



Health and the People

Crucial Knowledge



Factors War Superstition and Religion Chance Government Communication Science And Technology Individuals	
<p>"Medicine Stands Still" Medieval Era c. 500- c. 1500</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beliefs and treatments based around Hippocrates' Theory of Four Humours • The Church controls all parts of life and doctor education. • Knowledge of the body based on war and Galen, not dissection. • Poor public health in towns with roaming animals, human and animal waste contaminating water supplies, overcrowding and little government intervention. • The Black Death arrived in 1348, blamed on miasma and sin. Treated with flagellants and superstitious cures.
<p>"The Beginnings of Change" The Renaissance c. 1450-1750</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance means people began to question all knowledge that has come before them and testing it for themselves. • Vesalius challenged Galen through dissection. He provided an accurate map of the inside of the human body. • Paré built on Vesalius' work and helped to bring it to Britain to train barber surgeons. • The Great Plague hit London in 1665. The mayor banned gatherings and enforced quarantine. Quack doctors sold fake cures. • Edward Jenner discovered vaccination. To this day, this is the only way of preventing disease instead of treating it.
<p>"A Revolution in Medicine" Industrial Era 1800s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As cities grew, Industrial Britain became overcrowded, filthy and disease ridden. • In 1854, John Snow proved that cholera lives in water, not the air. • Louis Pasteur discovered that Germs cause disease in 1861. This made a VAST difference. By 1880, he discovered how vaccinations worked. • Robert Koch used dye to identify which germs cause which disease. • Anaesthetics allowed for more precise surgery. Joseph Lister's carbolic acid reduced death rates in surgery from 50% to 15%.
<p>"Modern Medicine" 1900-modern day</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Liberal Reforms, starting in 1906, saw the government start to take responsibility for the health of its people. • Alexander Fleming discovered the first antibiotic (Penicillin) in 1928. This was mass produced for World War Two and has saved over 200 million lives to date. • World War One and World War Two lead to massive advancements in X-Rays, storing blood and plastic surgery. • The Beveridge Report of 1942 lead to the creation of the NHS in 1948.