


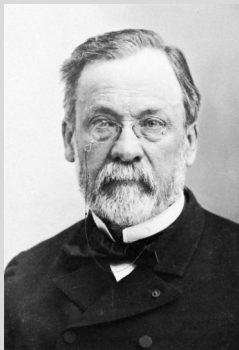



Term 4: How important were the government in changing lives during the 19th Century?



(1) Living Conditions		(2) Cholera		(3) Protest for reform													
<ul style="list-style-type: none">As the Industrial Revolution spread across the country, factory owners built back– to-back housing in the cities to accommodate as many workers as possible.This led to overcrowding and filthy conditions. Street toilets were known as privies and were shared by lots of families. <div></div>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The working classes often got their water from a pump which pumped from the ground.This water was contaminated because there were no sewage systems. <div></div> <table><tr><td>1839</td><td>60,000 people die of Cholera, making it an epidemic.</td></tr><tr><td>1854</td><td>In 1854 John Snow makes the link between contaminated water and the spread of Cholera, following his report on the Broad Street Pump in London.</td></tr><tr><td>1858</td><td>London sewars begin to be built.</td></tr></table>		1839	60,000 people die of Cholera, making it an epidemic.	1854	In 1854 John Snow makes the link between contaminated water and the spread of Cholera, following his report on the Broad Street Pump in London.	1858	London sewars begin to be built.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ordinary people in the 19th century began to question the government, demanding political change.The Peterloo Massacre: In 1832 a group of radical speakers gathered together large groups of people to demand political change.60,000 people gathered at St Peter’s field in Manchester.Around 18 people were killed and over 500 people injured .The protest ultimately failed with leader Henry Hunt being imprisoned for 2 years. <div></div>							
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(4) Pasteur and Germ Theory		(5) Government intervention		(6) Literacy													
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Louis Pasteur discovered Germ Theory, which is the theory that bacteria causes disease and infection.Louis Pasteur completes his swan neck flask experiment to identify that bacteria was causing illness in humans.Pasteur’s theory was not immediately accepted, as people still believed in old theories such as Spontaneous Generation.In the long term Pasteur’s work was developed by others like Robert Koch. Leading to treatments like vaccines to prevent illnesses. <div></div> <div><div>1861</div><div>Louis Pasteur publishes Germ Theory.</div></div>		<p><u>Government reforms:</u></p> <div><div>1832</div><div>The Great Reform Act allowed the middle class to vote.</div></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Second Reform Act did allow over 1 million working class men to get the vote.However, by the end of the 19th Century, only 2.3 million men had the vote and women still did not have the vote. <p><u>Public Health:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The government had built the sewage system and introduced the Public Health Acts. However, public health in general was still poor. This shows a change from the Laissez-Faire approach. <div><div>1848</div><div>First Public Health Act.</div></div> <div><div>1875</div><div>Second Public Health Act.</div></div> <div><div>Laissez– Faire</div><div>The attitude of the Government to leave people to their lives and not intervene, or help the people.</div></div>		<table><tr><td>Public Health</td><td>Health of the population as a whole.</td></tr><tr><td>Laissez Faire</td><td>French word meaning ‘leave alone’. The government did not get involved in peoples’ everyday lives. This meant the government focused on law and order and not public health.</td></tr><tr><td>Representation</td><td>An individual, group or community are given the right to have their point of view heard as part of running the country.</td></tr><tr><td>Reform</td><td>Make changes to something , usually laws.</td></tr><tr><td>Germ Theory</td><td>The theory that bacteria causes disease and infection.</td></tr><tr><td>Specificity</td><td>The theory that specific bacteria causes specific diseases.</td></tr></table>		Public Health	Health of the population as a whole.	Laissez Faire	French word meaning ‘leave alone’. The government did not get involved in peoples’ everyday lives. This meant the government focused on law and order and not public health.	Representation	An individual, group or community are given the right to have their point of view heard as part of running the country.	Reform	Make changes to something , usually laws.	Germ Theory	The theory that bacteria causes disease and infection.	Specificity	The theory that specific bacteria causes specific diseases.
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