

Aneurin Bevan

Who was Aneurin Bevan?

Aneurin Bevan, often known as Nye Bevan, was one of the most important ministers of the Labour government and founder of the National Health Service.



Aneurin Bevan's Childhood

Aneurin Bevan was born on the 15th of November 1897 in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, South Wales. He was born into a working class family and was the sixth of ten children.

There were six boys and four girls. He was the son of David Bevan, a coal miner, and Phoebe, a seamstress. Aneurin attended Sirhowy Elementary School and as a child he developed a stammer which made him shy away from the attention it brought him.

Employment Whilst Growing Up

For several months at the age of thirteen, before he finished his schooling, Aneurin worked as a butcher's boy at a local store. He then followed his father's footsteps and moved on to work as a miner in the local Ty-Tryst Colliery during his teens. Whilst coal mining he earned around ten shillings per week, with most of his money going to his parents to help support the family. By the age of 19 he was head of his local Miners' Lodge.



Did You Know...?

10 shillings is worth 50p in our money today.

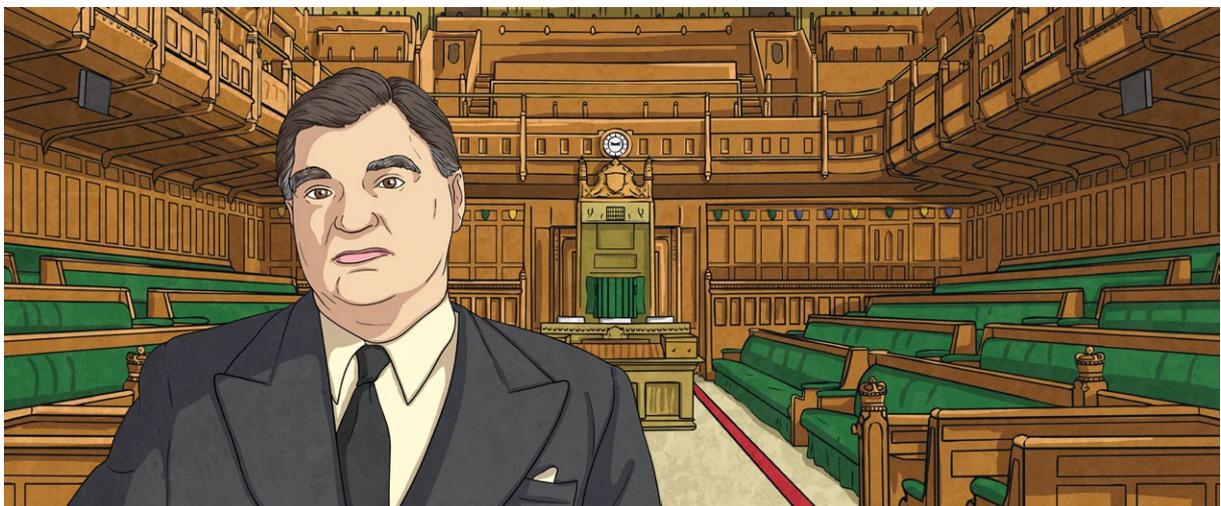
Career

Aneurin Bevan spent two years in a college in London studying economics, politics and history; after returning to South Wales he found work as a paid union official in 1926.

After the Second World War Aneurin Bevan was elected as the Minister of Health for the Labour Government. He wanted to create a system which provided free access to medical care and services for everyone within the UK, regardless of wealth. He had been inspired by the Tredegar Medical Aid Society in his hometown and as a result founded the National Health Service which came into force on the 5th of July 1948.



After attending hospital and announcing that in order to recuperate, he wouldn't be returning to politics, Aneurin Bevan died at the age of 62 on the 6th of July 1960 at his home, Asheridge Farm, Chesham, Buckinghamshire.



Questions

1. What happened to Aneurin Bevan when he was a child? Tick two.

- He was the sixth child of ten children.
- He was born in England.
- He developed a stammer.
- He didn't attend school.

2. Which year was Aneurin Bevan born? Tick one.

- 1987
- 1800
- 1897
- 1933

3. Draw lines to complete the sentences about Aneurin Bevan:

Aneurin Bevan was also
known as

a seamstress.

Aneurin Bevan spent
two years in a college in
London studying

Nye Bevan.

He was the son of David
Bevan, a coal miner and
Phoebe,

economics, politics and
history.

4. Number the events below in the order in which they happened in Aneurin Bevan's life.

- Aneurin Bevan spent two years in a college in London studying economics, politics and history.
- Aneurin Bevan was born on the 15th of November 1897 in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, South Wales.
- After the Second World War Aneurin Bevan was elected as the Minister of Health for the Labour Government.
- Aneurin Bevan died at the age of 62 on the 6th of July 1960 at his home.
- For several months at the age of thirteen, Aneurin worked as a butcher's boy at a local store.

5. Fill in the missing words in the sentence.

He wanted to create a system which provided free access to _____ care and services for everyone within the UK, regardless of _____.

6. Aneurin Bevan was one of the most important ministers for which government?

7. Which service was founded by Aneurin Bevan and came into force in 1948?

Answers

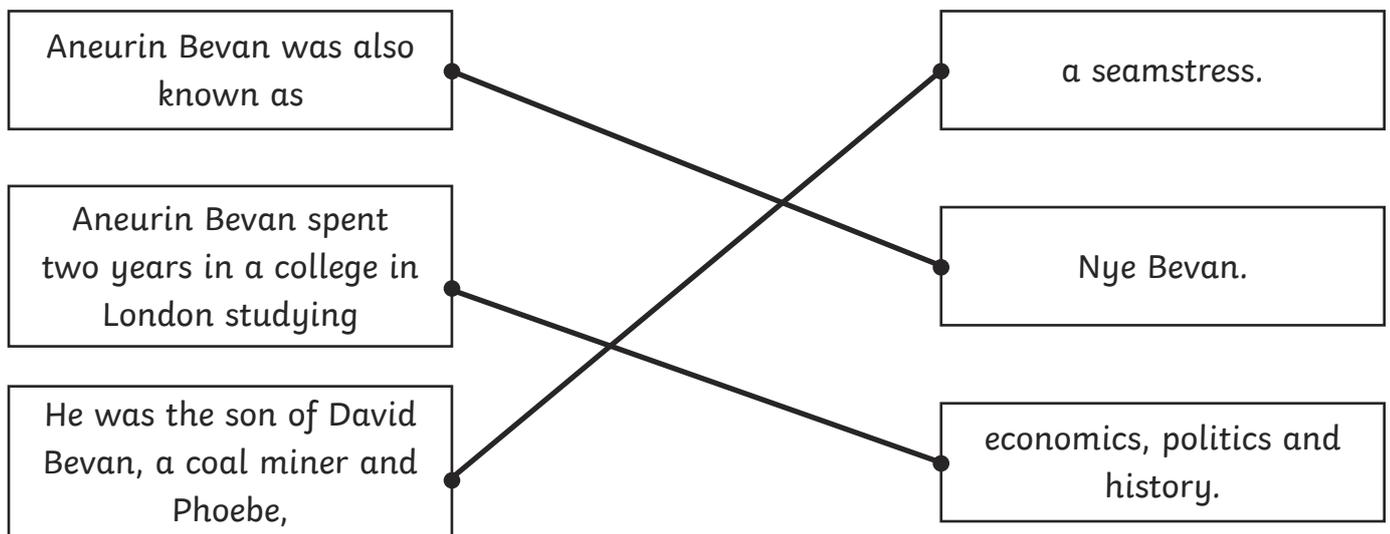
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- 1987
- 1800
- 1897
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3. Draw lines to complete the sentences about Aneurin Bevan:



4. Number the events below in the order in which they happened in Aneurin Bevan's life.

- 3** Aneurin Bevan spent two years in a college in London studying economics, politics and history.
- 1** Aneurin Bevan was born on the 15th of November 1897 in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, South Wales.
- 4** After the Second World War Aneurin Bevan was elected as the Minister of Health for the Labour Government.
- 5** Aneurin Bevan died at the age of 62 on the 6th of July 1960 at his home.
- 2** For several months at the age of thirteen, Aneurin worked as a butcher's boy at a local store.

5. Fill in the missing words in the sentence.

He wanted to create a system which provided free access to **medical** care and services for everyone within the UK, regardless of **wealth**.

6. Aneurin Bevan was one of the most important ministers for which government?

The Labour Government

7. Which service was founded by Aneurin Bevan and came into force in 1948?

Accept any responses that refer to Aneurin Bevan being elected as the Minister of Health for the Labour Government and wanting to create a system which provided free access to medical care and services for everyone within the UK, regardless of wealth. He had been inspired by the Tredegar Medical Aid Society in his hometown and as a result founded the National Health Service which came into force on the 5th July 1948.

Aneurin Bevan

Who was Aneurin Bevan?

Aneurin Bevan, often known as Nye Bevan, was one of the most important ministers of the Labour government and founder of the National Health Service.



Aneurin Bevan's Childhood

Aneurin Bevan was born on the 15th of November 1897 at 32 Charles Street in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, South Wales. He was born into a working class family and was the sixth of ten children, six boys and four girls. He was the son of David Bevan a coal miner and Phoebe a seamstress. Aneurin attended Sirhowy Elementary School and as a child he developed a stammer which made him shy away from the attention it brought him.

Employment Whilst Growing Up

For several months at the age of thirteen, before he finished his schooling, Aneurin worked as a butcher's boy at a local store. He then followed his father's footsteps and moved on to work as a miner in the local Ty-Tryst Colliery during his teens. Whilst coal mining he earned around ten shillings per week, with most of his money going to his parents to help support the family. By the age of 19 he was head of his local Miners' Lodge and was sometimes seen as a troublemaker as he frequently rallied against management.



Did You Know...?

Bevan was largely responsible for the formation of the Council of Action, an organisation that helped raise money and provide food for the miners.

Career

Aneurin Bevan won a scholarship to the Central Labour College in London, sponsored by the South Wales Miners' Foundation and spent two years studying economics, politics and history. After returning to South Wales, he found work as a paid union official in 1926 which led him to become a leading figure in the 1926 general strike.

After the Second World War Aneurin Bevan was elected as the Minister of Health for the Labour Government. Between 1945 and 1951 he was responsible for establishing the National Health Service. He wanted to create a health system which provided free access to medical care and services for everyone within the UK, regardless of wealth, having been inspired by the Tredegar Medical Aid Society in his hometown. As a result, he founded the National Health Service which came into force on the 5th of July 1948.



His Final Years

After Aneurin Bevan's role as the Minister of Health came to an end, his political position weakened during his last decade in politics. Due to an illness Aneurin Bevan attended hospital and announced that, in order to recuperate, he wouldn't be returning to politics. The famous politician died at the age of 62 on the 6th of July 1960, at his home, Asheridge Farm, Chesham, Buckinghamshire.



Glossary:

National Health Service: The National Health Service is the umbrella for the publicly-funded healthcare systems of the United Kingdom.

coal mining: Coal mining is the process of extracting coal from the ground.

Questions

1. What did Aneurin Bevan's parents do for a living? Tick two.

- shopkeeper
- seamstress
- coal miner
- politician

2. When did Aneurin Bevan develop a stammer? Tick one.

- After working as a butcher's boy.
- Whilst attending Sirhowy Elementary School.
- Whilst working as a miner.
- After finishing his schooling.

3. Draw lines to complete the sentences about Aneurin Bevan:

Minister of Health for the
Labour Government

studying economics,
politics and history.

Working as a miner

and responsible for
establishing the National
Health Service.

A student for two years at
Central Labour College in
London,

in the local Ty-Tryst
Colliery.

4. Number the events below in the order in which they happened in Aneurin Bevan's life.

- Aneurin Bevan attended Sirhowy Elementary School.
- Aneurin Bevan was born on the 15th of November 1897 in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, South Wales.
- After the Second World War Aneurin Bevan was elected as the Minister of Health for the Labour Government.
- Aneurin Bevan died at the age of 62 on the 6th of July 1960 at his home.
- Aneurin followed in his father's footsteps and worked as a miner in the local Ty-Tryst Colliery during his teens.

5. Find and copy one word which was sometimes used to describe Bevan when he was head of his local Miners' Lodge.

6. Fill in the missing words in the sentence.

After the Second World War Aneurin Bevan was elected as the Minister of Health for the _____ Government. Between 1945 and 1951 he was responsible for establishing the _____.

7. Why was Aneurin Bevan known as one of the most important ministers of the Labour government? Give a reason for your answer.

8. What inspired Aneurin Bevan to create a Health system which provided free access to medical care and services for everyone within the UK? Give a reason for your answer.

Answers

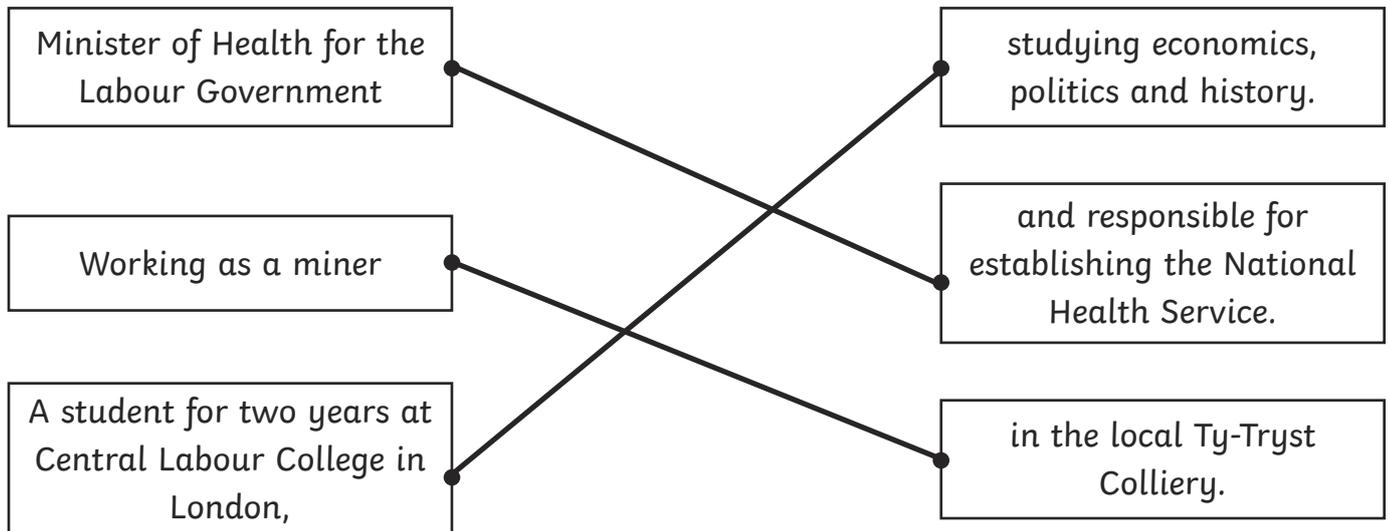
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- shopkeeper
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- coal miner
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- After working as a butcher's boy.
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- Whilst working as a miner.
- After finishing his schooling.

3. Draw lines to complete the sentences about Aneurin Bevan:



4. Number the events below in the order in which they happened in Aneurin Bevan's life.

- 2** Aneurin Bevan attended Sirhowy Elementary School.
- 1** Aneurin Bevan was born on the 15th of November 1897 in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, South Wales.
- 4** After the Second World War Aneurin Bevan was elected as the Minister of Health for the Labour Government.
- 5** Aneurin Bevan died at the age of 62 on the 6th of July 1960 at his home.
- 3** Aneurin followed in his father's footsteps and worked as a miner in the local Ty-Tryst Colliery during his teens.

5. Find and copy one word which was sometimes used to describe Bevan when he was head of his local Miners' Lodge.

troublemaker

6. Fill in the missing words in the sentence.

After the Second World War Aneurin Bevan was elected as the Minister of Health for the **Labour** Government. Between 1945 and 1951 he was responsible for establishing the **National Health Service**.

7. Why was Aneurin Bevan known as one of the most important ministers of the Labour government? Give a reason for your answer.

Accept any responses that refer to Aneurin Bevan being responsible for establishing the National Health Service. He wanted to create a health system which provided free access to medical care and services for everyone within the UK, regardless of wealth.

8. What inspired Aneurin Bevan to create a Health system which provided free access to medical care and services for everyone within the UK? Give a reason for your answer.

Accept any responses that refer to Aneurin Bevan being inspired by the Tredegar Medical Aid Society in his hometown to create a health system which provided free access to medical care and services for everyone within the UK.

Aneurin Bevan

Who was Aneurin Bevan?

Aneurin Bevan, often known as Nye Bevan, was one of the most important ministers of the Labour government and founder of the National Health Service. In 2004, more than forty-four years after his death, Aneurin Bevan was voted first in a list of 100 Welsh Heroes, having been credited for his contribution to the founding of the welfare state in the UK.



Aneurin Bevan's Childhood

Aneurin Bevan was born on the 15th of November 1897 in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, South Wales. He was born into a working class family and was the sixth of ten children, six boys and four girls, four of whom died in infancy and one died at the age of eight. He was the son of David Bevan a coal miner and Phoebe a seamstress. Aneurin attended Sirhowy Elementary School and as a child he developed a stammer which made him shy away from the attention it brought him.



Employment Whilst Growing Up

For several months at the age of thirteen, before he finished his schooling, Aneurin worked as a butcher's boy at a local store. He then followed his father's footsteps and moved on to work as a miner in the local Ty-Tryst Colliery during his teens. On a daily basis he would start work at 5:30 a.m. each day and return home late in the evening.

Whilst coal mining he earned around ten shillings per week, with most of his money going to his parents to help support the family. By the age of 19, he was head of his local Miners' Lodge and was sometimes seen as a troublemaker as he frequently rallied against management.

Career

Aneurin Bevan won a scholarship to the Central Labour College in London, sponsored by the South Wales Miners' Foundation and spent two years studying economics, politics and history. After returning to South Wales, he found work as a paid union official in 1926 which led to him becoming a leading figure in the 1926 general strike.

After the Second World War Aneurin Bevan was elected as the Minister of Health for the Labour Government. Between 1945 and 1951, having been inspired by the Tredegar Medical Aid Society in his hometown, he was responsible for establishing the National Health Service and the Housing Reform. He wanted to create a health system which provided free access to medical care and services for everyone within the UK and wanted everyone to have access to affordable homes.



His Final Years

After Aneurin Bevan's role as the Minister of Health came to an end, his political position weakened and due to illness he attended hospital and announced that in order to recuperate he wouldn't be returning to politics. The famous politician died at the age of 62 on the 6th of July 1960 at his home, Asheridge Farm, Chesham, Buckinghamshire.

Celebrating the life of Aneurin Bevan

A portrait, memorial stones and many institutions within Wales have been created and named after Aneurin Bevan, in order to remember and celebrate his life and achievements.



Did You Know...?

The first baby born under the NHS, Aneira Thomas of Cefneithin, was also named after him.

Glossary:

Welfare State: Form of government which protects and promotes the economic and social well-being of citizens.

Housing Reform: The purpose of the Housing Reform was to provide everyone with access to affordable homes, having options to live in owner occupation or the private sector and create communities with a place for all sections of the community.

Questions

1. Which of these facts about Aneurin Bevan are true? Tick two.

- He was born on the 15th of November 1897.
- He was the seventh of ten children.
- As a child he developed a stammer.
- He was born in North Wales.

2. More than forty-four years after his death, Aneurin Bevan was voted first in which list? Tick one.

- 100 Welsh Historians
- 100 Welsh Heroes
- 100 Richest Welsh People

3. During his employment whilst growing up, in whose footsteps did Aneurin Bevan follow by working as a miner in the local colliery?

4. Find and copy a word that describes Aneurin Bevan's political position after his role as the Minister of Health came to an end.

5. What does the term National Health Service mean? Use the glossary to help you.

6. Summarise Aneurin Bevan's achievements and contributions during his life.

7. Having been inspired by the Tredegar Medical Aid Society in his hometown, what was founded by Aneurin Bevan during his time as the Minister of Health?

8. How do you think Aneurin Bevan's life and achievements have been celebrated and remembered?

Answers

1. Which of these facts about Aneurin Bevan are true? Tick two.

- He was born on the 15th of November 1897.
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- 100 Welsh Historians
- 100 Welsh Heroes
- 100 Richest Welsh People

3. During his employment whilst growing up, in whose footsteps did Aneurin Bevan follow by working as a miner in the local colliery?

His father - David Bevan.

4. Find and copy a word that describes Aneurin Bevan's political position after his role as the Minister of Health came to an end.

Weakened

5. What does the term National Health Service mean? Use the glossary to help you.

Accept any responses that refer to the glossary; National Health Service - The National Health Service is the umbrella for the publicly-funded healthcare systems of the United Kingdom. A Health system created to provide free access to medical care and services for everyone within the UK.

6. Summarise Aneurin Bevan's achievements and contributions during his life.

Accept any responses that refer to the National Health Service and the Housing Reform. He wanted to create a Health system which provided free access to medical care and services for everyone within the UK and wanted everyone to have access to affordable homes. Aneurin Bevan was voted first in a list of 100 Welsh Heroes, having been credited for his contribution to the founding of the welfare state in the UK and was one of the most important ministers of the Labour government.

7. Having been inspired by the Tredegar Medical Aid Society in his hometown, what was founded by Aneurin Bevan during his time as the Minister of Health?

Accept any responses that refer to the fact that between 1945 and 1951, having been inspired by the Tredegar Medical Aid Society in his hometown, he was responsible for establishing the National Health Service.

8. How do you think Aneurin Bevan's life and achievements have been celebrated and remembered?

Accept any responses which refer to a portrait, memorial stones and many institutions within Wales which have been created and named after Aneurin Bevan to remember and celebrate his life and achievements. The first baby born under the NHS, Aneira Thomas of Cefneithin, was also named after him.