Medicine Through Time

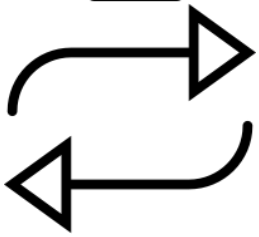
Key Dates & Events - Revision Guide

Medieval Medicine—Key Dates & Events

Ancient Greece



Ancient Rome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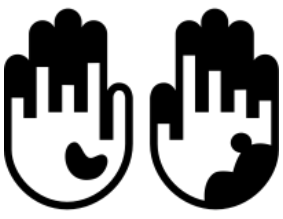
1348-1351



1400





Medieval Medicine —Key Dates & Events

Ancient Greece	• Hippocrates said that the body was made up of Four Humours (blood, phlegm, black bile, yellow bile) and they had to be balanced to remain health. • He also encouraged clinical observation.
Ancient Rome	• Galen took this idea further and said that if the Humours weren't balanced then you needed to treat with Opposites (eg. Treat a temperature with cold).
Medieval	• In the Middle Ages the Catholic Church controlled everything, People had conservative attitudes. • People paid tithes (taxes) to the Church.
Medieval	• Most of the country relied upon agriculture for food and income. • The poor were mostly farmers so work was seasonal.
Medieval	• The King was in charge of the country and people paid taxes to him. • There were lots of wars in the Medieval period
Medieval	• Knowledge of disease was very poor in the Middle . There was a lack of technology so people blamed God & Miasma (bad air).
1348-1351	• The Black Death arrived in England and killed at least 40% of the population. • It was spread by rats but people didn't realise.
1400	• By 1400 there were over 400 hospitals. Most were small with 5/6 beds. One of the most famous was St Bartholomew's.

Renaissance Medicine—Key Dates & Events

1436



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Renais-
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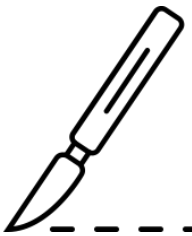
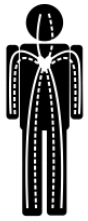
1543



1624-89



1628



1645



1665



Renaissance Medicine —Key Dates & Events

1436	• Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press at the end of the Medieval period. • This allowed better communication of ideas as the Renaissance progressed.
Renaissance	• During the Renaissance most people were still very conservative and tradition, based on the power of the Church. However some people were beginning to challenge the Church.
Renaissance	• Physicians still began their training following Galen and Hippocrates but throughout the Renaissance some training becomes more hands on (eg. On the wards in St. Barts). Dissections also became more common.
1543	• Andreas Vesalius began to dissect human bodies and so corrected some of Galen's mistakes. • He published his book 'The Fabric of the Human Body' which was all about anatomy.
1624-	• Thomas Sydenham was known as the English Hippocrates because he practised clinical observation & even looked at a patient's pulse. • He specialised in scarlet fever.
1628	• William Harvey published his book 'On The Motion Of The Heart' in 1628. It proved that the heart was a pump and explained the circulatory system which Galen had previously got wrong.
1645	• In 1645, some great scientists began to meet in London to discuss new ideas and experiments. In 1662 the group became known as the Royal Society after King Charles II got involved.
1665	• There were many outbreaks of Plague in the Renaissance but the epidemic came in 1665 where over 100,000 died in London alone. • This time the government introduced quarantine to stop the spread.

Industrial Medicine—Key Dates & Events

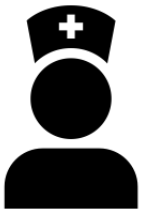
1798

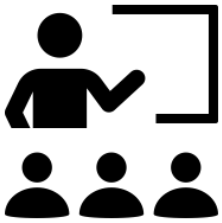


1847



1854



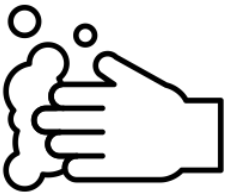


1854



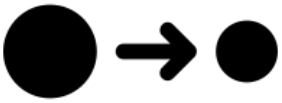
1861





1867





1875



1882



Industrial Medicine —Key Dates & Events

1798
- Edward Jenner noticed that milkmaids who got cow-pox didn't get smallpox. He created the first vaccine for smallpox. Not everyone approved!

1847
- James Simpson found the first effective anaesthetic called Chloroform. It was very effective in childbirth and even Queen Victoria & Kate Dickens used it.

1854
- From the 1850s, Florence Nightingale began training new nurses to improve cleanliness in hospitals.
- She improved the death rate at her hospital in the Crimea from 40% to 2%.

1854
- John Snow investigated the cholera epidemics and by plotting cases in Soho on a map, he proved that it was waterborne and coming from the Broad Street Pump.

1861
- Louis Pasteur disproves Spontaneous Generation (using his swan necked flask experiment) & proves that germs cause disease

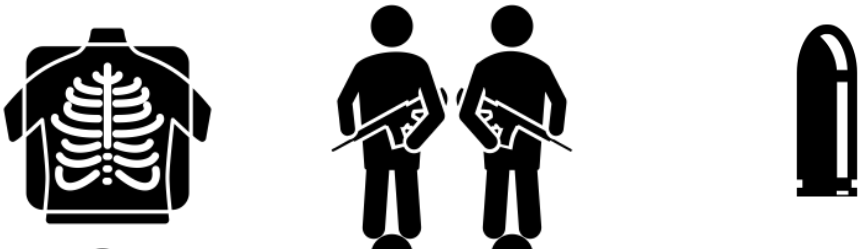
1867
- Lister used Pasteur's work to investigate antiseptics. He used carbolic acid to get rid of infections in surgery.
- His death rate went from 46% to 15%

1875
- Following the voluntary version in 1848, the compulsory Public Health Act was introduced which forced councils to improve housing, water & waste.

1882
- Having worked in competition with Pasteur, Koch discovered how to identify specific bacteria, causing specific disease. This helped others to target vaccines for disease like tuber-

Twentieth Century Medicine—Key Dates & Events

1895



1901

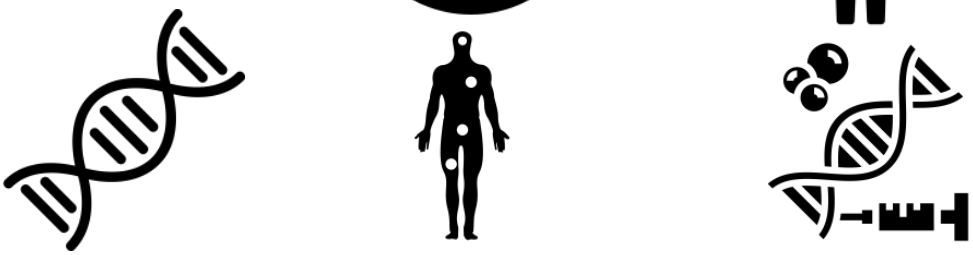
1909

1911

1928

1948

1986



2007

Twentieth Century Medicine —Key Dates & Events

- Roentgen accidentally discovered by Roentgen. Almost immediately they were produced to be used within hospitals. They helped surgeons in WWI to locate shrapnel & bullets.

- Blood transfusions had been attempted since the Renaissance but not always successfully, until Landsteiner discovered blood groups.

- Paul Ehrlich created the first 'magic bullet': a chemical compound which targeted specific bacteria inside the body.
- Salvarsan 606 successfully treated syphilis.

- The government took more interest in people's health.
- People paid into a fund which would then give them access to free medical care and a sickness payment.

- Fleming discovered the penicillium bacteria, which was the first antibiotic which had been produced.
- In 1938 and spurred on by the upcoming war, Florey and

- After Beveridge's report in 1942, Bevan introduced the National Health Service.
- Paid for through taxes, everyone in the UK was now entitled

- Crick & Watson discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.
- In 1986 the Human Genome Project was completed, which allowed doctors to tackle genetic diseases easier.

- In the fight against lung cancer, the government banned smoking in all public places in 2007.
- Later policies have also involved changing the packaging and raising taxes on cigarettes.

Using This Guide

1. **Black Pen, Red Pen:** Study the double page spreads for 4-5 minutes. Read the content which is linked to the symbols. Then, cover the written content and just look at the symbols. How much can you write out? Uncover the writing. Fill in the gap with red pen. Complete the exercise again but this time, really focus on the red pen.

2. **Factors:** For each time period, build a factors map. Using main factors like: Science & Technology, Religion, Government, Com munication, Individual Genius, Attitudes, which of these factors were most influential in which time period? Compare this over the four time periods

3. **Ask The Expert:** Pick one time period. Study the events carefully. Have someone else hold the timeline. How much can you re member?

4. **Pictionary:** Look at only the image side of your timeline. How much can you recall by looking only at the images?