

Old birds marked?

MUNOE HOUSES

18th Dec 75

The lord had his dinner at 10 o'clock in the morning and his supper at about 6 o'clock. His table stood higher than the rest of the tables and it had a tall chair in the centre. All the lords table ~~was~~ was lade of ~~exotic~~ good as well as glasses ~~and~~ ^{of} cullery but no forks. After dinner the yeomen came to converse ~~with~~ the lords persons had to do all these things.

Revised paragraph

(Although you care for his lord in the story)

(had him 2 oxen for 3 day each year)

(Works 3 days on his land)

(pay 1 hen and 16 eggs each year)

(Bring one cartload of wood from the forest to the manor house)

(Grind his corn in the mill)

(pay 1 shilling if his daughter married)

(pay 16 shillings if he sent his son to

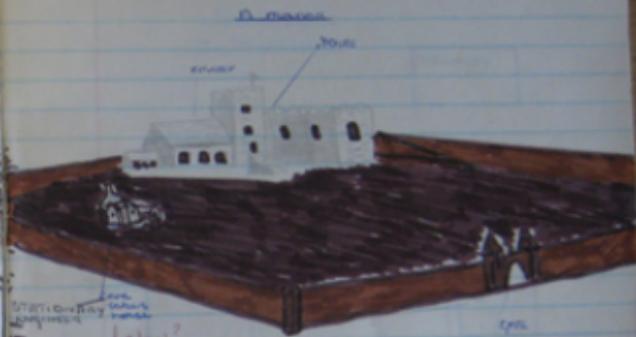
school at the manor)

The persons could never leave the village except to go to war. All this was written down in the court roll and the Steward and the Reeve saw that it was carried out. My ancestor who destroyed this can send to the manor house so may a fine.

DUGARTS HOUSE



8/10



WORKING ON THE MANOR

13th June 76

The farming system in summer
 times was the same as the single farms
 they worked in slope. The second half of
 work (1) day a week for the look of
 the manor he would give a
 to him /// like one ~~chicken~~ per cartload
 or one egg



MONASTRIES
MONASTRIES

15th Jan 78

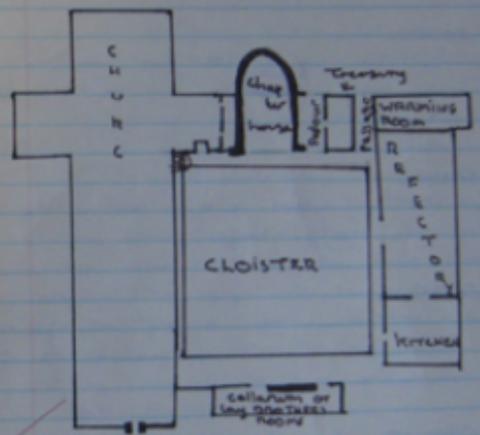
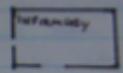
A monastery is a place where monks live. They have decided to devote their lives to god. An order of monks is a group which stays in a ~~place~~ Special Set of rules eg

The Benedictines follow the rule of St Benedict. Other orders were the Cistercians and the Carthusians.

Q

1. The monks set up their monasteries in valleys or quiet spots.

On study
in monastery



before the following

15th Jan 78

cloister a cloister was like a garden where the monks could get some fresh air.

CHIEF'S HOUSE

The monks built this later on.
This was for ~~some~~ ~~our~~ daily meetings.

PARLOR

This was a little room where the monks could ^{Speak} ~~talk~~ to each other or to visitors.

DOOR

The monks built this to sleep in, it was 20 feet long.

REFECTORY

This was the dining room for the monks. They had a crossbench and benches on one end.

CELLAR

The monks also built another later on. This was for all our food. It was a store room.

HOSPITAL

This was a hospital for Sick and old monks. They probably had no nurses.

17 DAY IN THE WEEK OR A WEEK

Monday

In the winter when the monks would get up at a sound of a bell, they would be about 2 AM. It was dark and very dark. They would have a service and pray; then there would be another service called vigils. Then they would have a meal by the fire. Then at last the first service of the day called matins.

Then they would have another service called Terce.

If the monks disagreed the abbot would come parliament or expelled.

Then they would go back to the cells and cooking.

Then they had another service called Sext. Then another service called

Notes.

Then they had one more.

Then after hours passed and her

eyes was called "milk".

Then they went back to work until

dark. They came in again and ended the day with the lay brothers.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PRIEST AND A
MONK

A PRIEST

A priest of the fourteenth century would have not had to do this work almost all of it.

He would have given the children every year, and he would also preach around the church every year, explaining the history.

He would have given some and given the poor with his own income.

He would baptise new born babies and marry people and bury the dead.

He would teach the younger kids the Lord's prayer.

There were some on the things

That the priest had to do. He had a very long life.

A MONK

A monk had a very sheltered life. He was in a cloister all of his life and sometimes a little outside of his own.

He thought the people about God and gave hospitality to travellers by giving them food and food.

He worked with the lay brothers and

they helped him.

Why capital letters?



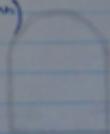
A 14th century church ✓

Caroling Architecture

3.2.78

The Normans were the first people to build churches in their country

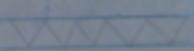
Norman architecture
(11th or 12th centuries)



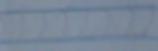
The Norman church windows were heavy. Some circles and usually very built.



The Norman doorway are semi circles with carved decorations



Chevron Design

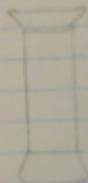


Capital Design



Norman Capital

Plates SHOR AND THICK



the accents of
Norman buildings are
well and not there
also the buttresses

Early Gothic Architecture

(12th - 13th centuries)

12th/13th

THE WINDOWS

The windows of the churches in early
England were very clerical. They were in the
shape of arches or half circles. They also had
a point on top of the arch. The English at the
time were very close, they thought of a way which
could make the window into three by making the
middle window wider.



An early
Gothic window



THE DOORWAYS

Decorated
Norman-Tudor

12th-15th

(14th century)

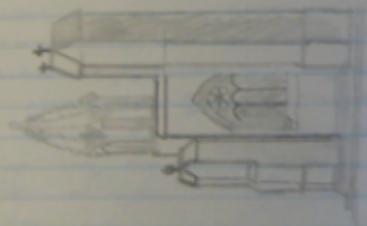
Basically the shape of the door had
changed but the style has. Instead of using a
plain style they are now using flowers and
other plants.



ORNAMENTS

Norman





think

Proportionate background
into century

Act 5

After the years in the twenties and
30's style they considered in
proportionate lines going up to the thirties
look like everything was going on fast.

Going to build the old service house

In the thirties after everything had set up
the church. If they didn't they were forgotten
and they might be lost to me. The
Services were very long and in Latin, also
there were no books some were on
edges for old and kids people. So the
people had to stand up. The Services
were almost unending and people left money
to the church so they will be paid
for when they died. The priest felt that
the people in his parish to come to him
and he would save them better. Sometimes
the Index would be in the S of the
church looking off of so people could
the Service was going on.

7/10

Work

A town in the Middle Ages 20/2/76
MOON & PAGES

in ^{TOWN} villages in the Middle Ages was a place with a great wall around with a river around it. It had a river by it because it was the only way some people could make a living, and as protection from invaders. Also for drinking, fishing, power, washing, transport, communication. It also had gates at the four points of the compass and 1 or 5 churches. They also had a strange way of shopping. All butchers shops were down one street and all the other shops were the same. The town also had one market place.

Picture? Shipping in the Middle Ages

Medieval

Medieval

15th 16th

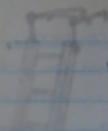
20



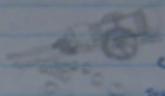
Medieval



Medieval



Medieval



Medieval



Medieval



Medieval

THE CRUSADES

1095-1099

A crusade was a war fought about religion. These were fought in the Middle Ages to gain the Holy Land of the Muslims. The Christians wanted to get back at the holy places. The Catholians promised a reward, so every saint got a reward when on pilgrimage. The Pope called on for crusades, he asked some kings and knights. The knights went for the fighting and the excitement and for religious reasons.

The Third Crusade

It was a famous crusade because Richard the Lionheart took part in it and Saladin the other side's leader. Richard was a ^{king for England} ~~king~~ ^{leader} and he was away nine years out of the 10 he ruled and he used the taxes for his crusades.

Richard took his army across to France to meet up with King Philip of France. During the journey to the crusade Richard went and visited his sister in Sicily ^{where she} was the queen. Then he visited Cyprus and got married to a princess called Isabella. He then reached Palestine and a place called Berez. After the battle the two leaders started to quarrel about who was leader. Then the Duke of Austria and Philip of France left the crusade and went home. Richard ^{was} left in charge and ^{was} successful in capturing Jerusalem. In Jan and Saladin and Richard agreed to a truce.

The crusaders got the hill along the coast and the Muslims got the place ^{around Jerusalem} ~~along Jerusalem~~ !!!

7/11

Saladin was helped by the crusaders
1099 Richard

when the huge and new high wall and new crusades they brought back new ideas like buildings and castles. They also brought back ideas from other countries like lemons and grapes. These contained vitamin C. They also brought back fabrics like silk. The places they went the people were very nice and they visited Antioch, Madama and Nazareth.

- Notes on the map
- 1. City like laws made
 - 2. what sort of laws were included in the Magna Carta
 - 3. what sort of laws do we have today?
- 1099 Richard

1) The laws in the Magna Carta were so new people trying to do other stuff things.

2) The laws in the Magna Carta were about marriage and death also courts and other laws !!

Examples?

- 1) Sir John we have made laws and if a person doesn't have a will with his stuff it goes into feudalism

6/10

John, see me please -

- above writing
- above handing your battle in (old book?)
- above copying up missed work

condition I run the government England through a feudal system. This system worked as long as the king was doing me fair, but if not was a weak or unjust king they would be rebel and unjust.

Gradually people wanted a king in the government and so made laws that the king could not be have scolded or be wanted.

parliament

- 1) who called the first parliament?
- 2) who were the first reps?
- 3) later on who else was made as parliament?
- 4) why were being or rep not a popular job?
- 5) how were reps chosen?
- 6) what did parliament mainly do?
- 7) how did parliament begin to work?

- 8) Simon de Montfort called the first parliament
- 9) the first reps were the knights, free men, clergy and the towns men from each town
- 10) later on he called some poorer men represented him
- 11) the reps were dominated by the knights free in the early

See own self

4

Car, fuel, spare parts for things, cosmetics,
clothes, mobile, wood, Drives,

$\frac{3}{10}$

See card 12

Edias

12 Dec 78

9 These four were held in. we were
stuffed

London St Bartholomew for Kings and gables.
upon fire, agricultural fire, forest fire and
the fire

Types
fire

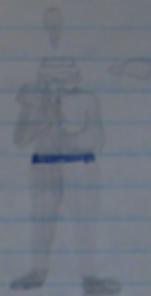
8 On the way the people are
walking across on side
facing a house

walking a path and going down
happier buying and selling things

35) The six people in our picture are

1. Ed = man
2. Ed = husband
3. Ed = "house" man
4. Ed = farmer
5. Ed = doctor
6. Ed = milk man

48 a jigsaw



5)

We get them my own, and better, and
sister. The glass was full going on and
the car engine was starting his hand of
Ed had a go at everything. He would break
the car engine and then we found the
car was a week down by the time
then we was back and bought a few
things then what he did at the end of home.
The fire was in the kitchen and I took
it to the outside to get done.

$\frac{10}{10}$

to buy well kept up boat & living gear

and The struggle was

HOWARD II

1938/1939

Why had the bulk of St. James' settled
settling? It had settled nothing because pastoral
spoke to make Pukerua Bay

Why did the bulk of St. James' settle
along the coast & away from the fjord?
The original site was of water because there
was strong sea breeze to land via boats
at Pukerua Bay

What caused the water boundary crossing
against Howard II

The marriage of Thomas Douglas to Mary
1831 was

Why do you think Mary was

married on the night of Howard's arrival in
Lyons?

Mary was the first woman to meet Howard
1831/1832 woman came on of his work

DISCUSS HOWARD II

HOWARD II was very strong on principle
he got the money early and he had
getting the eggs to the ground and some of
the sea was not more to the party being
the sea was very shallow so was the bulk
there he fought on with 2,000 men
he was in battle

DISCUSS THE DISCOVERY

1831/1832

1831

Edward needed land straight ahead. He showed
evidence of survey to be made through the
conjecture of Howard by land via by the

By the 21st August 1831 some men
of Howard, Mary and the sea Douglas had
found some sea plan & Anderson
near Dunbar's house. The survey
Edward had to do was on a small hill

Henry 2nd 1154-1189

1154-1189

Henry based so many on daughter of
Richard 1st - three months later he married
the father the based on this world
also the fighting. But it still was
one year later was not considered as
may continue to plot against him.

Next year certain Irish lords claimed
they had found the stone or warlike,
but in fact this was only a hundred
years, the son of an Afghan ruler
who had had a certain Irish lord
person in the town long past believed
this to be a man in a man by general
murderer (fighting for money) was the best
possible.

They met them at sea in 1183,
in some ways it resembled Bosworth.
Part of things were played the ending
game like the things had done.

The king of England was victorious
the former fought with and was
former leader than himself. The Irish were
poorly equipped with bows, knives, etc.

Richard 1st, for example.

When captured Sumner recalled he was
an expert, Henry value of capturing
he made him work in the Royal
Kitchen. Several years later he found
some to be very Irish lords who
had made him king.

Richard 1st

Richard 1st

was a very good for the stone for
Sumner after one year in the
He was the son of a nobleman
in England.
He had been presented to him as
Richard 1st of York, one of the names
in the name to which he succeeded in
appearance.

When he came to the Netherlands in
Disease + Burgundy, a letter of
Richard 1st said that it was the
longest had ripen.

Henry 1st said that of the
wonderful English it would be for

0
Ireland and the Netherlands.

In 1542 Ireland had been ruled
by English kings since Henry II reign (1154-89).
In practice the English Government a little
more than a hundred years ago called
the pope for the support of the act
they held on the basis of Irish laws.
By December 1542 the Irish Government
had been compelled to pass provisions
which stopped them making a
decision without the English consent.

John Wickham went across Ireland
to see Henry. The Council
believed he was the Duke of York.
Then months later Wickham himself
entered England and was captured
at Stirling (1549).

King and Council

1549

Soon after Edward VI's death his
council persuaded that he had given the
crown through the right judgment of god
given in battle whether he was or not he
kept it by some special provision.

Although an English king of that
times has to be elected he was
expected to have the advice of the
nobles and judges.

Henry governed with the help of a
council of about twenty men. These
rarely met together because Henry
preferred to consult them individually
or in groups.

To discuss matters with the king,
his council of lords (including bishops
or clergymen) met in a regular
convocation (great council). Occasionally the
convocation was summoned. The council
consisted of the knights from each
shire (county) & was summoned from
each borough.

English suffered by the justice of
the peace

10th June 76

Our school II on Henry III increased
the work they had to do.
A further 4 or 5 years continued
local working conditions on just maximum
care for effort under the law so the
man & man landed all horses,
shopped, wharf goods, in one arranged
for the money & local factors caught
by price.

This was parallel with English
hugs because of its changes.
English could not have been governed without
them.

THE STONE CORNICE

Who supposed to based up decisions and
quarrels between rich and powerful people.
The judgments were based on common
sense rather than strict interpretation
of the law.

It could not light death and
work & do punishments were just.

English was made

10th June 76

An English king & the interest
carding was expected to be so early
from his own resources only - was
& crisis would probably help him
gradually Henry was frustrated by money.
He could Edward III so put his
royal make in a dependent need
the order, rather that the exchange
with its all financial and important
Matters. Here he had a single eye
on all transactions. One bit of royal account
books for 100 - a little unit, as there
was to be allowed every year and
signed every entrance for a result he
nearly needed extra tax.

"The king's 'only predecessor' he
once remarked" working the same
have made themselves servants to
their subjects. Henry III never allowed this
to happen to him.

Henry III's first great deal is known
about Henry's income when was made

of your various sources of parliament
and especially to the value of
all movable goods in the counties and
to in the various parishes about
£34,000 a year. Customs duties on
wheat or any other to the king
or the death of a lord or
the marriage of his children made
or the total of about £10,000
a year.

Sometimes he made his higher subjects
but he was very a good man who
was not of the law for his
benefits.

He also heavily gave loans and
lent his loans against land (bearing of
barges or uniform by lords generally
or merchants).

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Henry was a great close merchant
as a private person he had ships
to markets, loaned money at high
interest rates to men such merchants.
As a ruler he tried to help
English trade by granting

trade treaties with foreign
countries.

THE STRUGGLE WITH
THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE

The king had his success in
his struggle with the Hanseatic League
which had its own laws, army
and navy. Most English men, particularly
and among other his
predecessors, hated the fact that the
Hanseatic League enjoyed special privileges
because the Hanseatic League had
helped the Henry persecuted the
Dutch and other men in the
Hanseatic League, but it was difficult.
He also found that his merchants
law could depend on the success
of English trade. Finally there was
not enough ships to carry all the
English goods to Europe, whether
he liked it or not. Henry knew
that English merchants could not
do without the Hanseatic League.

The Army

21st July 76

Some of my best big boys
a husband of not such 'general' of the
good' and was not the whole thing.
One kind of new game was
(Biggame), the soft heart was general
& calm, was the only professional army
available at the time. For defence against
a rebellion was called up - was ready
This rule was later surrounded by
a low standard for other missions.
In fact for several King said 'the
whole' and became a day for an army
because was the whole for others.
The reason needed it in again
then was was some reason for
my twenty rules day the to read

Henry THE THIRD

3rd July 76

On the 21st of May 1155, Henry III
the man who had won the crown
from Richard I & himself was
killed in Westminster Abbey. Henry III had
been a truly remarkable King. He had
conquered the unstable England of the
war of the Roses to a truly peaceful
country.

Henry VIII succeeded Henry III at
the age of 17. He was a
Shrewd man as old as he got. It is
easy to forget how strong and
athletic he looked when young.
"His Majesty" wrote the words
ambassador wrote in your
letter is already handsome, very
accomplished, compassionate, well, as a
capital. He was a fine gentleman,
Speaker of the House, leader, and Governor
in many regions... He is
entirely good of course.

at which point it is the
proudest thing in the world to
see him say "
Henry was not only strongly built,
he was an athlete who could
hunt, fight and drink with the
comport of his courtiers.
At jousting in particular, he
was said to have no respect
or fear of anyone in the world.

THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII

1st July

1st

1. Catherine of Aragon - Two years before
his coronation, Henry had married
seemingly to his father and he married
Catherine of Aragon. It was against
church law for a man to marry
his brother's widow. Pope Julius the
Second gave special permission.
Henry's marriage was not so dignified
with pretensions. He wanted a little
near for his death, 1st of Catherine

She was still only one year old.
By 1527 I became clear that
Catherine would not be able to have
any more children. To raise money for
Henry had fallen in love with Anne
Boleyn and so he needed to divorce
Catherine. In 1533 canon law was
now restrictions of canon law -
Catherine had never been Henry's wife!
Catherine refused to be taken to
Westminster, where she died - 1536

2. Anne Boleyn - Henry had wanted Anne
Boleyn for six years. His marriage to
her lasted only two years. Anne was
arrogant and dominating. She quarrelled
with him a great deal and she
was determined to give a difficult
task. When in January 1536, she
gave birth to a dead boy she was
a signal for her downfall. Council
Henry's chief minister assembly
detested Anne, he managed to persuade
Henry and she had been unfaithful
to him, etc. Anne was

landed (May 1530)

The Excursion - OE
From Boley

The Helen was brought up to
the boat. The Swedes asked
us and got his sword ready
that we were for peace we had
to make this important event.

The year before in the Swedes
were in Shards. Scumling and
someone else then began to
disturb the year, this sword
came down and down his hand
of Swedes now it is not called
around with it.

~~Handwritten mark~~

3 Swedish

11th July 76

A week after a Frenchman
had all of these books they were
Swedish. She was a student
young of his. She was his
youngster. She gave birth to a boy
Edward (Oct 1530) only to die soon
afterwards though ever healthy. How
possible? he came to the young boy;
his might with the bitterness of death

to Book of Charles

Adams Term

TUDOR ENGLAND

Henry VII 1485 - 1509

Henry Tudor (VII) took over the throne of England after defeating Richard 3 at the battle of Bosworth Field. He was afraid of losing the throne as so many others kings had done during the wars of the Roses.

Henry came from the House of Lancaster, and he united himself with the Yorkists by marrying Elizabeth of York.



10th September

76

HENRY AND THE BARONS

10th September 76

- 1) Because they were wise of the barons and their private armies because they kept on juggling the king and each other.
- 2) He needed to weaken their powers because if he let them go on they would over come him.
- 3) He had a cannon to blow their castles up.
- 4) He stopped the increase the barons turned them into private armies.
- 5) He fined them thousands of pounds.
- 6) He said to the barons "You are so rich you can let me be many thousand pounds"

✓ 7) This court was called the Star chamber

8) It could not pass a sentence of death.

9) They could use any kind of torture.

Henry and France

Disinheritment

Henry succeeded in building a good job for his son Henry the VIII. He thought that money was very important to a king, because it made him a powerful ruler. Henry got money from the lords by giving them a job for having servants in uniform and by forcing them to pay benevolences (forced loans to the crown).

The king was also very interested in trade and commerce. He raised money by having ships to merchants and lending money at high rates of interest.

Henry was a shrewd and efficient king. He has got a reputation for being a miser.

Henry and his family

Henry was married to Elizabeth of York. This was a wise marriage to make, because it united the two houses of York and Lancaster. Henry also wanted his children to make wise marriages because this would strengthen the house of Tudor. He married his son Arthur to Catherine of Aragon. (Arthur soon died and Catherine then married Henry VIII). He married his daughter to King James of Scotland.

1485 - ENGLAND WEAK AND DIVIDED



3
10 good work



Henry III and his family

Henry's father was Henry III and his mother was Elizabeth of York. Like his father, he would a strong queen. He badly wanted a son to follow him so that his family could

Bartholomew of Anagnin (Spanish)	Prince of Wales (Edward)	Simon Montfort (Catharist)	Prince of Wales (Edward)	Catharine of Valence	Constance of Castile (Aragon)
To obtain a second half of kingdom	To get a son	to get more help from parliament	To get help against Catharists	To have a Catholic	To have him in old age
some death	one death	15000	some death	.	.
DIVORCED	EXECUTED	DIED		ENGLAND	HENRY DIED FIRST

he powerful and with our world not break me. (was of the Roman) could not broken. But Henry was not very lucky he had his own

Henry VIII and ~~Elizabeth~~ 20th Sept 16

POSITION OF THE CHURCH

In the 16th century the church was very important. Everybody went to church, and it provided many important services. The church wanted people with a money sense & was more business like.

more entertainment this made the church important.

if there ^{was} not much education at this time because there were not many schools. Most people who got any schooling would be taught by priests and monks of the church took care of the sick there were very few hospitals at this time

of 26th Sept
The church provided accommodation for travelers especially pilgrims.
There were not very many roads at this time

THE DISCORD WITH ROME
26th Sept To

Everyone at this time was a Roman Catholic. The head of the church was the pope in Rome. If the king offended the pope he could order the people to rebel. Many people disliked the church

because the monks were rich, and many of the monks became in an unorthodox way King Henry ~~III~~ wanted to divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon. The pope refused to allow him to do so.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES

1) What was Henry's main reason for closing the monasteries?
He closed them because the monks were squandering the money

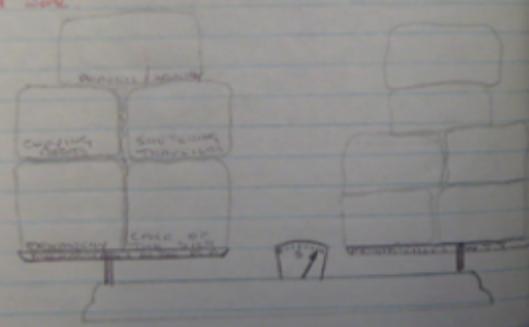
2) Name two things that had been over the time of the monasteries.
More schools and more medical men

3) Could the monasteries afford to have hospitals of the monks? Some monasteries were wealthy because like taking the women of the country off. Other monasteries were

Review

- 1) They transported the paper, ✓
the large energy.
- 2) He got jewelry, silver, gold, ✓
and other precious objects.
- 3) He sold them for more than ✓
what were successful because in Britain.

81 = Good work.



THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND
1st Oct 74

- 1) He took away from them ✓
because the pope refused to
divorce him from Catherine of Aragon ✓
- 2) The protestant name was given ✓
element III ✓
- 3) The new movement of worship, ✓
Thomas Cromwell gave Henry the
divorce ✓
- 4) The great one was called ✓
heretic in Spain ✓
- 5) The protestants were banned in the ✓
state. ✓
- 6) Henry found people who were in ✓
all of England, saying that the
king is the source of law of the ✓
church ✓
- 7) They died, because they refused ✓
- 8) ~~Thomas~~ John Jewel and Sir Thomas ✓
more was king and scholar ✓
- 9) They refused to swear because ✓

- 1) Catherine of aragon
- 2) Anne boyle
- 3) Jane Seymour

4) ~~Somerset~~

-
- 1) Catherine aragon / Anne boyle ✓
 - 2) Jane Seymour ✓
 - 3) - X
 - 4) Somerset $\frac{1}{2}$
 - 5) peeld it off / Sores ✓
 - 6) Philip of Spain ✓
 - 7) Bloody mary ✓
 - 8) ~~So james drake~~ X
 - 9) H and E ✓
 - 10) because of no light at night
 - 11) Cromwell ✓
 - 12) -

REVISE

- 1) Henry 8th
WIFE'S
CHILDREN
RELIGION ✓
- 2) EDWARD 6th ✓
- 3) mary 1 ✓
- 4) CHARLES 1 ✓
- 5) TUDOR COSMETIC
TUDOR HOUSES
TUDOR THEATRE

13) Elizabeth
14) Howard
15) Cromwell

9 1/2
72

Quite a good try.

Scrn yapp 5/6

- 1 1) 1642
- 1 2) Charles 1st
- 1 3) North, South NORTH EAST, SOUTH²
- 1 4) PARLIAMENT
- 1 5) CROMWELL
- 1 6) DIVON SOUTH EAST
- 1 7) EDGEW^{HILL} WHITE, READING
- 1 8) SCOTS
- 1 9) GOD
- 0 10) KING
- 1 11) CAVALLIERS
- 0 12) PURITANS Roundheads.

- 10) It was against their religion ✓
- 11) The minister was Thomas ✓
- 12) The is known as the ✓
- 13) It was in Lancashire ✓
- 14) The letter was ~~about~~ about ~~the~~ the ✓
- 15) They demanded the removal ✓
- 16) The ministers were the abolition ✓
- 17) The protest was ✓

Removal of ministers	Protest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Demand the removal of the ministers 2) Ministers were removed 3) Ministers were removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Protest was held in the streets 2) Protest was held in the streets 3) Protest was held in the streets

A letter to King Henry VIII
John Calvin
Calvin's letter

Some I think that the morning at Calvary Island should not be denied, the monks on very well behaved and the monastery is a good condition. The abbey has after the monks very well and the land is full of food and cattle. The monks are good and that is not a small part of the monks in the year. The monks are the same clothes and food and in July. Self sufficient. They do the service as planned every day. They are very well behaved. ✓ Good! Calvin's letter Calvin's letter

EDWARD VI

15th October 1553

- 1 Edward's death was by venery ✓
and ye longer.
- 2 He was three years old ✓
Apprentice
- 3 A boy was found born Edward ✓
was to go to the
- 4 The regents were the Duke of ✓
Northumberland and the Duke of ✓
Northumberland
- 5 of Because he could rule properly ✓
4 Because the regents would ✓
bring trouble him.
- 6 He persuaded him to change his ✓
will
- 7 of later more was established ✓
- 8 of Disturbed by English Services ✓
- 9 of Statutes was passed and cases ✓
passed while
- 10 The changes were not popular ✓
- 11 A small was made with Edward ✓
- 12 of Sumner was long ✓
- 13 The Duke of Northumberland was ✓
the first

- 14 of He was very well known ✓
in the country he was born in the South ✓
where was born ✓
- 15 of He was of the same family ✓
as Edward ✓
- 16 of Mary was also born in the same place ✓
as she did ✓
- 17 of He was born in the same place ✓
as she did ✓
- 18 of The new law was very good ✓
for the country ✓
- 19 of The new law was very good ✓
for the country ✓

A LETTER TO EDWARD SPINA
MICHAEL NEWMAN,
ABOUT MEETING KING EDWARD

Dear

Kelly

My name is my personal
and identity pack. He goes to
school and plays with some other
children. He is like his father, my
father.

He has ^{blue} hair and blue
eyes, he will smile and drink
have his own way.

✓
 $\frac{8}{10}$ Some good work

James costume

11th October 1994



Labels?

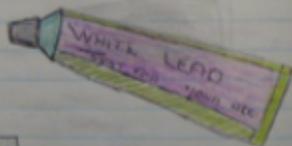
✓

AS HEARD ON THE NEWS

HAVE YOU GOT
A SKIN
PROBLEM

WELL IF YOU HAVE
TRY
WHITE'S LEAD
FOR THE FACE

IN A TUBE OR
BOTTLE



Page 1

22nd Oct

Mary was the daughter of Henry and
his name of Henry was very old
old. She had a very interesting
childhood because she was born and
up and so after Mary was her
mother (she was someone who was very).

Mary was a very religious person and
a very poor child.

She could read so many books and
of her she was not but she was
very good.

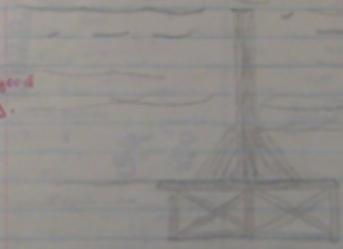
- ✓ She had a very interesting thing that
her father was very rich.
- ✓ Mary had a big sister of her.
- ✓ She was a very good person and
very good.
- ✓) When she was in school, she was very
good.
- ✓) She was a very good person and very
good.
- ✓) She had a big sister and she was
very good.
- ✓) She had a big sister and she was
very good.

of She wanted a baby because after
 she had the accident she would be something
 to carry??
 of She was unhappy because she
 would have a baby. ✓
 as They were Doctor of medicine,
 Anatomical courses, and Doctor studying
 of It was bloody Mary. *That was!*
 ..)

Springfield 1855 The people on the
 to and the people are coming probably
 The house are coming to be
 kind. They are being told to
 the people and the jobs are to
 There is a lot of swimming
 are starting. The jobs are young
 bigger and the people are starting
 to start. The houses are coming
 to now and there is one night
 some. The people are anything
 any now and there is a
 lot of people and black water
 There is no one here now

was the house in during
 ✓ That is the end of the line

A good
 my.



THE RELIGIOUS WALTER SKELTON



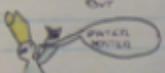


 NEW HEAD OF CHURCH



 NEW SERVICE

 NEW HEAD OF CHURCH



 WATER SERVICE

MOVING TO CHURCH SERVICES



 NEW PRAYER BOOK



 SERVICE IN ENGLAND



 ENGLISH SERVICES



 QUEEN BECAME THE HEAD OF CHURCH



 QUEEN BECAME THE HEAD OF CHURCH



 QUEEN BECAME THE HEAD OF CHURCH

THE ROMAN

24 November 76

COLLECTS OF THE YEAR

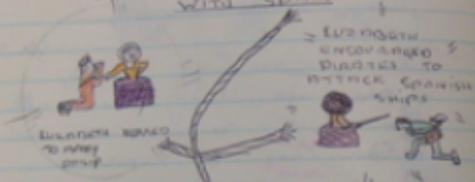
- 1) Philip and Elizabeth were better names
- 2) Philip was a Catholic
- 3) She was a protestant
- 4) She refused to marry Philip
- 5) The protestant broke the laws
- 6) coming from America
- 7) She sent letters to help the protestant
- 8) She executed Mary
- 9) She left the throne to Philip

Events of the year (1550)

- 1) The English were in the half moon
- 2) The ships broke up during the year
- 3) Spain England
- 4) England
- 5) England
- 6) England
- 7) England
- 8) England
- 9) England
- 10) England

3/8 Read the paper Spanish, Spain.

Diagram TO SHOW THE WAR WITH SPAIN



EUROPEAN NATIONS ENCOURAGED PLANTERS TO ATTACK SPANISH SHIPS

A good diagram.

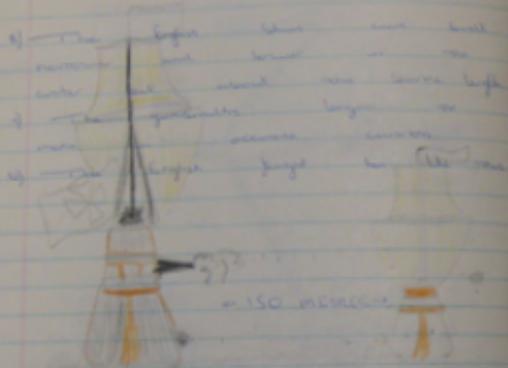


Explain pictures.

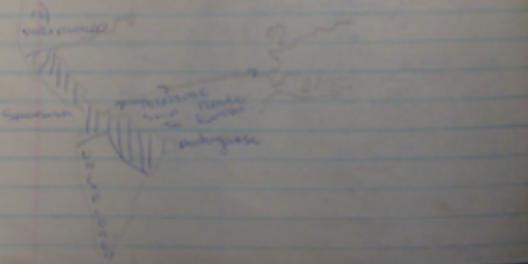
Read Pictures

- 1) Spain was a ...
- 2) The ...
- 3) The ...
- 4) The ...
- 5) The ...
- 6) The ...
- 7) The ...
- 8) The ...





El motor
El timón
El casco
El puente
El mástil
El velamen
El ancla



built near river for protection's
corking, fish
a small for protection power, making
tensant commands
Gates at four points of compass
lots of chunks
I marked place
old shape on one side

150 MDS/REG.

- 1) The plan about the ...
- 2) The ...
- 3) Date ...
- 4) The ...
- 5) The ...
- 6) The ...
- 7) The ...
- 8) The ...
- 9) The ...

- 18) X
- 19) area for windows ✓
- 20) helps one by being ✓
- 21)

14
19

11/1/74
 The church has a long window with a big
 square window at the east end.
 The door is arched at the top and
 the pillars on one plan with
 a square base. The stone has one
 big organ and six bells. The shape
 of the church is hexagonal from
 the ground plan. There are
 only three such churches in the
 world one in Malindi
 one in Mombasa and one in India.

with the tower
 around
 around
 on the east end
 church.

11/1/74

- 1) The tower could be run on one point on top ✓
- 2) we have more than one ✓
- 3) For look out ✓ for getting a good view of the
 scene ✓
- 4) part of it ✓
- 5) The tower and part way to the ✓
- 6) The tower around the building ✓
- 7) X ~~the tower~~
- 8) a narrow passage should have a roof ✓
- 9) exterior ✓
- 10) St Benedict X
- 11) east, not west, also garden ✓
- 12) West ✓
- 13) east window X
- 14) a garden X
- 15) dormer X
- 16) a place where people can make it ✓

ROUGH NOTES

high
alt

WINTER TIME

BELL SOUNDS 7AM

MONK ON DUTY

PRIVILEGE

SERVICE CALLED

when
after
bells
sound

VIDEUS

IN WINTER WARM BY FIRE

IN CHURCH MATTING

6 AM FIRST SERVICE of the day

PRIME

NEXT SERVICE CALLED Tarda

AND MONKS WHIPPED OR EXPULSED

THEN THEY WENT TO WORK

THEN ANOTHER SERVICE SEAT

THEN WATER NONES

CIVIL PEACE AFTER NONES

THEN AFTER LUNCH MEET

BREAD AND BEER

THEN BACK TO WORK

THEN AFTER THIS ENDED THE DAY
WITH THE LAST DOCTRINE

Direct costs.

15/1/18

Richard Owen born in 1771 in Madras Madraspresidency, he was appointed as a surgeon but soon he was transferring his own engineering work.

In 1800 he became managing partner of the iron works which existed at the bottom of the cliffs near Glasgow. He married his 30000 worth with respect, gave them good houses and mechanical facilities, he opened three iron works yards at lower price than houses which owners and they were paid in paper money.

The industrial which business was able to do, they had when you return for full scale technology and no skills work with other men and a long hours a day. They were given good wages which industrial except business was underemployment.

Owen suggested the taking of 4 villages of co-operation when poor could manage their products like with other in equal ways and other would work a profit.

Summary of report Monmouth and others
regarding coal mines. 5/30/78

1840 / Shaftbury persuaded the government
to enquire into the laws of
mines

1842 Commission was published and the
contents shocked everybody.

1843 Peelo government passed the mines
act

- 1) No women or children to work
underground in the mines
- 2) No child over ten to be employed
at all.
- 3) Boys were not to be employed as
engine men under 16
- 4) Government inspectors were to
report on the mines conditions.

N.B. 1844 parliament forbade the use
of climbing boys. ✓

22/4/78

THE LIFE WORK AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF SHAFTESBURY

✓ Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper)

1801-1884 at the early age of 16 Lord
Shaftesbury knew he wanted to devote his
life to the betterment of his fellow countrymen,
especially those who suffered from the
harsh, degrading conditions that society
imposed in the 19th century.

He himself had an unhappy childhood
suffered only by the kindly attention
✓ of his old nurse. To her
teaching he owed his strong religious
faith and resolve to serve the
cause of the poor and oppressed.

3 Jan 1833 he turned his attention
to child workers, no children under 9
to work, children 12-18 to work
✓ 12 hours a day, children 9-12 to
work 9 hours a day and also
Government inspectors were appointed.
1841 The mines act, women hours
were reduced to 10 hours in 1849

1874 Act passed to reduce hours to 56
a week and 6 on a Saturday.
also act passed to help all
✓ factory workers not just textile workers.

3 In 1840 Shaftesbury persuaded
parliament to set up a Royal
commission to inquire into mines

✓ & mines.

Two years later a report was
published which shocked the
country. In the same year peers
government passed the mine act
which said: 1/ No women or
children to work underground in
mines. 2/ No child under 10 to
be employed. ^{not to be employed} Boys & girls employed under
any were 15.

3 Inspectors were to report on
the mine conditions.

He was also interested in
ragged schools which provided
✓ free education for poor children.
He introduced legislation forbidding
humany names to sending
climbing boys up chimneys.

Many institutions devoted to children
among, including the Shaftesbury
Memorial homes in London, and
their activities to win.
✓ Shaftesbury elected at Home and
died on October 1 1848.

SUMMARY

5/6/78

1 Shaftesbury first became interested by
the contents of the 1832 commission.
He joined the reformers and soon became
the leader.

2 He worked towards the 1833 act.

3 He was not satisfied with this and
he worked a ten hour working day.

4 In 1840 he got women hours
reduced to 12 and children to 6 1/2.

✓ 5 1847 he persuaded parliament to pass
the ten hour act.

His WORK WITH MINES

In 1840 Shaftesbury persuaded parliament
to set up a royal commission to inquire
into the mines of mines

✓ The contents of his report shocked everyone.
This report led to the mine act of
1842.

His other work

- ✓ In 1864 Legislation provided parliament to fund the use of locking hospitals
- ✓ He helped to improve London's systems
- ✓ He supported former Nightingale in better nursing conditions.
- ✓ Many people died in hospital.
- ✓ He encouraged Dr Barnard in the founding of homes for destitute people.
- ✓ He was one of the workers behind the Plugged School Union.
- ✓ This was an organisation to provide free education of children who were too poor to pay.
- ✓ He became president of this organisation and he started to build new schools and repair old ones.

Prison reform and penal code

5/6/78

1. Elizabeth Fry, 2 Robert Peel.

Elizabeth Fry was concerned mostly with prison reform.
Robert Peel was concerned with the penal code.

1. Overview on background of Elizabeth Fry
2. How did her religious beliefs influence her
2. Discuss the conditions in Stangth prison
 - what were her beliefs on punishment
3. Explain fully how she helped prisoners
 - a. write home
 - b. reading helped
 - c. improve reform and buy law
 - d. best reform were carried out after Elizabeth Fry left
 - e. why is Elizabeth Fry regarded with such esteem

1. (1780-1845) Elizabeth Fry opened a free school for poor children. She was a quaker and strong religious beliefs made her eager to help people less fortunate than herself.
2. Her strong religious beliefs influenced her to help the fortunate people reform her self
2. In Nightingale prison there was great suffering, no proper beds, stews on the floor and no doctors and nurses.
- ✓ Her beliefs on punishment were to reform crime and reform the criminals

5. The help came by visiting them and sending to them, now also set up a school and began women training courses.
6. Paid helped her, computers and employed guides were paid, and women prisons were run by women workers.

Transportation was stopped in 1853, also women were not put in vans on convict ships.

4. She was regarded with such esteem because she reformed ^{the} the prisons and prisoners and was a established transportation.

PENAL CODE AND PRISONS

- 1/4/78

- 1) How did the abolition try to alter law breaking?
- 2) Explain fully what transportation was and what kind of life a prisoner would expect after?
- 3) How started the movement for penal reform. Say what success was?

1) Central reform measures were passed in 1823 and by custom?

2) Explain what progress there was in the 1830's?

3) Describe briefly the work of John Howard?

4) What success did Elizabeth Fry have in prison reform? (How far did she go?)

5) Make a Summary giving date covering the progress of penal reform in the 19th - 20th Century

PRISON CODE IN 1830-1840

- 1) The authorities had to take measures by better penalties for men tried for crimes.
- 2) Transportation was the penalty for nearly every crime. Prisoners were locked on ships and taken first to America.
- 3) The 18th century American independence British ships were crowded and typhoid was spread widely. They soon had to work in hot jails for 3 years then after that they were free.

The poor are

The poor have died for the
days of your childhood

The poor have been around to
have a role called the poor role
to help the rich and to help the
poor children a role

There had better be knowledge of
you around you would love all the money
and if you killed in a village, if you
applied for poor relief you probably
wouldn't get it because you hadn't
paid any money towards it

1) In 1801 the poor law was revised.
poor people were to stay from their
parishes poor role
Parishes had had in new parishes
understand to it.

2) The sick, injured, unemployed, supporting
the other could go to the workhouse

3) later the Speenhamland system was
set up. This was, well, work was
didn't get enough wages would apply
to their parishes pounds to make it up.
So the wages properly paid were

poor law ✓

poor law act 1834

1. Britain's education investigated how the
poor law was not working. The workhouse
and parishes were very long in the
workhouse the visit meant that it
was primarily family was poor in
1834 at last ✓

2. The workhouse relief system
to work was to be the work in
ministry or parishes. So people looked
at the workhouse

3. Charles Booth by studying the relief
and the workhouse would give relief
workhouse relief to the workhouse
for money given

4. Work in which the workhouse was more
understand that was a. No work to do
b. work to do. Sunday and during the day
to provide food up to them and during
condition terrible to support

There had workhouse and the work of it

- ✓ About 10000 from the slaves economy
 they were used worked slaves with very
 ✓ Sully Sea water which was very polluted.
 ✓ When they worked the water was
 untreated and put into pits then sold
 as orange juice. ✓

SLAVES FOR
 AUCTION
 AT THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
 NEW ORLEANS

ON 29th JUNE
 1791

South American: Slave Auctions

26th June 1791

- ② Large movements to various slave farms
 - ③ The work of western waterfalls (hydroelectric)
 - ④ Tourism
- ① In 1802 when you go to the market in the
 group was in power, a lot was found during
 the time that they were fighting a war
 as for many years slavery, although the
 market was put on in the west of 1791
 to prevent slaves.
- ⑤ The slaves of England were taken from
 the islands into the slave trade.
 - ✓ The system of meetings was brought over
 ✓ of slaves and then to the
 ✓ brought in hospital
 - ✓ He wanted to have people work with
 in a slave
 - ✓ Chief Justice to establish laws people
 - ✓ was that slaves in parliament
 - ⑥ 1807 Slavery was illegal
 - 1833 Slavery banned in British empire
 - ✓ 1814 Slaves became free

numbers
with

Social and historical aspects

Sat. May '78

Reforms - Disease and public health

Taxial

1851-52 There was a surge at home of cholera
16,000 died.

1857 Further outbreak in east India.

1862 Chamberlain report on Sanitary Condition
of the laboring population was
published.

1867 Further outbreak of cholera

1868 First public health act established

To set up a national board of health
Set up by Chamberlain and Sturgeson.

Given the power to create local
boards of health, particularly in
poor areas conditions were bad.

1854 San S was made the first public
health officer

1866 Another cholera epidemic 20,000
died. So a Sanitary act was

passed and local authorities had
to appoint Sanitary inspectors and
control their's duties to health.

1876 A public health act was
passed saying all local authorities

had to appoint medical Officers of
health to ensure good Sanitation
and maintenance.

1875 Reform duties of was passed by
Divan's government

This permitted councils to set
up and elect their own
districts.

Vol 2: With a little record of what
Chamberlain report in 1862 resulted to
the public

Sat. May 1978

This report resulted in a year later
of office public health in Council
Communities with no power Sanitation
or First sanitary act in

Reforms council was very good
in quality houses.

Reforms council houses and patients
a for order every one was
control be held on

In London the Thames was used
for sewage and drinking
So great was the smell and

• The Curator of the House of Parliament
had to be elected during elections.
Chloro was always found in dirty
✓ conditions and slow down.

The death rate of 1810-1850
was higher among the working class
than the middle class, and higher
in the town than in the country.

✓ Task 2: Why did cholera spread so
rapidly. cover up its effects.

Cholera spread so rapidly because
of the slow and dirty conditions,
people drank infected water and
✓ badly or had a weaker health.

Cholera's effects are pain in the
stomach, like spasms, vomiting and
✓ diarrhoea.

•) Read the article by doctor Chadwick
and use some of the words of
evidence in the article.

•) Write the connections between dirt
and disease was made starting
•) Why was there little by committee

how about it might say.

•) → Cholera goes from one town to another
✓ because of the water supply.
✓ Cholera spread rapidly
✓ because of the water supply

did this
work begin?
filler?

1817-1818

•) Good health, spirits and energy, keep yourself
clean and go to bed early. Do not drink
Soup and water.

•) This might be due to lack of
✓ sufficient knowledge and ignorance of
how to prevent it. The main reason was
that no one was responsible for
preventing health.

•) → There were a young surgeon who
was first Medical officer of health.
He set out to provide a public
✓ water supply (filtered) and an efficient
Sewage system, also an inspection
of the poorest people.

•) Cholera accompanied with good
sanitation pipes for working class.
Policies prevented cholera, and they
were more organized in activities

we release them earlier.

2. There were no free schools and medical was for those who could afford private treatment or public schools.

3. They released a uniform state and permit for all people.

2. anatomy, herbal, knowledge of textbooks.

11th Sept 78

MEDICINE IN THE 18th C

1. There were two types of disease common in England in the 18th C

(a) Those which spread through infection eg. cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, typhus.

(b) Those which were caused by a deficiency eg. Scurvy, rickets, beriberi.

2. 18th C medicine was mostly guess work and speculation. (leeches were used)

3. The two kinds of doctor were:

(a) physicians who primarily treated and dealt mainly with the rich.

(b) The pharmacists dressed more modestly but better legs.

(c) Barber Surgeons cutting wigs, shaving, chair, tooth pulling and amputation.

4. Progress was made with defining diseases: (a) Scurvy. Captain James Cook found the answer to this problem by supplying his men with citrus fruits. (1772-78) by the end of the century the previously named sea sickness with vitamin C. (b) Rickets, Beriberi, Pellagra and scurvy described and discovered and Rickets could be cured by eating more of certain food. (c) Milk, eggs, cheese, vitamin D.

Edward Jenner and Smallpox

1762-1823

Edward Jenner was the first person to introduce ^{vaccination} ~~find~~ vaccination against Smallpox. Smallpox was a deadly disease which could cause a person to die or leave them with scars. Roughly one person in ten died of it, more than half children. If you survived the

because you would probably be dying,
 here or behind.
 Jenner had used cow corpses
 to prevent Smallpox.
 So he saw some pus out of
 a dysentery corpse's anus, and
 put them into a boy called James
 Phipps. So seven later when James
 was infected with disease from a
 Smallpox cow, James was a
 negative reaction.
 1798 Jenner published his findings
 and there was a cure.

5/10

- ① What was inoculation? How far was it successful?
- ② How did other doctors react to Jenner's discovery?
- ③ When was smallpox eliminated?
 Say how!

History of Surgery & The First Anaesthetics
 18/10/22

In the early 19th there was no
 main problem in Surgical operations
 making the patient unconscious
 of the wound. (Lipin)

- 1) Doctor tried to lessen the patient's
 consciousness by using drops of opium
 or had liquor but failed to make
 the patient unconscious.

In the 1820 Humphrey Davy
 experimented using nitrous oxide (N₂O)
 laughing gas
 unsatisfactory, wore off quickly.
 later around 1820 his pupil raised
 Faraday experimented with ether. Also
 unsatisfactory the after effects made
 the patient ill or sick.

In 1847 James Simpson a
 Scottish Surgeon exp with
~~chloroform~~
 He tried it on himself and
 a couple of friends with
 complete success.

Chloroform was used successfully until 1811.

Infection

Hardly any vital operations were performed because of the risk of infection.

At $\frac{1}{3}$ of the patients undergoing amputations and the setting of simple bone fractures died because of Sepsis.

Doctors did not understand the cause of infection or Sepsis.

Thus the importance of cleanliness was not realised.

They operated on people who were drunk and dirty, most were shipped to the tubs.

Doctors didn't scrub up or change into clean clothing.

They wore blood splattered clothes and they didn't sterilise their instruments.

Amputations only took 15 seconds if he was a good surgeon. Doctors used to practice with Scalds

and rubs. They used to get rid of the scabs with a scalpel and cleaning along the road. Deaths were common. The terrible condition and cruelty came out of hospital care rather subjected to an ale or subjected to opium or morphine (Opioids).

Doctors didn't realise that they were spreading infection with their hands until years later.

Joseph Lister (1817-1912)

In 1865 Lister read the report of Pasteur work and about living organisms. He linked organisms with Sepsis and then he

had the god in ^{antiseptic} microscope. He then heard about a man

✓ John Snowman could carbolic acid. It was his used in carbolic for pyogenic Gangrene.

He decided to experiment with it. He added the carbolic acid to 5%.

✓ It was used on clean hands, instruments and tubs. It got Spring was

Cones.

Parliament began a register of smallpox cases in 1919.

9/10/75

Follow up work

1. Operations were checked in the 19th century because there were no antibiotics.
2. Case In 1954 Florence Nightingale went to Scotland and started to clean up the military hospital. Why? How?
Why? Medical conditions.

The conditions took a turn for the better after Florence Nightingale had done her work there.

Investigation

Florence in 1860 set up the first Nurses training School at Thomas. Why? How?

1/20
E

where is the not.

18th Century Healthcare

Debate

1. In what ways was the methods of joining bandaged at the beginning of the 18th C.
2. What conditions were provided to change
3. How did Florence Nightingale contribute to better changes
4. What new work were planned and why were they better.
5. Why were some James Star to try new methods.
6. Draw diagram showing the of enclosure acts 1750-1820.
7. How were enclosures carried out.
8. What were the results of the changes in agriculture
9. In what ways did the government suffer.
10. What best results were there after the enclosure.

- ① Methods of joining were hindered because of enclosure and of common land and waste. Few farms were willing to experiment, few new crops had been introduced. Most of the cattle were killed off and disease spread because the animals perished together.

- ② During the Civil war 1640-49 and immediately after much land had changed hands, and the purchasers, many of them puritan ministers, were eager for profits and keen to apply new methods.

- ③ Jethro Tull contributed his invention a drill for sowing seeds in furrows. It was now possible to know between one row to remove the weeds and he invented a horse hoe for this purpose.

- ① New crops that were planted were Turnips, clover, chow and lucerne.

- ② Many of England's small farms were too poor to experiment, most of these new machines and methods were adopted by large landowners.

- ③
- | | |
|--|----|
| Number of new pieces in previous ten years | 86 |
|--|----|

77

642

624

506

186

187

75

75

76

1170

1180

1190

1200

1210

1220

1230

1240

Not finished!

D 7/10

Homework not done!!!!

- ① Enclosures were carried out by officials known as Commissioners, they were appointed to reorganise the land so to give each owner his land in one piece.
- Also by Acts of Parliament, which could be promoted only when the land owners were willing to make the change.

② Because of the changes the English farms became the best in the world. They grew more food per acre and cheaper than any other country.

③ The economy suffered because they could afford to meet the cost of enclosure.

④ The bad results were that the small holders could not survive, they didn't have enough capital.

The farm laborers worked for low wages.

Many left to work in factories in the towns.

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE

17th C

OPEN FIELDS

The village holdings were not compact but divided into strips among 3 fields containing the whole land.

The strips were shared out to all the villagers and each village would have his strips scattered to ensure for distribution of good soil.

Each strip would probably be an acre or more i.e. about 20 yds width and 200 yds long or a furred long.

The 3 fields and strips were not separated by fences or hedges but strips of grass.

The common pastures were used during autumn and winter but for one of the fields was left fallow to give the soil a rest and to improve its condition.

Beyond the three fields lay the common land for which the villagers had stock passes. The surrounding woodland provided good wood for houses and fuel. This system of farming had existed in England

of Centuries. For simple agricultural communities its advantages were

- ① All the villages had same land.
- ② Some of the work was communal, - important part when there might have only been a few ploughs and oxen in a village.
- ③ The common land available to all to grow livestock.

But there were also many disadvantages.
DISADVANTAGES TO THE OPEN FIELDS SYSTEM.

- ① The strips may have been along distance from the farmer's home, this time was wasted travelling to and from.
- ② It was difficult to drain individual strips.
- ③ Farmers suffered if their neighbors didn't weed their own strips.
- ④ The least suitable was left till ridges so that winter crops couldn't be planted.
- ⑤ Many cattle had to be killed before winter because there was not enough hay.
- ⑥ All the cattle grazing together

meant that resources spent rapidly also no selective breeding could take place.

① Some farmer had to farm according to customs of the village ploughing, sowing and reaping took place when the majority in the village decided. This restricted any farmer and wanted to experiment with new ideas.

② The open field system of farming was wasteful as the land between and at either end of strips and the field which was left fallow.

Thus in conventional open field farming produced low yields. But by the 18th C it was inadequate to support the needs of the village however the growth of industrial towns during the 18th C created a much greater demand for food. New farming methods were urgently required.



15/11/78

Father Ted

16-16-1941

When I arrived that many of the farming techniques were wrong. In 1936 he purchased a book in which he described his work on seed sowing and harrowing. He believed that the ear heads throughout was wonderful and that ears could stand over of the seed. Crops were by all year - rain, especially that to have relations the low, letting the air and moisture get to the roots.

He marked a horse course line which pointed over into the ground.

The second row from parish could be cut out if the two crops planted and used with more was growing.

That got many of his ideas from above.

Boundaries was a method of sowing by returning handfuls of seed.

This invention was about Cattle
straggled by later agricultural writers
This has led to better effect
on British agriculture
His Seed did never worked properly,
and many of his theories were
wrong.

Some early writers found in the 17th C,
had copied the Dutch method of
grazing cows and not cows extensively
on the same land.

Sir Robert Bakewell

On his return to England, Bakewell
developed a few more rotation series
which are given for increasing
land ~~improvement~~

Bakewell increasing the quality of the
Soil. Part of it was Sowing Turnips.
He advised it was added manure
and rest (day of lying)

He turned it into his 4th rotation and
Napole for some rotation of
turnips early or late down and
rest manure was production of
cattle greatly increased feed was
improved out of British farming.

A more plentiful supply of winter feed
since it permits to breed a better
quality livestock.

Robert Bakewell & Dorothy Bakewell
took over his father's 1400 acre farm
in 1760

Bakewell aimed to produce a high
quality meat as well as sheep
and cattle.

He did this by cross breeding.

Thomas Coke (1759)

Set out to emulate his methods
in the new methods of cultivation
By turns & this means they were
designed to use a certain crop
rotation and use strictly fertility
from grazing - no manure was
crushed on the same land
Every year was left a fallow
Subsiding control every year and
increased prices - so gave the
domesticated new ideas.
enclosed landscape &

3/10

Chadwick's report revealed that people were over crowded with no sanitation or proper water supply.

The water supply was turned on only for a few minutes a day. He found that cholera was only found in the slums and more people died in the rooms.

Plague notes

Technical improvements for
Test on Monday

You have said nothing about the 1848 Public Health Act upon which you were to be required to particularly mention.

10/20 - L

161

30/10/78

The disease spread so fast because there was no one to inspect and sanitation and do something about it. Lack of Scientific knowledge and ignorance of town planning all helped toward the spread of the disease.

The spread of the disease was fast. It spread from place to place via the river where case used both for drinking and waste disposal.

There was no proper sewage system or better drainage.

The death rate was higher in the towns than in the country, there was no care or health officers.

over used to change the conditions or move the occupants from the slums.
Do EDWIN CURDICK

Experimented with glass containment paper for use in tents.

John Snow, a Surgeon was the first public health officer. He set out to provide a pure water supply and an efficient sewage system.

- (20) Why was M.C. discovery important.
- 2 { Reason - To help slow course and
 rather steady growth
- (21) How did P. Fleming discover penicillin
- 1 { He found - mould that destroyed
 some cultures he had made in
 an incubator, this was penicillin

23 Notes on the bookings - 16/10/78

- (a) At the end of 1831 a cholera epidemic struck Britain and continued in most parts of the country until 1848
- (b) (i) Write an account of the spread of this disease and suggest reasons for its speedy spreading and the very high death rate it caused.
- (ii) Write an account of the work of Dr John Snow and others to prevent this disease, particularly with reference to the miasma health act of 1848

- (i) How did John Snow help public health when lived around London
- X { inspecting houses and completed reports
 what did surgeons use to put patients out? Rum, opium, laevine

- X (ii) He discovered chloroform as an anaesthetic
- 1 { Friendly Dr James Simpson

- (iii) Why was the work of Louis Pasteur of interest to Joseph Lister.
- 1 { Pasteur's Germ Theory lists 2 dead
 and answered something (bacteria, water, water)

- (iv) What did Lister use to combat Sepsis? Carbolic acid. Spray.

- (v) 3 ways in which J.L. helped in the crisis

- (vi) { Bandages, helped doctors, put spirits of
 In which hospital in 1860 and the
 found a Training School St Thomas
 London.

- (vii) What 3 cond were laid down

- 2 { to perpetuate nurses
 educated at school, smart appearance,
 fit, good temper.

- (viii) 2 { who discovered X rays
 Roentgen.

- 2 { 1) What is rabies
 Defect in ~~intestine~~, Bowel legs ✓
 2) What is scurvy
 ✓ Defect in vitamin C Scurvy had it

1) inoculation is mass injection against a disease.

1) How long it was successful in treating Small pox people were given doses of Small pox (mild) against other ones caught.

2) giving small doses of Small pox virus why did cholera spread quickly 3 years would disappear /

3) Sanitary conditions / Drinking water /

1) who completed a Survey on Sanitary conditions in 1842 Disraeli, Chadwick

2) why was an absence of local government an important reason for no health facilities
 who waste collection proper drainage water.

3) who did Chadwick want to be responsible for public health.
 John Simon, Government.

1875 starting out.

5- Find when past made something happens in one period case.

Find when past establishment the company (METROPS)

Find when Chadwick introduced one poor law

- 1) 1825 / MEDICINE 18th
 2) 1829 ANAESTHETICS
 3) 1834 OPERATIONS
 LISTER, SENNER,
 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE
 FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS

9/10/18

TEST

1) Name 3 types of Doctor in the 18th century. Barber Surgeon / Pharmacist / Doctor X

2) Barber Surgeon = cut hair, pulled teeth / Pharmacist = Drugs, simple ops / Doctor = private patients ✓

Summary of Factory Acts and
reform movements

{ 1802 These acts were passed to reduce
1819 working hours for children (not successful)
1830 A letter in the Leeds Mercury reporting
on factory conditions shocked people.

1832 A Royal Commission set up to investigate
conditions in factories

1833 Important factory act passed said

1. No children under 9 to work
2. children 13-18 - 12 hours a day
3. children 9-13 work 9 hours a day
4. Government inspectors appointed.

1840 Another Commission set up to

1841) investigate factory Act reducing women's
hours to 12 a day.

1847) Ten hours act women's hours reduced to
10 in 1850 went up to ~~10~~ 10½

1874) Factory Act Hours reduced to 56
a week to the women and 6 on Sat.

1874) Act passed to help all factory workers
not just textile workers.