



Foxford Learning Plan

YEAR 13

Paper 3 Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Key Vocabulary

Laissez-faire	A policy of minimal government interference in society (let it be).
Permissive	Optional/not enforced.
Compulsion	Enforced/not optional.
Impetus	Makes a process or change happen more quickly.
Reform	To improve or make changes to something.
Epidemic	The appearance of a disease in a large number of people at the same time.
Provision	The supply of something.
Pauperism	A very poor person.
Settlement	Where people come to live.
Commission	A group chosen to discover information about a problem or examine the reasons why a problem exists.
Relief	Food, money or services that provide help for people in need.

Key Skills

Over the course of the topic, I will be able to: -

Analyse key arguments related to the Government's response to public health.

Analyse key arguments related to the government's response to poverty.

Analyse the value of source material to an historian.

Present convincing verbal and written arguments related to the key topics.

Use wide-ranging knowledge to respond to breadth and depth questions relating to the key topics.



I will understand

The reasons why, and the ways in which, public health provision changed over the period. The impact of those changes on the health of the nation.

The operation of the old Poor Law in the years leading up to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834.

The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 and its implementation.

The pressure for social and welfare reform.

The role of the state and other organisations in relieving poverty.

The experience of poverty between the two world wars.