

1831-2 cholera epidemic			
1848-9 cholera epidemic			
1853-4 cholera epidemic			
1866-7 cholera epidemic			
Edwin Chadwick			
Chadwick's Report, 1842			
His impact on the 1844 Royal Commission report			
The Health of Towns Association			
John Snow's investigation into cholera			
'On the mode of communication of cholera', 1849			
The Broad Street pump, Soho			
Initial reaction to Simon's findings			
Statistics			
Civil registration of births and deaths			
<p>The connection between the poor law and public health</p> <p>The significance of the Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain 1842 by Edwin Chadwick, his impact on the 1844 Report of the Royal Commission into the Sanitary Condition of Large Towns and Populous Districts and the Health of Towns Association.</p> <p>The 1848 Public Health Act, its significance and implementation</p> <p>The need for later legislation in 1858 and 1866 and the impact of these Acts</p> <p>Exploring source material: opposition to public health provision.</p>			
National and local reaction to cholera			
Reasons for legislation 1848-75			

Public Health Act 1848			
Opposition to the Public Health Act 1848			
Reaction to the Public Health Act 1848			
Implementation of the Public Health Act 1848			
Opposition to legislation			
Vested interests			
1875 Public Health Act			
Understanding of nature and transmission of diseases			
Changing attitudes towards state intervention			
Civil engineering and new technologies in water supply and sewerage systems			
Joseph Bazalgette – civil engineering projects			
Local public health initiatives and legislation, eg Leeds or Exeter			
Water companies			
e.g. Lambeth Water Company, Southward Water Company			
People			
Joseph Bazalgette			
William Farr			
John Simon			

Links

<http://www.victorianweb.org/science/health/health10.html>

<http://www.choleraandthethames.co.uk/cholera-in-london/origins-of-cholera/>

http://www.columbia.edu/itc/hs/pubhealth/p8462/misc/hamlin_revolutions.pdf

http://www.gesnerus.ch/fileadmin/media/pdf/2010_1-2/006-029_Tullo.pdf

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/victorianbritain/pdf/healthy.pdf>

<http://www.evolve360.co.uk/Data/10/PageLMHS/Bulletin24/37to54JohnBrooke.pdf>

<http://www.evolve360.co.uk/Data/10/Docs/11/11Snow.pdf>

<http://www.evolve360.co.uk/Data/10/PageLMHS/Bulletin24/55to66ChrisJones.pdf>

<http://europepmc.org/backend/ptpmcrender.fcgi?accid=PMC1034928&blobtype=pdf>

<http://www.kentarchaeology.ac/authors/004.pdf>

<http://www.homepages.ucl.ac.uk/~ucessjb/Halliday%202001.pdf>

http://www.hevac-heritage.org/electronic_books/sewage_pumping/1-INTERCEPTING_SEWER_SYSTEM.pdf

<http://www.homepages.ucl.ac.uk/~ucessjb/Halliday%201999.pdf>

[http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow/MedSciMoni8\(6\)_LE18_9_2002.pdf](http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow/MedSciMoni8(6)_LE18_9_2002.pdf)

[https://www.pearsonschoolsandfecolleges.co.uk/FEAndVocational/Humanities/History/EdexcelGCS_ESHPHistory2013/Samples/Medicine\(1A\)andSurgery\(3A\)/HistoryBUnit1APublicHealth1750-1900preview.pdf](https://www.pearsonschoolsandfecolleges.co.uk/FEAndVocational/Humanities/History/EdexcelGCS_ESHPHistory2013/Samples/Medicine(1A)andSurgery(3A)/HistoryBUnit1APublicHealth1750-1900preview.pdf)

<http://www.homepages.ucl.ac.uk/~ucessjb/Hamlin%201992.pdf>

http://codesproject.asu.edu/sites/default/files/code_pdfs/Chadwicks'sreport.pdf

file:///F:/Downloads/Edwin%20Chadwick%20&%20Public%20Health_EBN.pdf

<https://www.pearsonschoolsandfecolleges.co.uk/Secondary/History/16plus/EdexcelGCEHistory/Samples/PovertyPublicHealthandGrowthofGovinBritain1830/EdexcelGCEHistoryASUnit2B2Poverty-unit8.pdf>

<http://library.la84.org/SportsLibrary/SportsHistorian/2000/sh202d.pdf>

<https://dspace.lboro.ac.uk/dspace-jspui/bitstream/2134/9918/13/muen.2006.159.1.pdf>

<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/well/resources/Publications/Briefing%20Notes/WELL%20Briefing%20Note%2010%20A4%20no%20crops.pdf>

http://theses.dur.ac.uk/4656/2/4656_2125-vol2.PDF?UkUDh:CyT

<http://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/140126-unit-a955-21-historical-source-investigation-a-study-in-british-history-public-health-in-britain-1800-1914-for-september-2013.pdf>

http://www.radcliffehealth.com/sites/radcliffehealth.com/files/books/samplechapter/0010/01_Sheard_Donaldson%5Blow%5D-34dd8140rdz.pdf

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/83/11/866.pdf>

<http://greatayton.wdfiles.com/local--files/public-health/Commentary-on-Ayton-Sanitary-Committee.pdf>

http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow/medhist21_32_42_1977.pdf

Prime Ministers: <file:///F:/Downloads/SN04256.pdf>

<http://www.epidemiology.ch/history/papers/eyler-paper-1.pdf>

<http://www.medicine.mcgill.ca/epidemiology/hanley/temp/material/SnowCholera/EyleronWilliamFarrCholera.pdf>

http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow/publichealth118_387_394_2004.pdf

<https://libcom.org/files/Eric%20Hobsbawm%20-%20Age%20Of%20Capital%20-%201848-1875.pdf>

http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/mia/shared/mia/cours/IA023/Week%204/Roberts_The_Social_Conscience_of_the_Early_Victorians.pdf

Poverty, Public Health and the Growth of Government in Britain, 1830-75						
<u>Reasons for widespread poverty in early 19th century: the operation of the old Poor Law and reasons why it was controversial.</u>						
The first bullet point relates to the unreformed Poor Law. Students should have knowledge and understanding of the key features of the old Poor Law and how it operated. Students should have knowledge of the main systems of outdoor relief operating at the beginning of the 19th century: Speenhamland, the Roundsman system and the Labour rate. Knowledge of the grounds on which the Poor Law was attacked in the early 19th century and why it became increasingly controversial is required. They should also have knowledge and understanding of why the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Workings of the Poor Law was established in 1832 and of recommendations made and the reasons for them. Knowledge and understanding of the contribution to poor law policy made by Edwin Chadwick is expected.						
<u>The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 and diverse reactions to it up until 1875.</u>						
The second bullet point requires students to have knowledge and understanding of the main provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act and of the changes that these brought about. Students should know how the New Poor Law operated in the years to 1875 with regard to the treatment of paupers in workhouses, the operation of the workhouse test and outdoor relief and why it was so controversial. 'Reactions' to the New Poor Law encompasses the support and opposition its implementation engendered among different social and political groups and why there was stronger opposition in the north of England. Students should also appreciate the implications of changes in the central administration of the Poor Law to 1875. Knowledge of the						

<p>work of the Poor Law Board and Local Government Board is required in order to show continuity and change in the approach to the administration of poor relief in the period. In particular, students will be expected to know about the Central Poor Law Commission, its work and the problems faced by the assistant commissioners in initially implementing the 1834 Act.</p>						
<p><u>The impact of cholera on pressure for public health legislation in the 1830s and 1840s: the role of Edwin Chadwick and John Snow.</u></p>						
<p>The third bullet point relates to the importance of cholera in the 1830s and 1840s and to why outbreaks and the spread of cholera provoked so much debate on the nature and provision of public health. The phrase ‘the roles of Edwin Chadwick and John Snow’ relates to the significance of the work of these two individuals in public health, including their impact on debate and legislation in this area. Students should understand why public health provision was a controversial question both nationally and locally. The focus of this bullet point is primarily on the factors creating pressure for greater intervention to improve public health. It links closely with bullet point 4 which focuses more directly on legislation and the nature of provision for public health. Students should understand the relationship between pressures and changes throughout the period.</p>						
<p><u>Local public health provision and legislation: reasons for passing the Public Health Act (1848) and reactions to it in the 1850s; reasons for the passing of the Public Health Act of 1875.</u></p>						
<p>The fourth bullet point relates to public health provision. Students should have knowledge and understanding of the nature of public health provision in the years 1848–75 and the reasons for the legislation and for opposition to it. Students should have knowledge and understanding of the main terms of the 1848 and 1875 acts, as well as of the circumstances of their introduction. Students should also be aware that improved public health provision involved the interrelationship of several factors, for example: improved understanding of the nature of and transmission of diseases; changing attitudes to intervention; and the availability of the</p>						

<p>technology and civil engineering skills involved in large-scale construction of systems of water supply and sewerage. To exemplify the last factor, they should have knowledge and understanding of the work of Joseph Bazalgette in London. They should also be aware of the wider context of other local public health initiatives and legislation in the period. Although questions will not be set which focus specifically and exclusively on any local legislation, local case studies could be used to illustrate the attitudes to and the problems of implementing schemes for improving public health provision. Improvements in Leeds are well documented and could be used as an example. Questions will not be set which focus directly and exclusively on housing policy in these years but students should understand the impact of housing on health.</p>							

Poverty and Public Health

Introduction: Britain in 1830

- *Who had the power? Crown and Parliament*
- *Who had the power? Church and gentry*
- *Condition of the people: living*
- *Condition of the people: working*
- *Exploring source material: how do we know about poverty in early 19th century Britain?*

Poverty: the nature of the problem

- *Those who will work*
- *Those who cannot work*
- *Those who will not work*
- *The need, in the 19th century, to categorise the poor.*
- *Using source material to evaluate the role of the individual: Henry Mayhew.*

The effectiveness of the old Poor Law

- *Reasons for the longevity of the Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601*
- *The importance of the parish and the significance of Settlement*
- *Poorhouses, workhouses, houses of correction and Gilbert's Act 1782*
- *Different systems of outdoor relief*
- *Exploring source material: to what extent was the Speenhamland system effective?*

<http://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/A%20Level/History/2013/Teaching%20and%20Learning%20materials/GCE-History-Schemes-of-work-for-Unit-2.pdf>

Pressures for change

- *Contemporary theorists*
- *Impact of the Napoleonic wars*
- *Increasing cost of poor relief*
- *1832 Commission of Enquiry into the Operation of the Poor Laws*
- *Using source material to evaluate the reliability of the evidence uncovered by the 1832 Commission of Enquiry into the Operation of the Poor Laws and the appropriateness of the conclusions drawn*

The implementation of the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834-47

- *The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act: passage through Parliament and main provisions*
- *The work of the Poor Law Commission in implementing the Poor Law Amendment Act and Poor Law policy to 1847*
- *The severity of opposition to the implementation of the Poor Law Amendment Act with particular reference to the north of England*
- *Using source material to evaluate the role of the individual in bringing about change in the treatment of poverty: Edwin Chadwick.*

Workhouses

- *The function of workhouse design*
- *The purpose of the workhouse regime*
- *Staffing and running the workhouses: regional variations*
- *The workhouse test, less eligibility and the new paupers*
- *Using source material: was the workhouse a deterrent or a 'pauper palace'?*

The development of the Poor Law 1847-1875

- *Changes in the administration: from Commission to Board*
- *Improvements in the financial situation*
- *Indoor relief v outdoor relief*
- *The importance of the establishment of the Local Government Board 1871*
- *Exploring source material: the impact of the Andover Workhouse scandal 1847.*

Dirt, disease and public health: the nature of the problem

- *The impact of the industrial revolution on people's living conditions*

- The significance, for public health, of an increasing and mobile population
- Public health provision before 1848
- Theories of disease
- Exploring source material: problems in establishing an effective public health system.

Cholera

- The cholera epidemics of 1831-2, 1848-9, 1853-4 and 1866-7
- Reactions of the Board of Health and local boards
- The role of John Snow and the pressure for reform
- The importance of Edwin Chadwick in the debate for change
- Using source material to evaluate the importance of an individual: Joseph Bazalgette.

Legislation

- The connection between the poor law and public health
- The significance of the Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain 1842 by Edwin Chadwick, his impact on the 1844 Report of the Royal Commission into the Sanitary Condition of Large Towns and Populous Districts and the Health of Towns Association.
- The 1848 Public Health Act, its significance and implementation
- The need for later legislation in 1858 and 1866 and the impact of these Acts
- Exploring source material: opposition to public health provision.

Interrelationship of factors

- The 1875 Public Health Act: why was it necessary?
- Improved understanding about the nature and transmission of disease
- Changing attitudes to state intervention
- Civil engineering, new technologies and new possibilities
- Exploring source material: a local study on public health provision. for example, Leeds or Exeter.

Conclusion - Thematic Review: source-based debate and evaluation:

- How far had attitudes to the relief of poverty changed in the years 1830-1875?
- How significant was state intervention in the fields of poverty and public health in the period 1830-1875?
- How far was the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act a turning point in the provision of relief for paupers?

- To what extent was the 1848 Act a turning point in the provision of public health in this period?
- 'The role of the individual was much more important than the role of the state in alleviating poverty and providing for public health in the years 1830-1875.' How far do you agree with this statement?