

## Development of technology

- The 20th century saw the development of various technology that improved the lives of the people. New technology encouraged experimentation and research to improve many aspects of life.
- Notable examples of new technology included:

1953	Scientists Francis Crick and James Watson discover DNA
1973	The first handheld mobile phone was created by Motorola.
1978	Doctors use IVF fertility treatment to help women become pregnant. Louise Brown from the UK becomes the first 'test-tube baby.'

## Government change

- In the 20th century, the British government realised that they needed to make changes in order to improve Public Health. This began with a series of social reforms.
- These changes were inspired by reports written by **Charles Booth and Seebohm Rowntree**.



Reform	Making a change to improve something.
Years	Reform
1906	The School Meals Act allowed local councils to provide school meals to poor children whilst in school.
1907	Schools instructed to have a medical service

## Impact of war

### First World War (1914-18)

- The growing scale of war led to the development of new technology to treat soldiers.
- For example: WW1 had the first mobile X-Rays used on the battlefield by **Marie Curie**, to identify injuries. Plastic surgery was also developed by **Harold Gillies** to treat soldiers with severe burns.



### Second World War (1939-45)

- The National Blood Transfusion opened in 1938, allowing a blood supply for wounded soldiers. In 1944 the first antibiotic, Penicillin was mass produced, making enough for all soldiers fighting for the allies.

## The creation of the NHS

- The new **Labour** British government began to move away from their laissez-faire attitude, realising they needed to intervene to improve the lives of the people.



- In 1942 the Beveridge Report suggested a **National Health Service** and **Universal National Insurance** to improve Public Health.
- In 1948, the National Health Service (NHS) established by the Health Minister **Nye Bevan**, who believes in free healthcare from 'Cradle to Grave'.
- Initially there was opposition from doctors but the NHS improved life expectancy and public health improved in England.

## Contagious diseases

### HIV/AIDS

- In the 1980s there was an outbreak of a new disease, AIDs.
- By 1989, there were 100,000 known cases in the USA.
- It took many years for treatments to be developed due to stigma and stereotypes surrounding HIV. The first treatment to prevent the spread and reduce symptoms of the illness wasn't created until 2012 with the drug PREP.

### Covid-19

- The first Covid 19 outbreak started in December 2019, China.
- The vaccination for Covid was developed by British scientists in just 10 months in response, the usual timeframe for a vaccine to be made is 10 years. Highlighting the vast advancements in medicine by the 21st century.

## Timeline

1906	The election of the British Liberal Party. They would use their time in office to introduce a series of reforms.
1914	The discovery of blood transfusions.
1914-1918	The First World War
1928	The discovery of Penicillin as an antibiotic.
1939-1945	The Second World War
1948	The Creation of the NHS
1989	The creation of the World Wide Web (WWW.)
1996	The first successful cloning of an animal - Dolly the Sheep
2019	The Covid-19 virus is spread from China throughout the world.



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