

Brain in Gear

Quick 6!

TRUE OR FALSE?



1	The cheapest option for care in the middle ages was a physician.
2	Women did most of the treatment at home, caring for the sick and mixing herbal remedies themselves.
3	The main role of physicians was to diagnose the problem.
4	A surgeon would check urine and compare to charts for colour, taste, content and thickness.
5	Apothecaries did not go to university, but passed their knowledge from person to person. They were more expensive than seeing a physician.
6	Barber surgeons were often better at treating people than the expensive physicians.

Learning Objectives

1. **Describe** what life was like in the 20th Century.
2. **Explain** why life changed so dramatically during the 20th Century.
3. **Compare** life at the beginning of the 20th Century to life at the end of the 20th Century.

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Title: How did life change in the 20th Century?

How has
medicine
progressed in
the 21st Century?



Democracy
Individual
Liberty

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We have seen that the 150 years up to 1900 were ones of rapid change or revolution. The world was a vastly different place to that of 1750. Yet the revolutions did not stop there.

If anything, they accelerated after 1900. The 20th century saw the invention of the motor car which was to transform people's lives. Two world wars led to millions of deaths and even more injured. Man began exploring space and landed on the moon. The invention of computers revolutionised the way people worked and affected most aspects of life. The balance of power in the world changed with many countries gaining independence from their colonial masters.

Ordinary people began to have electricity and sanitation in their homes. Telephones, radios and televisions, vacuum cleaners and washing machines became available to most households. Foreign travel became an expectation of many.

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TASK:

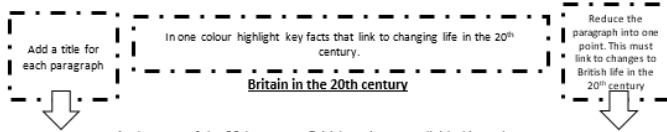
Why do you think the 20th century might be a period of rapid progress?

How do you think it will compare to the Industrial period?



CHALLENGE: What links can you find between health and the way they lived?

Title: How did life change in the 20th Century?



In one colour highlight key facts that link to changing life in the 20th century.

Britain in the 20th century

At the start of the 20th century, British society was divided into classes – aristocracy, middle class and working class. By the end of the 20th century, class boundaries became blurred as attitudes, fame and popularity played a bigger part in defining social groups rather than income. Some see the 20th century as the period when individuals became more important than wider society. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher even said: There is no such thing as society... There are individual men and women. The changes in society were brought about by many events, both big and small, and saw lives change in Britain throughout the entire century.

The most significant events that impacted life in Britain were the two world wars, WWI 1914-1918 and WWII 1939-1945. These two world wars altered Britain by changing the role of women, accelerating technological advances and opening the way for increased immigration.

Another key change involved politics, particularly as interest in politics decreased. When Labour won the 1950 election, the turnout was 84 per cent. This meant that 84% of the population were going to vote and participate in democracy. In the 2001 election, the turnout was 59 per cent, which shows a large decrease in the population's engagement in politics. Young people became more interested in single issues such as the environment, than party politics.

The growth of cinema at the start of the century followed by the arrival of radio in the 1920s and regular television broadcasts from the mid-1930s onwards meant people could be informed and entertained on a huge scale. This started the era of mass media. Although a private company at first, the BBC became a not-for-profit organisation when it gained its royal charter in 1927. The BBC was the UK's first broadcaster and is licensed to operate by the government.

In society, groups that had previously had their rights controlled by the government began to make their voices heard as part of a Civil Rights Movement. From Suffragettes, who campaigned for women's rights to get the vote in the early part of the century, to racial equality groups and gay rights organisations, many people have campaigned to be fully included in British society and politics.

The twentieth century is perhaps most famous for the introduction of the Welfare State. After the Second World War the government felt that the British people needed a country "fit for heroes". It introduced a series of measures that helped improve the lives of everyday people.

The NHS (National Health Service) and welfare state were set up in 1948 to take care of people when they were vulnerable and sick.

Furthermore, education in this period saw a great change. In the early 1900s working class children often worked half the day and then went to school for half the day to learn the '3 Rs' - reading, writing and arithmetic. After 1945, all children got a good education and by the 1960s children had full-time education, free milk and more leisure time. In the 1960s, the number of students going to university doubled.

Additionally, the traditional family underwent a major change in this period with the availability of the contraceptive pill after 1961. This meant that women could choose more easily how many children to have and be more active in family planning. Family size fell, and women could more easily have careers and lives outside the home. The 1969 Divorce Reform Act made divorce easier. This resulted in many more divorces, and in more single-parent families.

Women saw an improvement in their livelihood, especially as they were given the vote in general elections in 1918. This did not mean immediate change for the role of women as it was 1928 when they were allowed to vote on the same terms as men. The invention of appliances like washing machines meant the household jobs mostly carried out by women became quicker and easier. Issues around women's health became a fiercely debated issue with the passing of the 1967 Abortion Act that allowed pregnancies to be ended under certain circumstances. Feminism and women's rights continued to be an important issue. Women were finally given equal rights in law in 1975 with the passing of the Sex Discrimination Act, but women remained under-represented in the highest paid jobs such as lawyers and company directors.

Sum up the most important changes to British life in the 20th century. Explain how that would impact medical ideas

TASK:
Complete the guided reading sheet.

1. Highlight the key facts that link to changing life in the 20th century.
2. Add a title to each paragraph.
3. Reduce each paragraph to one key change to life in the 20th century.

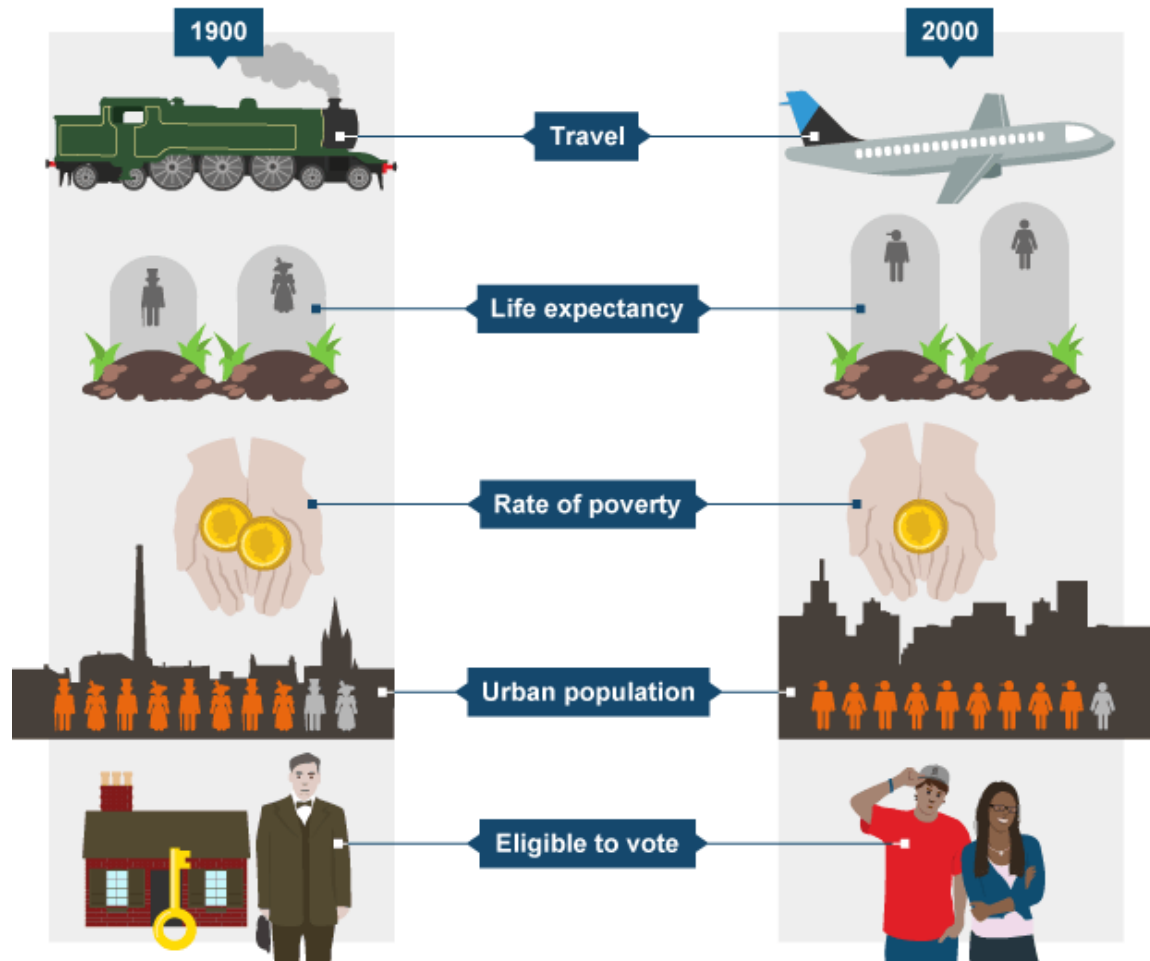


CHALLENGE: What links can you find between health and the way they lived?

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Title: How did life change in the 20th Century?



TASK:
What are the main changes over the 20th century?

What impact would this have on medical ideas?

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<u>Decide if each change was a change for the better or for the worse.</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Change for the better <input type="checkbox"/> Change for the worse		Life expectancy in the UK increased by an average of 30 years thanks to improvements in standards of living, availability of fresher and more varied food and better standards in healthcare and wider access medicine.
1,106,000 Britons died in wars during the 20th century. Irish and international terrorism also claimed thousands more.	In 1900 about 15 per cent of the UK population lived in poverty. By 2000 that figure had climbed to 17 per cent.	The rights of ordinary people to have their say in how the country was run changed when men and women were allowed to vote on equal terms. The UK even had its first female Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, between 1979 and 1990.
Changes in lifestyle, such as poor diet choices and no exercise, led to an increase in certain diseases.	Prejudice (Forming an unfavourable opinion or feeling about a person or a group of people, without a full examination of the situation.) intolerance and violence were still part of everyday life.	After 1945, Britain quickly lost her status as the world's largest imperial power, but it was the massive cultural and social changes that truly transformed society.
Technology has allowed us to explore the world, and the universe, in greater detail. We can now circle the planet in less than a day and a half. In 1900, trains were the fastest way to travel and went at 100 miles an hour. By 2000 air travel had become widespread, allowing people to travel at 600 miles an hour or more. We can communicate with someone on the other side of the world in seconds and know what our planet looks like from space.	Even more of us lived in urban areas with 89 per cent of the UK population living in towns and cities in 2000. Social boundaries blurred as money, popularity, fame and recognition became more important than 'birth'.	The rights of ordinary people to have their say in how the country was run changed when men and women were allowed to vote on equal terms. The UK even had its first female Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, between 1979 and 1990.

TASK:

Decide if each change was a change for the better or for the worse.

Assess whether you think life was better or worse at the end of the 20th century.

I think that life was substantially/somewhat/partially better/worse because...



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Plenary task:

How might you connect one or more of these pictures to what we have learnt today?

