish and dunghills in the streets. The vapour was present in the soil, where it would stay as long as the weather stayed cold. When it was worm, however, the vapour would pour out of the earth as a plague carrying miasma.
4. **Other people**: By 1665, many people believed the correct idea that disease could be spread from person to person, although there was no proof this was the case. This meant that plague victims were quarantined.

Approaches to treatment

1. Transference continued as a popular idea- methods such as strapping a chicken to a bubo were meant to draw out the poison and help the patient to recover.
2. Recipes for herbal remedies continued to be popular. These took the form of medicine, poultices or rubs.
3. Quack doctors took advantage of the general panic. They mixed remedies and advertised them as fabulous cures, hoping to make easy money.

Approaches to the prevention

1. The College of Physicians recommended a variety of preventative measures that could be taken to avoid catching the plague; prayer and repentance, quarantine anybody who had the plague, carrying a pomander was a way to drive away miasma through its perfumed substances, various diets were suggested, from eating almost nothing to eating a diet heavy with garlic and sage fried in butter. Plague doctors also wore special costumes to avoid catching the plague from their patients.
2. Most people turned to local healers for help in warding off the plague. Recipes for plague water were popular among apothecaries using herbs such as mint, rosemary, nutmeg and sugar.
3. Local governments tried to prevent the plague from spreading. Charles II decreed that people should fast regularly and made a list of actions for local governments, this included banning funerals, public gatherings, closing theatres and killing cats and pigeons.

Identify two pieces of SFD about the spread of plague.

How far did ideas about the cause of the Great Plague differ from the Black Death?

How effective were methods of prevention?



Bonus question: Explain one way in which approaches to the causes of disease were similar in the Black Death and Great plague. **4 marks.**

Homework Task 8. Due-



Causes of disease during the 18th and 19th centuries.

1. Scientists in the 18th century developed the theory of spontaneous generation as an alternative to the Four Humours. Improvements in microscopes meant that scientists could see microbes present on decaying matter. Most people believed that thee microbes were the product of decay, rather than the cause of it. However this was just a theory and could not be proven.
2. In 1860 the French Academy of Science challenged scientists to come up with evidence to either prove or disprove the theory of spontaneous generation.
3. Louis Pasteur published his theory in 1861, he called it the Germ Theory. This said that; the air contains microorganisms, microbes can be killed by heating them, microbes in the air cause decay and they are not evenly distributed in the air. This meant that if germs in the air were causing decay, they could be causing disease.
4. Pasteur's theory had limited impact in Britain, because attitudes among doctors meant people refused to recognise the link between germs and disease- even though the link was correct.
5. German scientist Robert Koch was the first to identify the different germs that cause many diseases. He discovered the bacteria that caused tuberculosis in 1882. In 1883 he discovered cholera and in 1884 proved that it was spread in water supplies.
6. Koch made it easier for future scientists to study bacteria by developing a new method for growing them, using agar jelly in a petri dish.
7. The identification of microbes was an enormous breakthrough in the diagnosis of disease. The medical practice had begun to recognise that the microbe created the symptoms of the disease, and it was the microbe that needed to be removed.
8. Progress in using the germ theory was slow. Once Pasteur, Koch and other scientists had found the specific disease causing microbes, cures and vaccines could be tested. Only after this did the Germ Theory begin to have a direct impact on medical treatment.

Factors affecting the understanding of causes of disease

Individuals: Pasteur and Koch were key individuals in the development of the germ theory.

The British government: For much of the 19th century the government were not interested in getting involved with everyday life. However, once more people gained the ability to vote, the government were more likely to intervene. Since the germ theory did not offer a practical solution to the problem of disease, they did not promote it.

Science: improved communication allowed scientists to share their work with each other.

Technology: The microscope allowed the development of the Germ Theory. Clearer images and higher magnification made it possible to spot most microorganisms. Koch's improved methods of growing bacteria also helped.

Attitudes in society: Due to the enlightenment, people were more interested in rational explanations for disease. Overcrowded cities and poor living conditions had led to mass outbreaks of disease, however people's reluctance to change their minds about existing theories meant the germ theory was slow to spread.

Describe the theory of spontaneous generation.



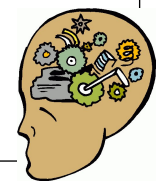
Identify three improvements in knowledge about the cause of disease.

1.

2.

3.

Which factor was most influential during this time? Why?



Bonus question: There was rapid change in ideas about the cause of illness and disease 1700-1900. How far do you agree? 16 marks.

Homework Task 9. Due-

Treatment of disease during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Improvements in hospitals:

By 1700 there were only five hospitals left in the country. However new hospitals did begin to appear in the 1800s, founded using donations from wealthy people such as lawyers and businessmen. Hospitals increasingly became places where sick people were treated, as opposed to places where they would rest and pray. This increase in use meant that they often became less sanitary.

Florence Nightingale worked in the Crimea. Whist there she; demanded 300 scrubbing brushes to get rid of dirt near patients being treated, organised nurses to treat nearly 2000 wounded soldiers and ensured clean bedding and good meals were provided. This led to the mortality rate falling from 40% to 2% in six months. As a result of her work the way hospitals were designed and nurses trained changed. Nightingale also established a nursing school at St Thomas's Hospital in London called the Nightingale school for nurses in 1860.

Improvements in surgery:

Before	During the discovery	Impact and after
• There were no effective anaesthetics in the early 1800s. The patient was held down or tied down by the surgeons assistant while the surgeon operated as quickly as possible.	• **Step 1: Laughing gas- Nitrous Oxide** In 1799 Humphry Davy discovered the nitrous oxide reduced the sensation of pain. However it did not make patients completely unconscious and an American dentist, Horace Wells, performed a public operation where the patient cried out in pain. • **Steph 2: Ether** In 1847 Ether was used by J R Liston during a leg amputation. However it irritated the eyes and lungs, causing coughing and sickness. It was also flammable and difficult to move. • **Step 3: Chloroform** James Simpson was experimenting with friends in 1847 when he discovered Chloroform. Within days he started using it to help women in childbirth and other operations. It was the most effective anaesthetic yet.	• James Simpson used chloroform regularly and showed other doctors how it could be used effectively. • Pare used chloroform and backed up Simpsons ideas. • The big break through was when Queen Victoria used chloroform in the delivery of her 8th child in 1857. this meant opposition to anaesthetics declined rapidly. **Anaesthetics**

Before	During the discovery	Impact and after
• Until the germ theory in the 1860s, surgeons did not take any precautions to protect against infection. • They reused bandages, spreading gangrene and skin infections from patient to patient. • Doctors did not wash their hands before an operation, nor did they sterilise their equipment, and some of them operated wearing old pus stained clothes.	• **Ignaz Semmelweis** A Hungarian doctor working in Austria in 1847. Semmelweis tried to encourage medical students to wash their hands after observing midwives. However nobody took his ideas seriously. • **Joseph Lister** In 1864 He came up with the idea of using Carbolic acid, something he had seen preventing odour from sewage in Carlisle. Lister applied carbolic acid to the wound and used bandages soaked in carbolic. He found that the wounds healed and did not develop gangrene. • **Aseptic surgery** By the late 1890s, Lister's antiseptics methods, which killed germs on the wound, developed into aseptic surgery, which meant removing all possible germs from the operating theatre. To ensure absolute cleanliness; operating theatres and hospitals were rigorously cleaned, from 1887 all instruments were steam cleaned, surgeons operated in gowns and face masks and in 1894 sterilised rubber gloves were used for the first time following the discovery of William Halstead.	• With the problem of infection now solved surgeons attempted more ambitious operations. • The first successful operation to remove an infected appendix came in the 1880s. • The first heart operation was carried out in 1896. **Antiseptics**

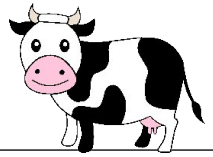


Why was Florence Nightingale important in medical care?

Make a timeline to show the development of anaesthetics and antiseptics. Colour code into the two areas.

Bonus question: Explain why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period 1700-1900. 12 marks.

Homework Task 10. Due-



Jenner and vaccination

The development of vaccination

1. Before Jenner's discovery, the only way to prevent smallpox was by inoculation. This was too expensive for most people to afford and was highly dangerous as it involved catching a mild dose of the disease.
2. Edward Jenner was born in 1749 and worked as a doctor in Gloucestershire. In Gloucestershire, people believed that you couldn't catch smallpox if you had already caught a mild, non-fatal disease called cowpox. Cowpox was a disease which milkmaids caught from cows. Jenner decided to investigate why milkmaids never seemed to catch smallpox.
3. In 1796, Jenner performed an experiment on a young boy, James Phipps. He first infected the boy with cowpox and then infected the boy with smallpox. The boy did not become ill with smallpox. Jenner repeated his experiment on 23 different people. Finally, he was able to conclude that cowpox did protect the body from smallpox and in 1798 he wrote 'An Enquiry into the causes and effect of the variola vaccinae'. He named the technique vaccination after the Latin word for cow.
4. The smallpox vaccination became very popular overseas and by 1800, 100,000 people around the world had been vaccinated. The French commander Napoleon had his entire army vaccinated in 1805.
5. It was slower to take off n Britain due to the anti-Jenner propaganda promoted by inoculators. However after the Royal Jennerian Society had been founded in 1803, 12,000 British people were vaccinated in two years.
6. He number of smallpox cases fell dramatically from 1872 when the government started to enforce compulsory vaccinations.
7. Following the publication of the Germ Theory in 1861, Pasteur began attempting to develop vaccinations. In 1879 he developed a vaccination for chicken cholera. However he could not explain why the vaccine worked.
8. Scientists across the world took this work and began developing vaccines, leading to Emil von Behring developing vaccines against tetanus and diphtheria in 1890.

How was smallpox treated before Jenner's work? Describe this.

What impact did the smallpox vaccination have?

Which factors contributed to the vaccinations?

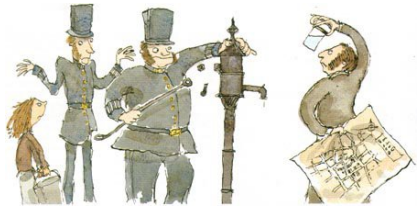
Government Act	What it did	Impact
The Public Health Act 1848	• A national board of health was set up. • In towns were the death rate was high, he government could force improvements. • Local councils could collect taxes for public health improvements. • Councils were allowed to appoint medical officers of health and local boards of health to oversee these changes.	• The act was not compulsory. It encouraged change but did not force it. • Only 103 towns set up local boards of health. • The National board of health was abolished in 1854 after only six years.
1867 Voting acts	• In 1867 working men in towns were given the right to vote for the first time. • In 1884 working men in country areas got the vote.	• This doubled the number of people who were able to vote. This meant that MPs now had to listen to the demands of these people.
The Public Health Act 1875	• Local councils wee forced to provide clean waster, public toilets and proper drains and sewers • Councils forced to appoint a medical officer of health and sanitary inspectors to inspect public health facilities. • Stopped the pollution of rivers. • Shortened working hours in factories for women and children. • Made education compulsory	• This act was compulsory therefore local councils had to follow the rules put in place. • Great engineering schemes were put in place to ensure sewerage systems were build and towns were cleaned up.

How did the government's attitude to health change during this time? Explain your answer.



Bonus question: Explain why there was rapid change in the prevention of smallpox after 1798. You may use the following; inoculation, the government. 12 marks.

Homework Task 11. Due-



The fight against cholera

1. Cholera arrived in Britain in 1831, reaching London in February 1832 and causing 5275 deaths in the city by the end of the year. The belief that miasma and rotting materials caused the disease was still widespread, and so the local councils tried to clean up towns, however this had little impact.
2. John Snow observed cholera and suggested in 1848-9 that it was being transmitted by dirty drinking water.
3. In 1854 Snow investigated an outbreak in Soho where 93 people had died. He created a sport map to show where the deaths had occurred around the area of Broad Street. This allowed him to identify that the deaths were centred on the water pump. As a result he removed the handle from the pump, preventing the locals from pumping water, and the cholera outbreak went away as quickly as it had arrived.
4. Later inspections of the well underneath the water pump revealed that it was close to a cesspit and waste from the cesspit was seeping into the well and spreading cholera.
5. In 1855 Snow presented his findings to a House of Commons committee. He recommended that the government start making massive improvements in the sewer systems of London.
6. The government did eventually agree to invest in a new sewer system, which was planned by Joseph Bazalgette and completed in 1875. However this was not due to the work of John Snow. An unusually hot and dry summer in 1858 had caused 'The Great Stink'. The Thames was low and the stench of the exposed sewage heating up became terrible. This led to work beginning on the new sewers in 1860.
7. Although Snow had plenty of practical evidence to show that cholera was spread in water, he had no scientific evidence to show what caused the disease. It would be another seven years before Pasteur published his theory.
8. In the short term, Snow's work had an immediate impact on the residents of Soho. However his impact outside of this was limited.

Bonus question: Louis Pasteur's publication of the Germ Theory was the biggest turning point in medicine in the period 1700-1900. How far do you agree? 16 marks.

What did John Snow discover and how?

What was the impact of Snow's work?

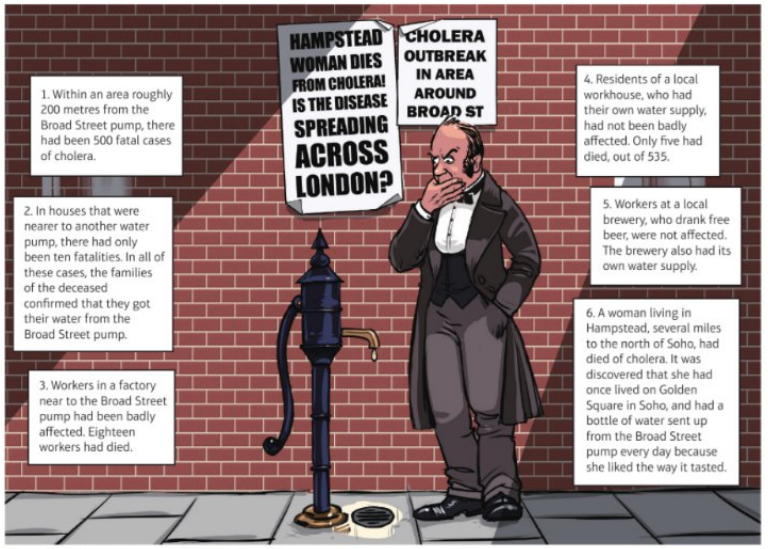


Figure 3.11 How John Snow proved that the Broad Street pump was spreading cholera.

Homework Task 12. Due-



Causes of disease during the 20th century.

By 1900 the Germ Theory had been around for nearly 40 years and microbes had been clearly linked to the cause of disease. People understood what caused common diseases such as cholera and diphtheria. This means that doctors were working on solely scientific theories with the movement towards investigation of genetic diseases.

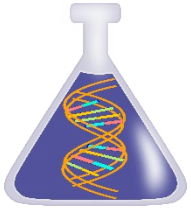
Describe the three stages of the discovery of DNA:

1.

2.

3.

Background	The discovery of DNA	Impact
By 1900, a German scientist, Mendel, had theorised that genes come in pairs, and one is inherited from each parent. These were known as the fundamental laws of inheritance. However he did not have scientific proof that he was correct.	By 1951, scientists knew that characteristics were passed down from parents to children. The theorised that a substance in human cells passed on this information from one person to the next. 1953 two scientists from Cambridge, Francis Crick and James Watson, discovered the structure of DNA. They proved that this DNA structure was present in every cell and showed how it passed on information from parents to children. The complete set of genes in a living creature is called a genome. In 1986 the Human Genome Project began to identify the exact purpose of each of the genes in the human body. This was completed in 2001. It was so complicated it needed teams of scientists in 18 countries to take apart including USA, Britain, Japan, France and Canada.	**Gene therapy:** This would take normal genes from donor and put them into the DNA of somebody suffering from one of these illnesses. **Customised drugs:** Creating drugs to cure one person's particular health problem. **Genetic engineering:** Choosing the nature of a child. **Genetic screening or testing:** Identifying the illnesses people could suffer from and preventing them. **Factors** **Technology**: Electron microscopes were developed in 1931. They can produce a clear image up to 10,000,000 times magnified. **Science**: Understanding DNA required a lot of collaboration from the scientific community. The Human Genome Project involved thousands of scientists from across the world.



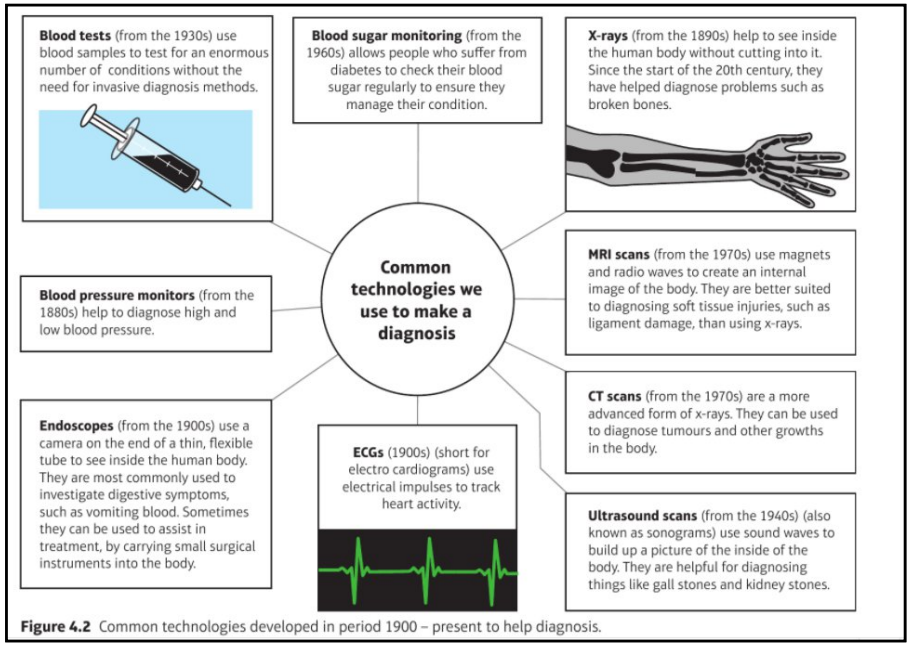
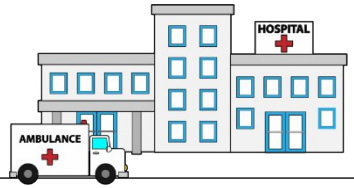


Figure 4.2 Common technologies developed in period 1900 – present to help diagnosis.

How have methods of diagnosis improved in the 20th century?

Bonus question: Explain one way in which understanding of disease and illness was different in c1750 from the present day. 4 marks.

Homework Task 13. Due-



Treatment of disease during the 20th century.

Magic bullets: These were the first cures for people who had already become ill with diseases. These chemical cures would attack the microbes in the body causing disease, whilst at the same time leaving the body unharmed. By 1907 Paul Ehrlich had tested over 600 chemical compounds to find a cure for syphilis, however he had not found a cure. In 1909 a Japanese scientist named Hata retested all of the compounds and found that compound 606 cured syphilis. This was named Salvarson 606. In 1932 Gerhard Domagk discovered Prontosil which cured blood poisoning.

New technology: This has made it easier to create and provide drugs to treat diseases. Mass production of pills has made the distribution of drugs much easier. The development of capsules which dissolve in the stomach to release the drug means taking drugs is easier. Hypodermic needles allow the precise dost to be introduced directly into the bloodstream. Insulin pumps allow for insulin to be delivered without the need for injections.

Impact of the NHS:

- The 1911 National Insurance Act had entitled workers to a level of medical care. However this did not extend to women at home raising their families.
- The NHS was launched in 1948 to provide medical care for the entire population of Britain. It was paid for by National Insurance contributions. It took over existing hospitals and medical services. The government was now responsible for 1143 voluntary hospitals and 1545 city hospitals. In addition to this, studies in the 1950s suggested that a quarter of GPs were not satisfactory. This meant that access had improved, but provision had not.
- During the 1960s the government introduced plans to improve the NHS. Hospitals were evenly spread across the country and GPS were encouraged to work together and keep up with new practices. This led to improvements in care.

	New technology	Treatment made possible
Medical treatments	Advanced x-rays	Doctors can now also use x-rays to target and shrink tumours growing inside the body, using a treatment known as **radiotherapy**. Combined with chemotherapy, this is an effective treatment for many types of cancer.
	Smaller, cheaper machines	Processes like **dialysis**, where the blood of patients with kidney failure is 'washed' by a machine, and **heart bypasses**, where a machine performs the functions of the heart, have become more widely available as machines have become smaller and more portable.
	Robotics	Better **prosthetic limbs** are now produced. This is partly in response to the number of soldiers surviving bomb attacks in recent wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.
Surgical treatments	Microsurgery	The first successful kidney transplant was performed between identical twins in the USA in 1956. This paved the way for transplants of other organs, including lungs (from 1963), and livers and hearts (from 1967). These were made possible by improved surgical techniques, including the use of microsurgery to reattach tiny nerve endings and blood vessels.
	Laparoscopic (keyhole) surgery	Using tiny cameras and narrow surgical instruments, surgeons can now operate inside the body through tiny incisions some distance away from the area to be operated on. This allows for quicker healing and less trauma to the body.
	Robotic surgery	Surgeons can now use computers to control instruments inside the body, allowing for more precise surgery with smaller cuts. Operations can be performed on a tiny scale where precision is of vital importance – for example, in brain surgery.

Preventing disease

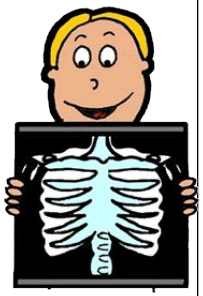
Compulsory vaccines were launched in the 20th century. This included diphtheria in 1942, whooping cough in 1950, tetanus in 1961, measles in 1968 and rubella in 1970.

Laws were passed to provide a healthy environment, including the Clean Air Acts and adding fluoride to the water to help prevent tooth decay.

Health risks are communicated through lifestyle campaigns. During global epidemics such as 2014-15 Ebola in West Africa, the government put quarantine measures in place to prevent the spread of the disease.

Charities are key. For example the British Heart Foundation creates adverts encouraging people to eat healthily and stop smoking.

What new methods of treatment were discovered in the 20th century?



What factors have played a role in the discovery of new treatments? Why?

How far have the government contributed to improved treatments?

Bonus question: Treatment of diseases and care of the sick completely changed after c1800. How far do you agree with this statement? 16 marks.

Homework Task 14. Due-



The development of penicillin

Stage 1: Before	Stage 2: Fleming	Stage 3: Florey and Chain	Stage 4: Mass production
1872 Joseph Lister noticed that mould of bacteria called penicillin killed other bacteria. In 1884 he used this to treat a nurse who had an infected wound, but he did not use it again.	In 1928 Alexander Fleming went on holiday, leaving a pile of petri dishes containing bacteria on his laboratory bench. On his return he noticed mould on one of these dishes, around it the bacteria had disappeared. Fleming carried out experiments and discovered that if diluted it would kill bacteria without killing healthy cells. In 1929 he wrote about penicillin in a medical journal. However because he had not tested on animals nobody thought it was important.	In 1938 Florey and Chain were researching how germs could be killed. They read the article on penicillin and applied for funding from the British government. They got £25 as WW2 was about to begin. In 1940 they tested their penicillin on infected mice. The results were promising, but the British government could not help. They set about growing as much penicillin as possible. By 1941 there was enough penicillin to treat one person and it worked. However when they ran out of penicillin the patient died.	Florey and Chain needed to mass produce penicillin but English factories could not help. They went to America in 1941 as Pearl Harbour was attacked. The American government realised the potential of penicillin and made interest fee loans to 21 US pharmaceutical companies to buy the equipment to mass produce. By 1943 British firms were also mass producing, enough to treat patients with 2.3 million doses on D Day in 1944.

- Penicillin is effective in treating diseases caused by a certain family of bacteria. It is also used to prevent infection, particularly in cases such as tooth extraction.
- The development of penicillin also encouraged scientists to look for other moulds that could be used to fight infection, such as streptomycin, which was the first drug found to be effective against tuberculosis.
- Once Dorothy Hodgkin had mapped the chemical structure of penicillin, scientists were able to begin working on synthetic versions of it that were slightly modified to treat different diseases.
- Unfortunately, some bacteria are now resistant to penicillin. The first penicillin resistant strain of bacteria appeared in 1942.

Bonus question: Describe two features of the development of penicillin. 4 marks.

What role did Fleming play in the development of penicillin?

What role did Florey and Chain play?

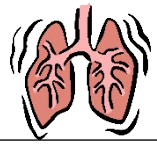
Who was more important? Why?

What limitations were there as part of the development of penicillin?



What impact did the development of penicillin have on the treatment of disease and infection?

Homework Task 15. Due-



The fight against lung cancer

1. Lung cancer is the second most common cancer in the UK. It mainly affects people over the age of 40 with diagnosis being highest among people aged 70-74.
2. Around 85% of cases are people who smoke or have smoked and in 1950 the British Medical Research Council published a study that showed conclusively that he rise in lung cancer was linked to cigarette smoking.

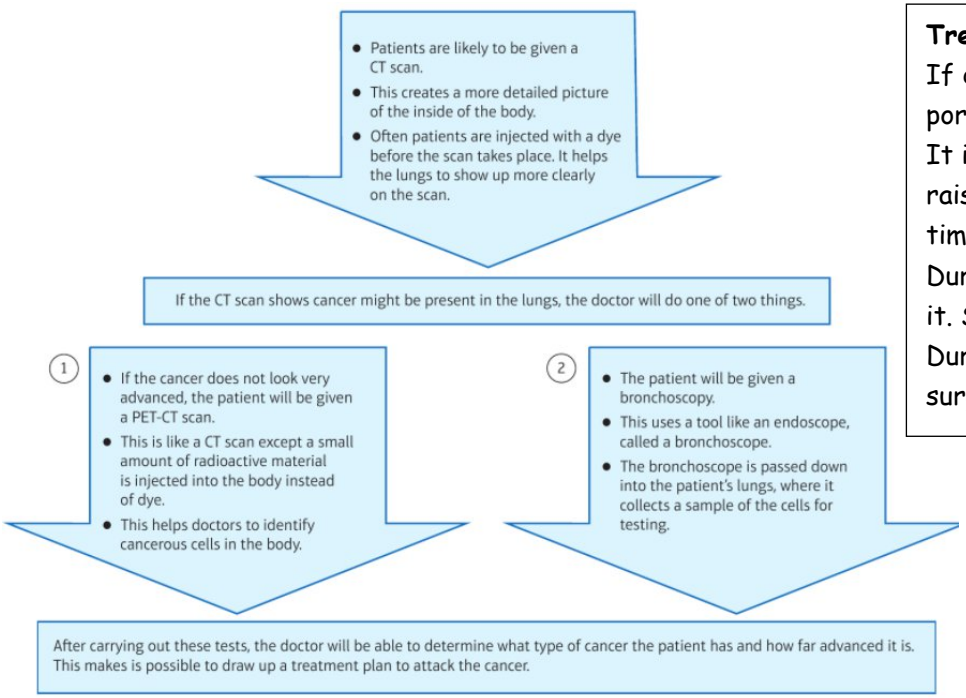


Figure 4.7 The stages of diagnosing lung cancer.

Treatments:

If diagnosed early, doctors can perform an operation to remove the tumour and the infected portion of the lung.

It is possible to replace cancerous lungs with a transplant from a healthy donor. However this raises ethical issues if they developed lung cancer as a result of smoking for a long period of time.

During radiotherapy concentrated waves of radiation are aim at the tumour to try and shrink it. Small tumours can be treated this way instead of surgery.

During chemotherapy, patients are injected with different drugs to shrink the tumour before surgery, prevent the cancer from reoccurring or provide relief from symptoms.



Government actions:

The government were slow to respond to the evidence that cigarette smoking was linked to lung cancer. This evidence was first published in 1950. By 1985, smoking related deaths cost the NHS £165 million a year. However the government earned around £4 billion from tobacco tax.

- In 2007 the government banned smoking in all work places.
- In 2015 the ban was extended to cars carrying children under the age of 18.
- In 2007 the government raised the legal age for buying tobacco from 16 to 18.
- Increased taxation of tobacco products was introduced.
- In 2005 there was a ban on cigarette advertising.
- The government has produced many campaigns to advertise the dangers of smoking.

Describe how lung cancer is diagnosed.

Describe how lung cancer is treated.

How effective have government actions been in the fight against lung cancer?

Bonus question: Describe two features of the treatment and prevention of lung cancer. 4 marks.

The Western Front knowledge organiser



Key dates	
1895	Wilhelm Rontgen discovered x-rays.
1901	Karl Landsteiner discovered the existence of three different blood groups A, B and O.
1914-18	World War One
October- November 1914	The First Battle of Ypres. This was an attack by the Germans to try and take control of the channel ports. It failed and the English maintained control. The British lost over 50,000 troops in this battle.
December 1914	5 mines were placed under the man made hill 60. The British had tunnelled under it to blow the top off. Britain were then able to take this strategically important position.
April-May 1915	The Second Battle of Ypres. This was the first time that the Germans used chlorine gas. British losses totalled 59,000 men and the Germans moved 2 miles closer to the town of Ypres.
July 1916	The Battle of the Somme. This was the bloodiest battle of the war, with 20,000 British men dying on the first day alone. This was the first time that tanks were used in warfare and creeping barrage failed as a strategy. British casualties totalled 400,000.
April 1917	The Battle of Arras where 24,000 soldiers who had been hiding in tunnels dug near the German trenches attacked. The offensive was successful and the British advanced 8 miles. However they were unable to advance any further and casualties totalled 160,000 British and Canadian.
July 1917	The Third Battle of Ypres, also known as Passchendaele. The British launched their attack and gained 2 miles, however the weather as poor and the ground became waterlogged. The campaign lasted until November and the British gained 7 miles in total, however there were 245,000 British casualties.
October 1917	The Battle of Cambrai was the first time there was a large scale use of tanks in a battle- nearly 500 were used.



Key terms	
The Western Front	The zone of fighting during the First World War
BEF	The British Expeditionary Force were the British Army. From 1915 inwards these men had been conscripted to the army and so had little training.
Trenches	These were dug to protect the armies from attack. They were around **2.5 metres deep and laid out in a zig zag pattern** to protect from blasts. The order of the trenches was; **frontline trench, support trench 80 m back, reserve trench 100 m back and communication trenches** running between them. The area between the trenches was known as no-man's land.
Aseptic surgery	This method of surgery was developed before WW1 and meant that no germs would enter the operating theatre as **all equipment was steam sterilised and doctors wore protective clothing.** It was developed by **Robert Koch**.
Horse drawn and motor ambulances	Horse drawn ambulance wagons found it difficult to cope with the number of casualties an often made injuries worse due to the movement in the wagon. Motor ambulances struggled with the terrain and were not able to reach injured soldiers. Horse drawn ambulance wagons were used for much of the war, with **6 horses rather than 2 pulling the wagon in difficult terrain**.

RAMC	The Royal Army Medical Corps was responsible for medical care in the army.
FAFY	The First Aid Nursing Yeomanry. This was a women's voluntary organisation which provided frontline support for the medical services including driving ambulances and supplying emergency first aid.
Trench foot	This was painful swelling of the feet caused by standing in cold mud and water. Prevention was key including rubbing whale oil onto feet.
Trench fever	This involved flu-like symptoms with high temperature, headache and aching muscles. **It affected an estimated 500,000 men**. By 1918 the cause had been identified as lice and delousing stations were set up.
Shellshock	This is now known as post-traumatic stress disorder but it was not well understood at the time. Symptoms included tiredness, headaches, nightmares, loss of speech, uncontrollable shaking and mental breakdown. An **estimated 80,000 British troops experienced shellshock**.
War wounds	These included injuries from battles such as gunshot or shrapnel. **High explosive shells and shrapnel were responsible for 58% of wounds**.
Gas attacks	Gas was first used during the Second Battle of Ypres. It led to death by suffocation and caused internal and external blisters. **Chlorine, phosgene and mustard gas** were used in WW1. From **July 1915 all British soldiers were given gas masks. Approx. 6000 British soldiers died from gas attacks**.
The chain of evacuation	The main stages in the chain of evacuation were the **regimental aid posts, dressing stations, casualty clearing stations and base hospitals**. This system aimed to move injured soldiers away from the frontline and either treat them to allow them to return to the trenches or move them away from to a base hospital for further treatment.
The underground hospital at Arras	As part of the tunnels and caves around Arras there was a fully working hospital. There were rooms for the wounded, **700 spaces** where stretchers could be placed as beds, an operating theatre and a mortuary. The hospital was abandoned after the Battle of Arras in 1917.
Amputation	If antiseptics failed to stop infection then amputation of limbs was the only option. **By 1918, 240,000 men had lost limbs through amputation**.
The Carrel-Dakin method	This aimed to stop infection through using sterilised salt solution in the wound through a tube. This was effective however **it only lasted for 6 hours** and had to be made as needed, something that was not possible with the large numbers of wounded men.
The Thomas splint	This was a method of keeping a leg with a compound fracture still and straight so as to prevent further blood loss or infection. It was **introduced in December 1915 and the survival rate for men with a gunshot or shrapnel wound to the leg and compound fracture went from 20% to 82%.**
The Brodie helmet	A steel helmet with a strap that prevented it being blown off in an explosion. It **reduced fatal head wounds by 80% after 1915**.
Mobile x-rays	X-rays helped surgeons identify the location of shrapnel and bullets in the body. However they could not detect all objects, were fragile and slow. When the USA entered the war in 1917 they supplied improved technology to make x-rays more suitable to the conditions on the Western Front.
Blood transfusions	The use of blood transfusions from **1915 was proposed by Lawrence Bruce Robertson** once the problems of storage and clotting had been overcome through **adding sodium-citrate and citrate-glucose** to blood. This meant that **by 1917 Oswald Hope Robertson had stored blood at Cambrai in a blood bank and was able to use to treat 20 wounded men, 11 survived.**
New forms of surgery	Brain surgery and plastic surgery both developed during the war. Brain surgery was developed by **Harvey Cushing** who used a magnet to remove metal fragments from the brain. **Harold Gilles** worked with plastic surgery to reconstruct the faces of wounded soldiers.