

1800's & 1900's Public Health

Key Words:	
Dirty	Typhoid
Chadwick	Tuberculosis
'The Sanitary	Poverty
Conditions of the	Back to back
Labouring	housing
Population.'	Overcrowding
Laissez-Faire	Workhouse
Government	Welfare state.
Cholera	National Health
The Great Stink	Service
Industrial Revolution	

Important Dates:	1899 – Boer War
1842 – Chadwick's report	1890's – Cadbury & Lever brother's
1848 – 1 st PH Act	1906 – Free School Meals
1858 – The Great Stink	1907 – School nurses
1867 – Reform Act	1908 – Old Age Pension
1875 – 2 nd PH Act	1909 – Back to back housing demolished
1875/6 – Disraeli's reforms	1911 – National Insurance Act.

<u>People</u>	<u>What?</u>	<u>Short Term Impact</u>	<u>Long Term impact</u>
<u>Edwin Chadwick</u>	Wrote a report called the 'Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population' which highlighted the problems in towns and cities with regard to Public Health.	Influenced the 1848 Public Health Act.	
<u>John Snow</u>	Proved the link between cholera and dirty water supply. He proved this by investigating the Broad Street Pump and the amount of people who died from cholera that drank from the pump.	Led to a reduction in the number of deaths from Cholera.	Led to clean water supplies being introduced.
<u>Bazalgette</u>	Developed London's sewer system after the Great Stink.		
<u>Disraeli</u>	Prime Minister who introduced the 2 nd Public Health Act along with 3 other Acts: 1. The River pollutions Act, The Food and Drugs Act, The Artisans Dwelling Act. All with an aim at improving living conditions.	Improved conditions in the short term but did not solve the problem of poverty.	Led to Chamberlain (mayor of Birmingham) insiting that slums in Birmingham were cleared and better quality housing was introduced.
<u>Booth</u>	Drew a map which showed poverty was still a problem in Whitechapel, London.		
<u>Cadbury/Lever brothers</u>	Introduced model villages as they realised that their workers living in poverty meant they had more days off sick, they build villages with open outdoor spaces, new better quality housing for workers etc.	Sickness in workers decreased. Production levels increased. Proved that poverty was still a problem even after the 1875 PH Act.	Set a precedent for others to follow, and councils/government began to notice the improvement having good living conditions made to production.
<u>Lloyd George</u>	Lloyd George introduced new reforms known as the Liberal Reforms which helped deal with the problem of poverty in 1906-1911.	People received benefits to help get them out of poverty, medical care to help with any health issues which helped to improve life expectancy.	The health of the public greatly improved as a result of the reforms.

<u>Event</u>	<u>1st Public Health Act 1848</u>	<u>The Great Stink 1858</u>	<u>The Reform Act 1867</u>	<u>2nd Public Health Act 1875</u>	<u>Disraeli's Reforms 1875/76</u>	<u>Liberal Reforms 1906-1911</u>
<u>Causes</u>	Edwin Chadwick's report	Red hot summer, drying out of the river, exposing all the waste in the bottom.	Working class men given the vote.	Compulsory, after germ theory so had proof why streets needed to be clean. Sewer systems needed to be improved and put in.	3 Acts to back up PH Act.	Poverty is still a problem so Lloyd George introduces the Liberal Reforms.
<u>Treatments</u>						
<u>Cures Attempted</u>	Boards of Health introduced.	Painting the walls of Parliament with Lime Chloride to rid the building of the miasmas.				Free School Meals School nurses Old Age Pension National Insurance.
<u>Government Action</u>	If 10% of ratepayers agreed councils would employ and put in place boards of Health to oversee improvements. Disbanded once things had improved.			All councils had to ENFORCE the public health Act.	Rivers Pollution Act, Food and Drugs Act, Artisans Dwelling Act.	The Government faced much opposition to bringing in these reforms from wealthier people who did not feel it was their responsibility to look after the poor in society.
<u>Consequences</u>	Unsuccessful due to not being compulsory. First time the government took action.		This meant government had to now secure the vote of the working class men. This meant they brought in things to support the working class.	Public Health improved, death rates grew but poverty is still a problem.	Waste cannot be dumped in the rivers, Food and drugs had to be labelled with ingredients, food had to be in date and of good quality, Artisan homes (slums) were cleared in some areas and better quality housing was built.	