Minor 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 salt cellar in the centre. At the lord's table there was lots of ale and good wine as well as glasses and cutlery but no forks. After dinner the yster came to excuse everyone. The lord's peasants had to do all these things:

(though your care for his land in the spring)

(b) had hens 2 eggs for 7 days each year)

(c) work 4 days on his land)

(d) pay 1 hen and 16 eggs each year)

(e) bring one cordwood of wood from the forest to the minor house)

(f) spend his corn in the mill

(g) pay 1 shilling if his daughter married)

(h) pay 16 shillings if he sent his son to school at the monastery. The peasants 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. Pay peasant who destroys this can send it to the minor house to pay a fine.)
A DISENANTS HOUSE

A manor

WORKING ON THE MANOR 13th Jan 76

The farming system in Norman times was the same as the Anglo Saxon. They worked in Slips. The peasant had to work 1 day a week for the lords of the manor. He would give 1 chicken per cottage to him. He would also give one egg.
MONASTARIES

MONASTARIES

A monastery is a place where monks live. They have decided to dedicate their lives to God. An order of monks is a group which follows a Special Set of rules. e.g.

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

Q. The monks sat in stone monasteries in villages or open, quiet places.

On Abbey
A Monastery

Cloister

Cellarium or Long Monastic Room

Director

Parlour

Sweeping Room

Kitchen

Treasurer

Library

Chapel House
Chapter House

The monks built this later on.

This was for their daily meetings.

Parlour

This was a little room where the monks could sleep. Like each other, or so.

Dormer

The dormers were to sleep in, it was too hot long.

Dormitory

This was the dormitory room for the monks. They had a creche and a lavatory on one side.

Cellarium

The monks also built this later on, here was for all the food. It was a store room.

Introduction

This was a hospital for sick and old monks. They probably had no accidents.

1 Day in the Life of a Monk

Sang

In the morning, the monks would get up at a sound of a bell. Then they would be about 2 am. The client, who rang the bell, fell asleep, he could be punished by punishment.

They would have a service and pray, then there would be another service called libation. Then, they would have a mass by the year. Then at 10 am, the First Service of the day called morning.

Then, they would have another service called Mass.

It was the monks destroyed the order, they were excommunicated or expelled.

Then, they went to cook in the gardens and kitchens.

Then, they had another service called Sext. Then another Service called
The difference between a priest and a monk

A priest

In front of the fourteenth century church
We would have an altar to do
This was almost all of it

After dinner we would teach the children
We would also preach around the church
Every year everyone the history
We would sing every song and deliver the poem with his own income
We would surprise new born babies
And many people made nursery
People
We would teach the kids the Lord's prayer.

These were some of the things

The priest had to do, he lived a
Very lonely life.

A monk

A monk lived a very sheltered life.
He worked in a church all of his own
And sometimes a little amount of his own.

He taught the people about God and
gave hospitality to travelers by giving them rest and food.
He worked with the lay brothers and
They helped with.

To why capital dollars?
The Norman era was the first period to build churches in this country.

Norman Architecture

-Novice - 12th Century

The Norman church windows were below some arches and usually very small.

The Romanesque doors were semi-circular with carved decorations.

Chevron Design

Crown Design

Arches Were
Pilier: Short and thick

- The arches of Norman buildings were small and not their shape like the Tudors.

Early English Architecture
(12th - 13th centuries)

The Windows

The windows of the churches in early English were very elaborate. They were in the shape of ovals and half circles. They also had a point on top of the arch. The English at the time were very clever. They thought of a way which could make one window into two by making the middle window smaller.

ORNEMENTS

The Doorways

Decorated Architectural
(15th century)

Basically the shape on the lower half changed but the style hasn’t. Instead of using a plain style, they were now using flowers and other plants.

ORNEMENTS

ORNEMENTS
Propaganda Architecture

14th century

After the Greeks and other denominations went
one of 3 things, they contributed to
propaganda/likewise going up to the church
look like everything was going well.

Going to church at the middle ages

In these Middle Ages, everybody has to go
to church. If they didn’t, they were boycotted.
Some may have been sent to war. The
Services were very long and in Latin. Also
there were no benches moved over the
aisles for old and sick people. So one
people had to stand up. The Services
were almost everywhere and people left money
in the church so they could be prayed
for when they died. The priest gives talk
the people in his parish to come to him
and he would read from the Bible. Sometimes
the priest would be in the back of the
church doing stuff to the people while
the Services was going on.
A town 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, getting power, washing, transport, communication. It also had gates at one four points of the compass and 1 in or 5 centuries. 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: Shopping in the Middle Ages**

**Medieval Armour** 14th century

**Helmet**

**Breastplate**
The Third Crusade

It was a famous crusade because Richard the Lionheart took part in it. He led the expedition against Saladin the other Side's leader. Richard was known as a king for England and he was away nine years out of the ten he ruled over he used the taxes for his purposes.

Richard crossed his army across to France to meet up with King Philip of France. During the journey to the camellia, Richard courted and married his sister to Sicily, Ranulph, who was a queen. Then the wedding ceremony was performed, and he married a princess called Berengaria. He then returned to England and a peace was made. After the battle, the three leaders started to quarrel about who was leader. Then the Caliph of Kastoria and prince of France left the crusade and went home. Richard was left in charge of the unsuccessful in capturing Jerusalem. In turn and Saladin, and Richard agreed to a truce.

The Christians got the best along one coast, and the Muslims got the best along Jerusalem.

Sicily was captured by the crusaders.

They were hungry and their knights used many weapons they brought back new ideas like buildings and castles. They also bought new clothes from other countries—orange lemon and spices. These contained cinnamon. They also bought new fabrics with the peace they went the people were very wise and very skilled. Athletics, Medicine and Metempsychosis.
1. The laws in the Magna Carta were to stop people being used doing other stuff.

2. The laws in the Magna Carta were about marriage no debts also courts
   and other laws.

Examples?

John, see me please:

a) about writing
b) about handing your book in (old book?)
c) about copying up missed work.
9. This was an unpopular job because they had no support until one day they decided to get paid for it. This was also an unpopular job because you had to bring back back news to the people.

10. The parliament was short because of the money problem.

7. Parliament broke up into two parts because the king stopped calling in parliament.

Mark

Topic: Case 16

1. They had no proper clothes
   - Only one shirt
   - Probably no beds
   - No proper food clothes.
   - Only one source of heat.

2. We have electric light, television, chairs, paper books and bananas, book, Radio, Games.

3. I had the guests to come in my clothes and to buy some goods. I had to become one place and one of the best in business in Portugal. On one man would be powerful, even rich and rarely.

6. We are not sure because one warning now

Top case 6: Portuguese

9. English methods: Sell wool to wool merchants

10. The foreign merchants bought in England cloth from Angora, cash, on year.

   - Shawls, Silk, armor, 6 years, from Spain.
   - War from Angora and Spain.

   - Silk and silk from Spain.

4. They only meant that they were only allowed to buy and sell wool.

5. The men in England decided what they could make, more money if they needed.
1) The Six people in our picture are:
   1. In a cook
   2. In a Soldier
   3. In a House man
   4. In a Singer
   5. In a Bazaar
   6. In a Nurse

2) We get some new bed, bedding and scissors. The glass was just going on and
   the man coged was showing his head and
   we have a go at everything. We went back
   into our clothes on the sofa and drank the
   men went a walk down by our own.
   Then we went back and bought a few
   changes. Then went to walk in hotel to find home.
   The fair was in Byzantium and I went
   in 20 minutes to get here.

3) These fair were held in our own
   Stourced
   London, St. Bartholomew for buying on quakers
   upon seas, purchased beans, goose legs on
   your youths.

4) These fair were held in our own
   Stourced
   London, St. Bartholomew for buying on quakers
   upon seas, purchased beans, goose legs on
   your youths.

5) Our own cloth

Topic and Figures 1st April 7th
Topic 2: Causes and Effects of Wars

- Problems should not
- bellow, hiccups, etc. Speak with new manner
- and bend your head, blow your nose

---

The Wars of the Roses: 1399-1485

1. Why in the fifteenth century were kings
   men fighting among themselves?
   - They fought because the throne was vacant
   - Edward II was succeeded by Edward III

2. What came as a surprise for all the agreed?
   - All the English wished to rule England
   - It was King Edward I who agreed.

3. Why were the Wars viciously called
   - The Wars of the Roses?
   - This came because the Lancastrian
     and Yorkist houses were seen as enemies
     - Lancastrian house was a noble
     - Yorkist was a noble
     - The Yorkists had Edward

4. Why finally did Queen Richard have to
   become very violent?
   - He knew he could be king because Henry
     was dead and his wife lived. He wanted to
     point out the potential. He thought he could

---

6/10
Henry and Henry's wife had a baby son.

The struggles were:

Richard II

29th April

Why had the battle of St. Albans started so poorly? It had started nothing because parliament refused to raise Richard's king.

Why did the Parliament refuse Edward?

They refused because Edward was trying to pay for the parliament.

What caused the civil war between Edward and Parliament?

The enough of barons' daughter to Henry.

Why do you think Henry II came?
On the 22nd of August, a volley of arrows was fired from both sides to signal the start of the battle. At the battle 22nd of August, Oxford immediately led his men (Richard's forces) up the hill in close order. A fierce hand-to-hand fight resulted in neither second of the enemy leading man were killed.

After about an hour or so, Richard saw six oncoming enemy men coming to attack him. Realizing he had been betrayed, he became desperate. Henry Tudor was greeted by only five men. Richard decided to run the battle by killing them. Richard spared four men, cut through his enemies' strongpoints, dismantled a sharpened laurel. Richard gave voice to the enemy's cries. In fact, he held out long enough for Stanley's men to come up and kill Richard.
Henry VIII
31 Aug 1509

He was born to many. The daughter of Edward VI. Three months later he married the youngest of the three: Anne Boleyn. And it stood out in the years to come that he was not overcome. He continued to plot against her.

The year certain Irish lands claimed they had been the king of Warwick, but in fact the land was only humble.

Louis, the son of an Oxford schoolmaster, was the real lord of Warwick. When a prisoner in the Tower, though people believed he was more in danger by common murmurings (fighting for money) and Irish troops possible. They took him at St. Albans in 1567, in some ways it resembled Bosworth. Parts of things away played the exciting game. The soldiers had done.

The heir to England was victorious, the Germans fought and won. Her German leader Martin Guise. The Irish were poorly equipped with bows, arrows, or knots and ropes, for strangling.

When captured, everyone thought he was an impostor. Henry valued wealth in the Royal Guinea. Several years later he saved one very Irish land, who wrote him a letter.

---

Provisional Vances

Helmsley

He had been presented to Rome as Richard Duke of York, one of the princes in the corner. He was given a custom gin to Algiers.

He had been presented to Rome as Richard Duke of York, one of the princes in the corner to custom he resembled in appearance.

When he returned to the Netherlands with D'Anneau and Burgundy, a well-known lord. Some said it was the long lost rape.

Henry sent their son to prison. The English declared it had been done.
Ireland not the Netherlands.
In theory Ireland had been ruled by English kings since Henry II reigned (1154-89).
In practice the English Governed a little more as a small vassal county Dublin called the Pale. For the support of the notables they relied on the support of Irish lords.
By December 1485 the Irish Governed had been content to pay payage in kind, which stopped when making a decision without the Royal Consent.
Rising evidence centred around King Henry VII's favorite the Duke of York.
Two months later, without his notice, entered England and was captured on Eddesdes (1489).

Soon after Bosworth Henry told his council Parliament that he had gained the crown. Although the right judgment of God given in battle another male enthroned he kept it by some effort government.

Although on English men of these times knew no reigns, he was expected to make a council of nobles and regular men. These men met together because they preferred to consult them individually or in groups.

The council consisted of the King, his council of lords (including lawyers and laymen) and men of the commons (great council) occasionally the Commons were summoned. The council consulted to give judgments from each shire, county, and representatives from each borough.
Firebrook performed by the pupils of
the school

10th June 76

Our Edward II and Henry III increased
the work they had to do.
A Torre & the peace controller.

Local working conditions are given maximum
sage for different towns. He knew to the
never & would have to be the金银.

Chopped unripe grapes, in order arranged
for the money & local workers caught
by prices.

This was popular with English
kings because of its cheapness.

England could not have been governed without
them.

THE STAR CHAMBER

Was supposed to speed up decisions on
questions between rich and powerful people.
The judgments were based on common
sense rather than strict interpretation.
It could not inflict death or
wound or its punishments were given.

Finances and Trade

15th June 76.

An English king & the Seigniory
of county from his own resources. Only if crisis would perform help him.

Spectacle Henry was represented by money.
The crown Edward II . He put his
royal revenue in a department called
the custom, rather than the exchange
with its old fashioned era. Different
methods. What he kept an an eye on all transactions. One out of royal accounts
books for 1200 - a little exist, she shows
that he examined every page and
signed every entrance. As a result he
really needed extra hands.

"The kings, my predecessors", he
once remarked, "having chosen their cause,
have made themselves enemies of
their subjects. Henry II never allowed this
to happen to him.

Henry's finances. A great deal is known
about Henry's income, what went made
up from various sources. A parliament
grant temporarily for the use of
all movable objects in the countries and
in the towns permanent about
£34,000 a year. Customs duties on
inland goods paid to the king
on the death of a lord or
on marriage of his children made
up the total of about £10,000.

A year
Sometimes he made his higher subjects
love him money or give him certain
favors and was no less for him
knighted.

He also became a local land owner
with his agricultural lands, selling
of or buying it from the king.

OVERSEAS TRADE
Henry was a great deal businessman.
As a private person he built ships
for merchants, loans money at high
interest rates and even sold materials.
As a ruler he tried to help
English trade by envoys.

Trade treaties with younger
countries

The Struggles with
The Hanseatic League

The king had less success in
his struggle with Hanseatic league
which had its own money, any
one new. Most English people, particularly
the rich passed through their hands.
Moreover, Edward I had given the
Hanseatic league Special privileges
because the Hanseatic league had
helped him. Henry persuaded him
Denmark to move in on the
Hanseatic league, but it was difficult.
He also heard that his navigation
laws could depend the Germans
and English trade. Actually there was
not enough ships to carry all the
English goods to western Europe. Whether
he liked it or not Henry knew
that English merchants could not
so easily the Hanseatic vessels
THE BATTLE

21st June

Shrew for many became king in France.

a background of red created a memory of the past.

One hundred of rare, good warriors were

(Raginians), plus eight hundred men garrisoned.

This made the army commanded by

a kind treatment for foreign missions.

In 1495, for example, a king paid for the

Method was to resemble a day for an army

horseman and one relating for archers.

The reasons assembled at an agreed

place were paid expenses for every twenty miles they ran to travel.

HENRY THE TENTH

8th July 76

On the 9th of May 1601, Henry VII

the man who had born in the crown

from Richard II, one was known in Edgware, where Henry VII had

been a truly remarkable king. He had

transformed the unstable England of the

care of the French to a steady peaceful

country.

Ferdinand VIII

Succeeded Henry VII at the age of seventeen. Most paintings

show him as old and wise. It is

easy to forget how strong and athletic he looked even young.

This majesty wrote the words.

embassador wrote an age group.

his words are extremely handsome, very

accomplished. Composer well, in a
capital Horse man, a fine singer,

speak French, Latin, and Spanish

in very religious. He is

extremely fond of music.
at which game it is the
politest thing in the world to
see him play."

Henry was tall and strongly built,
he was an athlete who could
hunt, fight and drive with the
swiftest hounds in his country.

At hunting in particular, he
was said to have no respect
or fear of anyone in the world.

THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII
16th July

1. Catherine of Aragon - two years before
his coronation, Henry had married a
princess to be taller and he married
Catherine of Aragon. It was against
Church law for a man to marry
his brother's widow. Pope Julius
Second gave special permission.

Henry's marriage was not well regarded
with problems he worked in with
her after his death, left for children.

By 1527 it became clear that
Catherine would not be able to have
any more children. To solve matters more
Henry had fallen in love with Anne
Boleyn and so he wanted to divorce
Catherine. In 1532, however, she was
now pregnant of a continuing birth in a
court at Richmond. The court decided
Catherine had never been through marriage,
Catherine married to his brother's castle,
Huntingdonshire, where she died - 1536.

2. Anne Boleyn - Henry had courted
Anne Boleyn for six years. He moved to
her last only one year. Anne was
irritated and dominating, she quarrelled
with him a great deal and one
woman complained he was different to
before. When in January 1536, she
gave birth to a dead baby, this was
a signal for her downfall. Cromwell,
Henry's chief minister, ordered
Anne to be beheaded. He managed to
prepare Henry's mind for the trial, Anne
was tried and left with a grave trial, Anne
was
The Execution of Anne Boleyn

The queen was brought up to the block. The executioner placed the block and got his guillotine ready.

There are always people who hate to see such cruel executions. A woman named Jane Seymour, who was the queen's friend, was one of them. She was a childhood friend of her husband. She was his favorite. She gave birth to a boy, Edward (Oct. 1537), only to die the same afternoon through a heartbreak. Jane begged the executioner to make it quick. She wished to be spared the bitterness of death.

In the end, she was.
Autumn Term

TUDOR ENGLAND

10th September

Henry VII 1485 - 1509

Henry Tudor (1485) took over the throne of England after defeating Richard III 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.

HENRY AND THE BARONS

10th September

1) Because. They were sure of the barons and their private armies because they kept on fighting the king and each other.

2) He needed to weaken their powers.

Because if he let them go on they would overrun come him.

3) He had a cannon to blow their castles up.

4) He stopped the income the barons earned 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 so many thousand pounds"
This court was called the Star chamber.

It could not pass a sentence of death.

They could use any kind of torture.

Henry and France

15th September

Henry succeeded in building a good fortune to leave to 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 (e.g.) for having warrants in uniform and by forcing them to pay beneficences (forced loans to the crown).

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

Henry was a devout and selfish king. He was 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 Katherine of Aragon. (Arthur soon died and Katherine then married Henry VIII). He married his daughter to King James of Scotland.
1485 - ENGLAND WEAK AND DIVIDED

1504 - ENGLAND STRONGER NOW MORE UNITED

HENRY AND HIS FAMILY

Henry's father was Henry II
and his mother was Elizabeth.
Like his father, he wanted a
son to follow him so
that one ruler family could
be powerful and could ever

be powerful and could ever

1504 - HENRY VIII AND HIS REFORMATION 26TH SEPT 76

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 provided people with
a meeting place where

the people could hold

religious ceremonies.
much entertainment thus made the 
church important.
At this time because there were 
not many schools. Most people 
who got any teaching would be 
taught by priests and monks.

4) The church took care of us 
sick. They were very few 
hospitals at this time.

24th Sept

The church provided occupation 
for priests, especially pilgrims.
There were not very many until 
this time.

THE Break With Rome
24th Sept 76

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 one person to rebel.

Many people disliked the church.
The Reformation in England

1st Oct '76

1) They supported the pope.
   - an enemy
2) He got jewels, silver, gold
   - and other precious objects
3) He sold them, for how there
   - were more powerful people in Britain
   - Good work.

1) He broke away from Rome
   - because the pope refused to divorce him, from Catherine of Aragon
2) The pope's name was Pope Clement
3) The new movements of enquiry,
   - Thomas Cranmer gave Henry an annulment
4) The great men were Martin Luther and John Calvin
5) The protestants were burned at the stake
6) Henry forced people to swear on oath of loyalty, saying that one
   - limb of the Supreme Head of the church
7) They died, because they refused
8) John Fisher and Sir Thomas
   - More were hung and beheaded.
9) They refused to swear because
1) Catherine Aragon
2) Anne Boleyn
3) Jane Seymour
4) -
5) Somerset

REVIEW
1) Henry VIII Wives
   - Children
   - Religion
2) Edward VI
3) Mary
4) Elizabeth
5) Tudor Cosmetic
   - Railroads
   - Tudor House's
   - Tudor Theatres

- Howard
- Lord Zoum Grey
- Cromwell

- H and E
- because of no light at night
Quite a good try.

Saw yapp 5/6

1642
Charles 1st
NORTH, SOUTH NORTH EAST, SOUTH
PARLIAMENT
CROMWELL
LONDON SOUTH EAST
EDGEBURNE, READING
Scots
God
King
Cavaliers
PURITANS
Roundheads.
A Letter to King Henry

Since I think that the monastery at Colloxy Island should not be closed, the monks are very well behaved and the monastery is in good condition. The abbot, however, offers the monks very well and the land is full of good food and cattle. The monks are quiet and there is no sound from the monks in the yard.

The monks make their own clothes and food and are fully self-sufficient. They do the service as planned every day. They are very well behaved.

Good!
EDWARD VI
6th October 1552

1) Edward, Prince of Wales, died 6th January 1553
and was buried at Westminster.

2) He was 16 years old.

3) A new queen became queen.

4) The new queen was the Countess of Warwick and the Countess of Salisbury.

5) Because he could not reign properly

6) Because the regents would have killed him.

7) He prevented him to change his will.

8) Her mass was abolished.

9) Murdered by English services.

10) Statues were removed from walls.

11) The changes were not popular.

12) A record was made of the people.

13) The Duke of Northumberland went.

14) He sent many Catholic bishops to the Tower. He introduced a second

15) He asked if it was correct.

16) Mary who did it to her in time.

17) He gave him to change his will.

18) He did so because he might live in peace.

19) The new heir was Lady Jane Grey.

20) They were both executed.
A letter to Edward South

Not good neighbours

About meeting King Edward

11th October 1974

Jumbo costume

Dear Eddy,

King Edward was very pleasant and extremely polite. He goes to church and plays with some other children. He is like his father, very athletic. He has black hair and blue eyes. He is tall, sporty, and doesn't have his own car.

Some good work.

[Sketch of a costume]
This work is completely useless because you have not used proper sentences. When you come to make, you won't know what to do. What is this work about?

TUDOR COSMETICS

1. They were usually made by men.
2. People used them on both men and women.
3. The purpose of foundation was to turn their skin white except their hands and feet. It was not used on the face. Eyes were long and shiny.
4. They had been talked about because they cleaned the teeth with honey.
5. They used brush, dyes, perfume, honey and salt. What for?
6. It was expensive because it was precious.
7. It caused pain. Who died?
8. They were coloured with camwood and egg.
9. It was done during the 16th and 17th century.
10. The eyes were coloured with deadly substances.
11. They were used to use foundation. Yes.
12. I don't know.
As heard on TV

HAVE YOU GOT A SKIN PROBLEM

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

In a tube or bottle

White Lead

Mary

Mary was the slapper of the family and had a habit of slapping anyone she saw. She was always seen with a bottle of White Lead.

Well, if you have a skin problem, try Whitie's Lead. It's perfect for the face, and you can find it in a tube or bottle.
She cooked a tawny because after she died then could be something so sorry?

She was unhappy because she should have a baby?

They were Bishop of exeter, Pennhams, crummary, and Arthur Flagg.

It was bloody Mary that was.

She finished 1551. The poets are set up and the people are crying publicly.

The people are coming to be found. They are being read to the poets and the fun are let.

There is a lot of screaming and shouting. The graves are going larger and the people are starting to cheer. The enemies are coming up more and there is one awful scream. The people are anything away now and there is a lot of suicide and black action.

There is no one here now.
THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY SHIELDER

- Pope issues a new law again
- Protestant vs. Catholic
- Church services changes
- New prayer book
- English services
- Queen Spanish head
- PRIESTS COULDN'T MARRY
- Discussed money
- Occasions went
- Even clothes

THE BOMBER
6th November '76

CAUSES OF THE WAR
1) Philip and Elizabeth were both rulers
2) Philip of Spain was a Catholic
3) She was a protestant
4) She had many Philip's
5) The families believe in Spain coming from America
6) She sent troops to help the Spanish
7) She executed Mary
8) She left one woman to Philip
9) Events of the war (cont.)

1) The English begin to kill the Spaniards by morning for ships and sea
2) The guns broke up during the
3) Spain
4) England
5) New land or captured or damaged
6) Cities in Spain
7) Cities in battle
8) Cities in America
9) Cities in Scotland
10) Cities without gore
Please use proper sentences, John.

Diagram to show the war with Spain:
- Elizabeth helps the Dutch to attack Spanish ships.
- Elizabeth encourages the Dutch to attack Spanish ships.

A good diagram.

Fighting between 1602-1603

- Spain owned Mexico and the Northern part of South America.
- The Portuguese owned the rest and it is now Brazil.
- The English were angry because they couldn't get gold legally so they got it from ships.
- The Spanish ships were very large because they were very heavy and tall.
- They had cannon that were very big.
- The Spanish ships were very fast and could attack any other ships.
built near river for protection. Some
a wall for protection, power, washing
Gates at four points of compass
lots of chimney
1 market place
fill shapes on one street

Found of near

15th November 26

1) The plan had the Portuguese in
2) The house was burnt up. Some big room
3) Drake sailed into new button to be filled and
4) The can called. The garage
5) A row was now sitting about it
6) He held sitting corner
7) He held sitting corner
8) 150 years had passed in 1588
9) Drake was his admirer
14/19

MEMBERSHIP

Church has large windows with a big round window at the east end.
The door is arched at the top and the pillars are on a plain wall a square base. The church has one big organ and six bells. The shape of the church is hexagonal with a large center aisle. There are only three such churches in the world, one in Malmesbury, one in Magny and one in India.

Work and Forestry

1. & 2. On hill tops.
3. For book ends.
4. For getting a good view of the
   exercise.
5. Part circle.
6. The streets and paths away so far.
7. The moat around the building.
8. A manor house did not have a moat.
10. So beneficial.
11. South, and course also garden.
13. A garden.
15. A place where the masts are.
ROUGH NOTES

Winter Time
Wheat sounds, jam
Monk on duty
Penance
Service called
Violets
In winter, warm by fire
In church, missing
6 AM, first service of the day
Prime

Next service called Terce
Oro once, whirled or expelled

Then they want to work
Then another service, sext
Then after nones

Cathedral after nones
Then after lunch, mix
Dread and beer

Then back to work
Then after, they ended the day
With all thy brothers
Respectfully,

15/1/78

Naturally Queen known as 1731 in Melbourne during period

I was on a painting course in Melbourne. The course was

good and challenging. I enjoyed it very much.

- Queen

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
1840/ Shaftesbury persuaded the government to inquire into the lives of miners.

1842/ Commission was published and the outcome unknown everywhere.

1862/ Parliament passed the Mines Act.

i) No women or children to work underground in the mines.
ii) No child under 10 to be employed at all.
iii) Boys were not to be employed or engine men under 16.
iv) Government inspectors were to report on the mines conditions.

N.B. 1867/ parliament forbade the use of cleaning boys.

23/5/72

- The life, work, and achievements of Shaftesbury

Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper) 1801-1885: at the very edge of the band. Shaftesbury knew he wanted to devote his life to the betterment of the labouring classes, especially those who suffered from the injustices, disgusting conditions and poverty imposed in our 19th century.

He himself had an unhappy childhood. He suffered only by the heavy oppression of his old uncle alone. To him teaching he owed his strong love for girls, and hence to save the cause of the poor was organised.

In 1833 he took his attention to child workers. He discovered, in the United States, children 9 to work 12 hours a day. Children 9-13 to work 14 hours a day, and also government inspectors were appointed. 1842/ the hours were reduced to 10 hours in 1844.
In 1860, Shaftesbury persuaded Parliament to set up a Royal Commission to inquire into the lives of miners.

Two years later a report was published which shocked the country. In the same year, a new government passed the Mines Act, which made it illegal for children under 9 to work underground in mines. By the time the act was introduced, the average age of miners was 15.

Many institutions started to clothe mine workers, including the Shaftesbury Memorial Homes in London, one of which originally housed 800 children.

Shaftesbury died at home on October 1, 1885.

Summary

Many institutions started to clothe mine workers, including the Shaftesbury Memorial Homes in London, one of which originally housed 800 children.

Shaftesbury died at home on October 1, 1885.

Summary

5/6/78

- Shaftesbury first became interested by the report of the 1832 commission. He joined the reformers and soon became a leader.

- He worked towards the 1833 act.

- He was not satisfied with the law and wanted a ten-hour working day.

- In 1842, he got women and children to work at 6½.

- In 1860, he persuaded Parliament to pass the 10-hour act.

His work with mine workers.

In 1860, Shaftesbury persuaded Parliament to set up a Royal Commission to inquire into the lives of miners. By 1867, he persuaded Parliament to pass the 10-hour act.

The contents of this report shocked everyone. This report led to the mine act of 1852.
His other work

1. In 1864 Superintendent Florence Nightingale was appointed to the St. Thomas's Hospital in London.
2. She helped to improve hospital conditions.
3. She improved the women's ward in St. Thomas's Hospital.
4. She helped to improve hospital conditions.
5. She encouraged the British Red Cross in the training of nurses for soldiers.
6. She was one of the nurses behind the Ragged School Union.

This was an organisation to provide free education for children who were too poor to pay.

She became president of this organisation and she worked to build new schools and repair old ones.

Poison albums and penal code:

1. Florence Nightingale
2. Robert Peel

Florence Nightingale was concerned with prison reform.

Robert Peel was concerned with the penal code.

1. Describe the background of Elizabeth Fry.
2. How did her religious beliefs influence her.
3. Describe her condition in Newgate Prison.
4. What was her belief in punishment?
5. How did the Napoleonic Wars change her views on punishment?
6. What reforms were carried out after Elizabeth Fry's death?

Elizabeth Fry regarded with great esteem.

1. (1780-1845) Elizabeth Fry opened a school for poor children, the Newgate Female Penitentiary. She was a Quaker and strongly believed in the power of love to turn people back to a better way of life.
2. Her strong religious beliefs influenced her to help humble and repentant people turn her life.
3. In Newgate prison there was great overcrowding, no proper food, little chance for work, and no doctors and nurses.
4. Her belief on punishment was to lessen crime and reform the criminals.
5. As the help came in by visiting them and running to them, was also set up a branch for young women training women.

6. Paul helped her, Emancipation was employed guards were paid, and women prisoners were run by women wardens.

Transportation was stopped in 1843, also women were not put in ships on convict ships.

She was engaged with such orders because she was helping the prisoners and prisoners and were abolished transportation.

**PENAL CODE AND PRISONS**

5/6/73

1) How did the authority try to solve law breaches?

2) Explain fully what transportation was and what harm it held a person could expect after?

3) Can we start the movement for penal reform, say what success was?
In 1829, the Government of the Metropolitan Police Act was passed and became effective. The Act provided for the establishment of the police force, with powers and duties similar to those of the Independent Police Act. The new police force was to be under the control of the Home Office and was to be responsible for the maintenance of public order and the prevention of crime. The Act also provided for the appointment of a Police Commissioner, who was to be responsible for the overall supervision and direction of the police force.

The police force was to be made up of constables, who were to be appointed by the Commissioner, and other officers, who were to be appointed by the Home Office. The police were to be armed with clubs and were to be able to use them in the course of their duties. The police were also given the power to arrest persons suspected of committing crimes.

The police force was to be trained and equipped to deal with a variety of situations, including rioting, public disturbances, and other incidents that threatened public order. The police were also to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the streets and to ensure the safety of the public.

The police force was to be under the control of the Home Office and was to be responsible for the maintenance of public order and the prevention of crime. The police were to be able to use force in the course of their duties, and were to be able to arrest persons suspected of committing crimes.

The police force was to be made up of constables, who were to be appointed by the Commissioner, and other officers, who were to be appointed by the Home Office. The police were to be armed with clubs and were to be able to use them in the course of their duties. The police were also given the power to arrest persons suspected of committing crimes.

The police force was to be trained and equipped to deal with a variety of situations, including rioting, public disturbances, and other incidents that threatened public order. The police were also to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the streets and to ensure the safety of the public.
The poor law

The poor law started from the
changes of Queen Elizabeth.

The poor have been forced to
form a rate called the poor rate.
To help poor sick and to help the
poor children a small

This had certain disadvantages if
you moved you would lose all the money
and if you married in a village, if you
married you lost it because you hadn't
paid any money towards it.

7) In 1832 the poor law was more parceled.
Poor people came yet relief from their
own poor rate.

Everyone not hired in the process
contributed to it.

9) The sick, stopped, unemployed, opening
and also came up on the workhouse.

12) Later the Speechhouse system was
set up. This said, most workers
hadn't yet enough wages would apply
to new pauper, paupers. To Mrs. T.
So new employees properly paid worse.
became the hunters dropped.

The Spanish trade was started to get these tobacco in the way of merchandise and tobacco was exchanged.

The type of people were traded sugar and salt and would have a drink, and the rum was very strong.

The Spanish trade was started from the Incas to the British and Spanish. Spain gave manufactured goods and trade with African ships for slaves.

The slave trade was started up with tobacco and sugar, and export for France.

The slaves lived in sugar cane, many were and everything were in sugar cane. The slaves were chained out every night, burnt from the sugar cane, and the ships were coming. Many slaves were and the sugar could come back with the sugar cane. Many slaves gave.

Up on board many were shackled and chained around.
SLAVES FOR AUCTION
AT THE PORT COOKS, LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS
ON 29th JUNE 1799
Social and Industrial Reforms

5th May '78

Research in medical and public hygiene.

1831-32. There was a serious outbreak of cholera.
16,000 died.

1837. Further outbreak in east London.

1842. An epidemic in the London population was published.

1847. Another outbreak of cholera.

1848. First public health act established.

In 1846 a National Board of Health was set up by Church and Statisticians.

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

1854. The first public health officer was appointed. The first public health act was passed and local authorities had to appoint sanitary inspectors and control the drain danger to health.

1875. A public health act was passed saying all local authorities had to appoint sanitary inspectors.

In 1875, a public health act was passed saying all local authorities had to appoint sanitary inspectors.

1875. A public health act was passed.

This report was presented to the Queen.

1875. Public health act was passed.

Preventing water contamination from poor or wealthy houses.

In London, the consumption was very bad for many years, and there were typhus and cholera outbreaks.

On 5th May, 1878, the report was submitted for reading.
Text 1: Why did children Suffer so greatly in the 1800s and why did it affect them so much?

Children suffered greatly in the 1800s. The conditions and living conditions were very poor. The death rate in 1810-1850 was higher among the working class than the middle class and higher in rural towns than in the country.

Text 2: Why did children Suffer so greatly in the 1800s and why did it affect them so much?

Children suffered greatly in the 1800s. The conditions and living conditions were very poor. The death rate in 1810-1850 was higher among the working class than the middle class and higher in rural towns than in the country.

Title: Good health, spirits and nature, keep yourself clean and go to bed early. Do not read

Soup and water.

This report was due to love +
Scientific knowledge and improvements in
care planning. The main reason was
we were more responsible for
pereal health.

Hospitals: John Smith was a young student, he
was first to receive proper care.
He set out to provide a poor
water supply (filmed) and an efficient
Swine system, also to inspect
rural people.

(3) Children associated with good
drainage pipes for waste clean.
Pipes prevented diseases and may
have been connected to nursing.
For all Swiney organise your work.

**How to AVOID THE SWINEY**

On your own feet:

1. Wash away day with lots of soap.
2. Don’t drink too much, and sleep at least 8 hours a day.
3. Don’t eat any chilli or hot things, or put some ginger and mustard on hot meals to clear it.
4. If you feel funny, call for a doctor or take some doctor’s blood (very valuable) and horse splashes your Swiney today (will put an end to it).
5. Change clothes at least once every week.

If you see Swiney, be careful:

- If you see Swiney, be careful to wash your hands and do not touch the food or drink with your fingers.
- Do not eat fruit or bread.

Notes:

- Because wine will help prevent the death of Swiney.
- So remember to be clean and sleep well, and also not to rub your eyes.
- Both your eyes are safe.

Well-tried!

6th September 78

Follow up work:

1. The towns in some those contain various very big room, London, Birmingham, Manchester.
2. The investigation were carried out between the colours.
3. Chlorides and Sanitaries
4. The other side was done.
5. The joint effort public health not owned period.
6. The women & swine properly opposed the government.
7. Patrons dwelling and 1879.

Employed local Authorities to combine those.
MEDICINE IN THE 18TH C

1. There were two types of diseases common in England in the 18th C.
   a) There were some very rare diseases e.g. cancer, syphilis, diphtheria, typhus.
   b) There were also common diseases caused by a deficiency e.g. scurvy, rickets.

2. 18th C medicine was mostly guesswork and superstition. (lancet were used)

3. The three kinds of doctors were:
   a) Physician and surgeon trained and dealt mainly with the rich.
   b) Apothecary: dressed main meals and sold herbal drugs.
   c) Barber Surgeon: cutting wigs, shaving, dealing with cuts and amputations.

   Progress was made with defining diseases:
   a) Syphilis: Canvas from the common to the poor person by supplying him with clean foods. (1722 - 75)
   b) Cholera: Contagion from one person to another person by supplying bad food.

   Doctors made careful observations and discovered that doctors could be cured by taking more of certain food:
   e.g. milk, eggs, cheese, vitamin C.

   Dr. Jenner used Smallpox
   1769 - 1823

   Edward Jenner can cure a person to a smallpox inoculation against smallpox.
   Smallpox was a deadly disease which made women or poor men in 1768. Roughly one person in ten died of it, more never lived in childhood. If you survived the
In the early 18th century surgeons were faced with severe problems in surgical operations, especially when the patient was unconscious. Infection of the wound was a common issue.

Doctors tried to lessen the patient's consciousness by using drogues (opium or other hypnotics), but this often led to more complications.

In the 1790s, Humphry Davy experimented with nitrous oxide as a laughing gas. However, unsatisfactory results led to quick abandonment of the practice. A few years later around 1820, a Scottish surgeon, James Simpson, used chloroform.

He tested it on himself and a couple of friends. Unfortunately, complete success was not achieved, but it opened the door for further research in anaesthesia.
Changfeng was currently the reader for the successful operation that day. It was performed because it was important for the patients and the surviving people. They were all praises and support for the surgeons and doctors. They were all happy and smiling, and the patients were all in tears of joy.

The surgeon, Dr. Li, was substrate in the operation. He was a very experienced and successful surgeon. Dr. Li was able to perform the operation with precision and skill.

After the operation, the patients were all in good health. They were discharged from the hospital and returned to their normal lives. The surgeons were all praised and respected by the patients and the public.

Dr. Li and his team were all very satisfied with the result. The operation was a success, and the patients were all grateful for their efforts.

In conclusion, the operation was a success, and the patients were all in good health. The surgeons were all praised and respected by the patients and the public.

Living organisms, such as humans, are able to regenerate and heal themselves. This is due to the body's natural ability to repair and replace damaged tissue.

In conclusion, the operation was a success, and the patients were all in good health. The surgeons were all praised and respected by the patients and the public.

Dr. Li and his team were all very satisfied with the result. The operation was a success, and the patients were all grateful for their efforts.

In conclusion, the operation was a success, and the patients were all in good health. The surgeons were all praised and respected by the patients and the public.

Dr. Li and his team were all very satisfied with the result. The operation was a success, and the patients were all grateful for their efforts.

In conclusion, the operation was a success, and the patients were all in good health. The surgeons were all praised and respected by the patients and the public.

Dr. Li and his team were all very satisfied with the result. The operation was a success, and the patients were all grateful for their efforts.

In conclusion, the operation was a success, and the patients were all in good health. The surgeons were all praised and respected by the patients and the public.

Dr. Li and his team were all very satisfied with the result. The operation was a success, and the patients were all grateful for their efforts.
Known over the patient during the operation.
The immediate effect of better anaesthetic methods was a great reduction in the death rate from sepsis. Improved operations could now be done in safety.

Better winds.

25/9/78

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale (1820 - 1910) was the daughter of a rich family brought up in luxury and indulgence.

In the retirement of her friends she chose to go to Germany and train as a nurse.

In the Autumn of 1854, she and thirty-eight nurses were in Scutari helping save the soldiers who fought in the Crimean War.

She set about clearing wards, cordoning and cleanliness in the hospitals. After six months, the death rate per 1000 men had been reduced

You could have included more detail about the conditions of the hospitals from 1850 to 78.

Her remarkable achievement won her love and devotion from thousands of sick and dying men.

They called her 'the lady with the lamp'.

The war finally ended in 1856 with the Proclamation of Russian Fortification on the Black Sea.

Florence returned to England a heroine, but her work had only just begun.

The Crimean War made her an heroine at home.

In 1860 she established a Training School for Nurses called St. Thomas's in London.

Candidates had to have a good character and have some educational background. After a course ranging from two to four years, a certificate was awarded on the result of a final examination.

By 1900 there were 61,000 trained nurses being a higher standard of hygiene and care in hospitals.
Follow up work

1. Operations were closed in the 19th century because there were no anaesthetics.

2. In 1854, Florence Nightingale went to Scutari and started to clean up the military hospital. Why? How?

3. Conditions were a form for the better after Florence Nightingale had done her work there.

Summary:

Florence in 1860: Set up the first nurses' training school at St Thomas's.

What is the role?

1/20 E

18th Century Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9/10/98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In what ways were the methods of farming developed at the beginning of the 18th century?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did some farms become more productive? How?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How did agricultural improvement contribute to better changes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What were some other ways of improving farming?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why were some farms less successful?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How were some farms set up?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How were some farms improved?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What were the results of the changes in agriculture?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In what ways did the yeomen improve their farms?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What local results were there after the revolution?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methods of farming were changed because of enclosure. Few farms were common land and could. Few farms were cutting the expanse. Few new crops had been introduced. Most of the cattle were killed off and disease spread because the animals poisoned together.

During the Civil War 1640-69 and immediately after much land had changed hands, and the purchasers, many of them prosperous merchants were eager for profit and were to apply new methods.

Several tools contributed by inventing a drill for sowing seeds in rows. It was now possible to have between rows to remove the weeds and he invented a horse hoe for that purpose.

New crops that were planted were turnips, carrots, cabbages and leeks.

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

Number of riots passed in previous ten years

36

642

11,4  306

158

71

1170 1140 1150 1170 1160 1170 1190 1190 1190 1810

9%  6

Homework not done!!!
Agriculture in England at the Beginning

Open-field farming

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

The strips were shared out so that the villages and small villages could have their strips scattered to ensure for distribution of good soil.

Each strip would probably be an acre in area, i.e. about 200 yards long and 200 yards long or a furlong long.

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

The crops grown were wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans. Each of the fields was left fallow to give the soil a rest and to improve its goodness.

Beyond the three fields lay the common land upon which the villagers lived and grazed. The common woodland provided good wood for houses and fences. This system of farming had existed in England.
DISADVANTAGES TO THE OPEN FIELDS SYSTEM

1. The stips may have been along distance from the farmer's home.
2. The time was wasted travelling to and fro.
3. It was difficult to clear unused slips.
4. Farmers suffered if their neighbours didn't clear their own stips.
5. The current stibbles were left till Autumn so that winter crops could not be planted.
6. Many cattle had to be killed before winter because there was not enough hay.
7. All the cattle going together meant the diseases spread rapidly also no selective breeding could take place.
8. Each farmer had to farm according to customs of the village: ploughing, sowing and reaping took place once the majority of the village decided. This restricted any farmer's curiosity to experiment with new ideas.
9. The open field system of farming was wasteful: e.g., the land between and at either end of strips and the field which was left fallow. This in continuation open field farming produced low yields. But up till the 18th C it was adequate to support the needs of the village because the growth of industrial towns during the 18th C created a much greater demand for food. New farming methods were urgently required.
Selborne Field
16th Feb

Wheat: command - and many of the farming techniques were wrong. In 1731, he published a book in which he described his work on seed raising and: breeding. He balanced work on

Sown seeds broadcast was wasteful and heavy. He used dried seeds of the Salt Grass. Sowing by hand gave poor results. Broadcasting was a method of saving by removing handfuls of seeds.
This impotence was almost certainly aggravated by the unnatural practice of:

This had had no lasting effect on British agriculture.

His seed will never work properly, and many of his seasons were bumper.

A more plentiful happy winter fruit now is possible to breed a better quality

Restaurant: Bacchus and Dandy bacchus

Bacchus medals no produce a high quality meal as well as fresh fruit.

Rice was by cross breeding.

Thomas Coke (1835)

Set out to assess his prospects in the new methods of cultivation.

By means of their lines they can utilize to use a wide range of relations and new stock for the

There was no success com

From growing rice strains can

Two years later, the Shrop

... Continue your own plans to farm the

Checkwick's report revealed that people were not content with no sanitation or proper water supply.

The water supply was turned on only for a few minutes a day.

The food that children were only fed in one slum and more people died in one room.

Remark notes:

- Technical instruments for test on Monday.

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

10/30-1

The death rate was higher in the towns than in the countryside, where there was no care or health offices. To change the conditions or manage the occupants from the slums.

Dr. Edwin Chadwick

Explored with glazed continuous paper for use on houses.

- John Simon, 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 the discovery important? Reason: To help stop cancer and other deadly growths.

22. How did Lister discover possible causes of wound infections? He found that a wound had occurred in an amputation. This was particularly dangerous.

Hastings 23rd Oct 78

1. At the end of 1831 a cholera epidemic struck Britain, but continued in most parts of the country until 1848.

10. Write an account of the spread of this disease and suggest reasons for its rapidity. Spreading and the very high death rate it caused.

10. Write an account of the work of Dr. John Snow and others. To prevent this disease, particularly with reference to the variable health of 1848.

11. How did John Snow help public health when used around London, inspecting houses and compiling reports.

12. What did surgeons use to put patients out? Pain, opium, barbitone.

13. Who discovered chloroform as an anaesthetist Freindleyl
d sons Simpson.

16. Why was the work of Louis Pasteur of interest to Joseph Lister? Pasteur from the theory of living and discovered something (e.g., in an animal)


2. 3 ways in which John helped in his career. Becomes, helped doctors, put sparks of.

3. In another hospital in 1860 and she found a training School, St. Thomas, London.

11. What would have been done to a prospective nurse? Educated at school, Smart appearance.

12. Ed. good temper.

19. Who discovered x-rays?
1. What is infection?  
2. Deficient in vitamin C, Scabies heard.  
3. Inoculation is mass injection against a disease.
4. How was it unsuccessful in treating small pox people were given doses of smallpox (mild) which other than caught.
5. Giving small doses of small pox virus why did cholera spread quickly?  
6. Sanitary conditions / drinking water / 
7. Who compiled a survey on sanitary conditions in 1842? Dr. Semmel. 
8. Why was an absence of local government important reason for no health facilities. 
9. No waste collection poor drainage poor water. 
10. Cows and Chickens want to be responsible for public health.  

John Simon: government.

15/76 Dudley Road

- Find cases peel more scabies reforms in poor penal care.
- Find cases peel established the copper (metaphores).
- Find cases: chicken introduced the poor law.

1) 1823/ MEDICINE 18th  
2) 1829 ANAESTHETICS  
3) 1834 OPERATIONS

LISTER, SENNER  
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE  
FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS

3) Name 3 types of Doctors in the 18th Century: Barber Surgeon, Pharmacist, 

Doctor X
Test

Social Reform

1) Write down one fact per dot.
2) The 1933 Factory Act.
   - Children under 10 to work.
   - School hours for women
   - Government inspectors.
3) Write down one fact.
   - Changes in the workforce
   - Children brought up in factories.
   - Parental control: food, education, transportation, and health.
4) How did the worst condition in the early modern era change in Britain?
   - Supported, no much longer, no child labor, better homes, free
   - transport, proper
5) A local group the 'tagged' schools.
   - Organisation to promote free school
   - for parents who couldn't afford it.
Why are fish herring gill
important to the cotton industry
in Britain? It cleaned
the maximum speed up to process.

- S. Anderson
- Came on November 1st
- Started sewing done and
- Women's hands started after
- Women continued to improve
- Women continued to improve
- For Wednesday put yourself in the
- Position + a doctor and make
  it (how to avoid the cholera)
21/3/71

TEST

Social Reform in Factories and Coal Mines

What was poverty? How did Robert Owen play in the factory reform movement?

Poorer children were children who were poor or orphaned who worked in factories.

Make a table to show the 5 main inventions in the cotton industry:

- steam
- powered
- machinery
- spinning
- weaving

Yarn → process → cotton

Why did Yorkshire become the centre of the wool industry? "WATER?"

17th century
Summary of Factory Acts and Reform movements

1802: There were laws passed to restrict working hours, but they were not enforced.
1819: A report was commissioned on the working conditions of children in factories, but it was not successful.
1830: A Royal Commission set up to investigate factory conditions. A letter from the Mersey Mercury reporting on factory conditions shocked people.
1832: A Royal Commission set up to investigate factory conditions. The report was published.
1833: Important factory acts passed.
   1. No children under 9 to work
   2. Children 13-18: 12 hours a day
   3. Children 9-13: 9 hours a day
1840: Another Commission set up to investigate factory conditions. A report was published.
1841: Ten hours out women's hours reduced to 10 in 1850 were increased to 10½.
1871: Factory Act Hours reduced to 56 a week, to 66 on the weekends and 60 on Sat.
1871: Act passed to help all factory workers, not just textile workers.