Year 10 History – HT5
Industrial Medicine c1700-1900

Context

A Summary of Change and Continuity

People's beliefs about the causes of illness **changed** from believing in an imbalance of the 4 humours or God punishing them to people knowing **germs** caused illness.

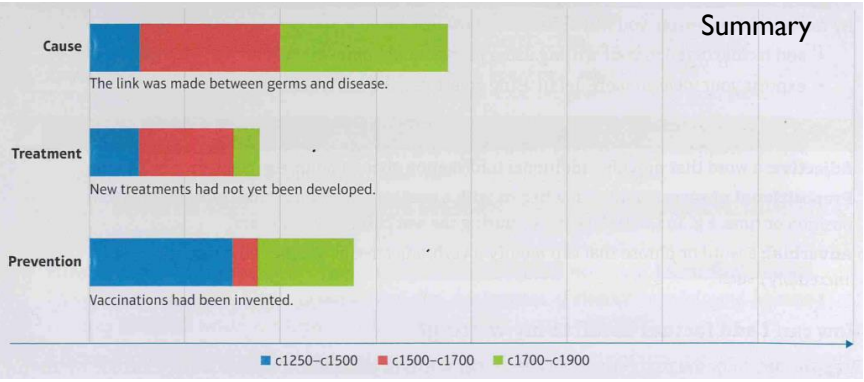
People had a better way of preventing illness with the discovery of vaccination. They also cleaned up the water, which stopped people getting Cholera.

There were improvements in stopping people dying from infection.

- Florence Nightingale helped made hospitals cleaner
- Joseph Lister developed aseptic surgery that prevented people who had operations dying from infection.

However, there was no improvement in day-to-day treatments people had access to. Many people still relied on herbal remedies and old family treatments including vinegar and brown paper for cuts. Bloodletting continued, as there were no alternatives.

Summary



Timeline c1700- 1900

- **1796-98** Edward Jenner discovers the smallpox vaccination
- **1847** James Simpson discovers the effects of chloroform
- **1854** John Snow discovers the significance of the Broad Street pump in causing cholera
- **1859** Nightingale published Notes on Hospitals
- **1861** Louis Pasteur discovers Germ Theory
- **1865** Joseph Lister uses carbolic acid in surgeries for first time

Industrial Britain

1700-1900

Causes of illnesses

Continuities: Miasma Theory, influence of Church during epidemics and that supernatural beliefs.

Changes: Germ Theory (1861) disproved Spontaneous Generation Theory and believed that germs cause disease in human body.
Pasteur/Koch.

Key Words

Englightenment: Focus on change than continuity.
Germ Theory: Theory that Germs cause disease.
Microbes: Living organism that can only be seen under a microscope.
Spontaneous Generation Theory: Belief that microbes are released when things decay, rather than being the cause and that they are spread by miasama.

Prevention and Treatment

Hospital Care: c18 Hospitals were dirty, overcrowded and in poor conditions. **Nightingale.**
Surgery: c18 surgery was dangerous, problem of pain, infection and bleeding. **Simpson/Lister.**
Vaccinations: c18 Smallpox massive killer. **Jenner.**
Cholera: Epidemics in 1831, 1848-9 and 1854. **Snow.**
Public Health Act - 1848: Not compulsory + no change.
Great Stink-1858: Introductions of sewers. **Bazalgette.**
Public Health Act: 1875: Compullsory and forced authorities to provide clean drinking water, build public toilets and dispose of sewage to avoid pollution.

Key Words

Anaesthetic: Used to make someone unconcious.
Antiseptic surgery: Killing bacteria before operations.
Aseptic surgery: Operation that takes place in a strictly controlled germ-free environment.
Inoculation: Deliberately infecting a patient with a disease in order to become immune to it.
Vaccination: Injection of weakneed organisms to give body resistance against disease.
Great Stink: Exposed sewage on the River Thomas created awful smell near Houses of Parliament.
Laissez-Faire: Government's attitude that it should not interfere with matters relating to Public Health.

Individuals

Louis Pasteur: Germ Theory (1861).
+ = Identified that germs cause disease and illnesses.
- = Unable to identify specific germs.
Robert Koch: Microbes (1867).
+ = Discovered microbes cause specific illnesses.
- = Took time for his work to be widely accepted.
Florence Nightingale: *'Notes on Nursing' (1859).*
+ = Improved conditions in hospitals.
- = Had to fight hard in order to change attitudes.
James Simpson: Chloroform as an anaesthetic (1847).
+ = Provided safer alternative to Laughing Gas + Ether.
- = Difficultly in gauging correct dose to be used.
Robert Lister: Carbolic Acid as an antiseptic (1865).
+ = Antiseptic surgery – killing germs from wounds.
- = Opposed because of poor knowledge Germ Theory.
Edward Jenner: Vaccination.
+ = Discovered vaccination for Smallpox (1796).
- = Vaccination not compulsory until 1852 by state.
John Snow: Discovered cause of Cholera (1848).
+ = Concluded it caused by dirty drinking water.
- = Government unwilling to pay for improvements.
Joseph Bazalgette: Introduced Sewer system (1865).
+ = Built over 1300 sewers in London.
- = Size of project took time until completed in 1875.

Main factors of change

Louis Pasteur discovers the role of germs in medicine – this knowledge goes on to inspire new vaccines and surgery methods

New ideas and discoveries are shared and built upon e.g. Robert Koch and Louis Pasteur

Govt. slowly takes more responsibility for public health (prevention) and funds vaccination programmes

Slowly germ theory is accepted by medical community. Lister uses this knowledge to develop antiseptics

Experiments push medical progress. Better technology allows even more progress.

Year 10 History at BCA

	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	1 (6 weeks)	2 (7 weeks)	1 (6 weeks)	2 (7 weeks)	1 (6 weeks)	2 (7 weeks)
	12 lessons	14 lessons	12 lessons	14 lessons	12 lessons	14 lessons
Year 10	Medieval and Renaissance medicine	Anglo-Saxon England + securing power	Plains Indians, migration and cattle industry	Weimar Germany and Rise of the Nazi Party	Industrial Medicine	Norman England 1066-1088

AO1: Knowledge

DEMONSTRATE YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF CHRONOLOGY. MONARCHS. RULERS. LEGISLATION. EVENTS AND CASE STUDIES

This means:

- YOU KNOW WHEN EVENTS HAPPENED
- YOU KNOW KEY TERMS. DATES AND PEOPLE
- YOU HAVE CASE STUDY KNOWLEDGE

Command's words:

- IDENTIFY ...
- OUTLINE ...
- DESCRIBE ...

AO2: Explanation

EXPLAIN AND ANALYSE HISTORICAL EVENTS AND PERIODS STUDIED USING SECOND ORDER HISTORICAL CONCEPTS E.G. CAUSATION

This means:

- YOU KNOW WHY EVENTS HAPPENED
- YOU KNOW HOW THINGS CHANGED
- YOU CAN COMPARE & CONTRAST TIME PERIODS

Command's words:

- EXPLAIN WHY ...
- EXPLAIN ONE WAY ...
- HOW FAR DO YOU AGREE ...

AO3: Sources

DEMONSTRATE YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF SOURCES TO MAKE SUPPORTED JUDGEMENTS. IN THE CONTEXT OF HISTORICAL EVENTS STUDIED.

This means:

- YOU CAN INFER FROM SOURCES
- YOU CAN SAY HOW USEFUL SOURCES ARE
- YOU CAN SUPPORT YOUR IDEAS WITH CONTEXTUAL DETAIL OF EVENTS

Command's words:

- GIVE AN INFERENCE ...
- HOW USEFUL ...
- HOW WOULD YOU FOLLOW UP ...

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