

<p><u>Government:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph Bazalgette- Sewers system 1,100 supporting sewers, 85 main sewers. • William Farr- civil servant who organised births, deaths and marriages. • Seebohm Rowntree- changed governments opinion on poverty. • Edwin Chadwick- report he was sent to find out why people were poor/sick- led to..... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1848 Public health act • 1875 Public Health Act • 1875 Artisan Dwellings Act • 1908 Back to back housing banned • 1911- National Insurance Act 	<p><u>Role of the Individual:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edwin Chadwick • John Snow • Joseph Bazalgette • William Farr • Thomas Barnado • Charles Booth • Seebohm Rowntree 	<p><u>Ideas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Farr- recording of births, deaths and marriages to make public health acts effective. • Charles Booth- first and secondary poverty. • First- cant afford anything • Secondary- spend money on wrong things 	<p><u>Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All acts show the government is doing well- National insurance, unemployment, Artisan Dwelling and Public Health x2
<h1>Public Health</h1>		<p><u>War:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Beveridge- During WW1 published a report in 1942 to solve health Problems of the poor. • Led to the NHS in 1948 	
		<p><u>Religion and Superstition:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church had a strong water system • Thought god caused illness so public health not a focus during the Middle Ages 	
<p><u>Science and Technology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Snow- Scientific methods • Joseph Bazalgette- sewer system 		<p><u>Communication:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edwin Chadwick- public health report leading to the acts • John Snow- response on cholera epidemic in Broad Street. • Charles Booth- Poverty in London wrote 'Life and labour of the people' • William Beveridge- published report to help improve people's everyday lives. 	
<p><u>Chance:</u> Do not use as not relevant</p>			

<p><u>Government:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward Jenner- vaccinations- awarded \$10,000 and a further £20,000 by the gov Vaccinations for small pox became mandatory Funded both Robert Koch and Louis Pasteur- progress in vaccination and germ theory 	<p><u>Religion and Superstition:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward Jenner- people did not agree with him giving humans an animals disease. 	<p><u>Ideas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hippocrates- 4 humours Pasteur- Germ theory to keep infection to a minimum Florence Nightingale- cleaning of hospitals Ignaz Semmelweiss- crazy idea of washing hands Jenner- Vaccination 	<p><u>Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jenner- supported by gov during research Louis Pasteur- supported by gov showing country was doing well Robert Koch- same but with Germany
<h1>Prevention of disease</h1>			
<p><u>Communication:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edwin Chadwick- public health report leading to the acts John Snow- response on cholera epidemic in Broad Street. Charles Booth- Poverty in London wrote 'Life and labour of the people' William Beveridge- published report to help improve people's everyday lives. 	<p><u>Science and Technology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pasteur and Koch- use of microscope John Snow- scientific methods for stopping the spread of cholera Jenner- scientific methods for vaccination testing 23 times 	<p><u>War:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New ideas spread through conquering new countries. Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch- Competition between two Pasteurisation Vaccinations Chicken cholera Silk worms Staining of germs for vaccination Germ theory 	<p><u>Role of the Individual:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward Jenner Louis Pasteur Robert Koch Paul Ehrlich
<p><u>Chance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Koch injected a chicken with 'old cholera' found chicken didn't die had proved vaccination Jenner- vaccination- did not know cowpox would work when he injected James Phipps. 			

Government:

- Edwin Chadwick- sent by the government to see why the poor were sick
- Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch- supported by their governments with developing new ideas
- Florence Nightingale- sent by the government to Crimea
- Joseph Bazalgette- supported by government in building of sewers
- William Beveridge- government paid for NHS to form from his ideas.

Science and Technology:

- Pasteur and Koch- use of microscope
- John Snow- Scientific method
- Karl Landsteiner- blood groups/ scientific methods
- James Davey Watson- DNA
- Francis Crick- DNA

Ideas:

- Hippocrates- four humours
- Pasteur- germ theory
- Koch- staining of Bacteria
- Ignaz Semmelweiss- washing hands

Communication:

- William Beveridge- his report
- Charles Booth- report on poverty
- Louis Pasteur- reports on discoveries
- Robert Koch- reports on discoveries
- John Snow- ' on the mode of communication
- Edwin Chadwick- wrote report on cholera sanitary conditions
- Hippocrates- books, Hippocratic collection

Cause of disease

Religion and Superstition:

- Thought god caused illness so no development
- Trusted Galen's ideas so would not develop new techniques
- No public health because of religion in the Middle Ages.

Economy:

- Joseph Bazalgette- building of the sewers
- Charles Booth- link to money and sickness (1st/2nd poverty)
- Thomas Barnardo- hospitals for children
- Edwin Chadwick- report led to Public Health Report

Role of the Individual:

- Hippocrates
- Edward Jenner
- Edwin Chadwick
- John Snow
- Louis Pasteur
- Robert Koch
- Charles Chamerland
- Ignaz Semmelweiss
- Florence Nightingale
- Joseph Bazalgette
- Thomas Barnado
- Charles Booth
- Karl Landsteiner
- James Povey Watson
- Francis Crick
- William Beveridge

War:

- Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch- competition between the two
- -germ theory
- Germ staining
- Pasteurisation.

Chance:

- Florence Nightingale- worked out cleaning helped the death rate fall from 40% to 2%

<p><u>Government:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Florence Nightingale- sent to Crimea by the government. 	<p><u>Role of the Individual:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Florence Nightingale Mary Seacole 	<p><u>Ideas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> William Farr- recording of births, deaths and marriages to make public health acts effective. Charles Booth- first and secondary poverty. First- cant afford anything Secondary- spend money on wrong things
<p><u>War:</u></p> <p>Florence Nightingale- Crimea –sent to sort out hygiene in hospitals- 40% to 2% death rate Mary Seacole- Set up ‘British Hospital’ near battle fields of Crimea</p>	<p>Nursing</p>	<p><u>Economy:</u></p> <p>Florence- from a rich family government was able to send her Seacole- broke when she came back from Crimea and bot looked after</p>
<p><u>Chance:</u></p> <p>Florence Nightingale- improving public health helped infection was a chance as no proof Mary seacole- herbal remedies a chance they worked</p>	<p><u>Religion and Superstition:</u></p> <p>Hospitals were produced by the church Women would take care of women in religious houses</p>	<p><u>Communication:</u></p> <p>Florence Nightingale- wrote notes on nursing Mary seacole- wrote books about her life in nursing</p>

<p><u>Role of the Individual:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Galen • John Ardene • Pare • Vesalius • Harvey • John Hunter • James Simpson • Joseph Lister • Ignaz semmelweiss • Harold Gillies • Archie Mcindoe • Charles Chamberland

<p><u>Government:</u> <u>Do not use as not important</u></p>
<p><u>Chance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pare- use of ointment to cure gun shot wounds as ran out of ointment luck that he knew a Roman method. • James Simpson- chloroform at a dinner party with Dr Duncan and Dr Keith discovered chloroform.

Surgery

<p><u>Science and Technology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lister- use of carbolic spray • Laughing gas • Ether • Simpson- use of chemicals • Harold Gilles- reconstructive surgery- hands and faces • Penicillin

<p><u>Religion and Superstition:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Simpson- pain should happen to women during child Birth so did not agree with chloroform • Dissection banned in the Middle Ages unless proving Galen's ideas right • Church agreed with Galen's ideas about the body.
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<p><u>Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Ardene- gave free treatment to the poor.
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<p><u>Ideas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbolic Spray • Chloroform • Washing hands
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<p><u>War:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>John Ardene- a war surgeon</u> • Developed a pain killing ointment • Challenged ancient ideas • <u>Ambroise Pare- a war surgeon</u> • Fake limbs • Ligaments • Ointment instead of cauterising • War meant extra bodies to experiment and try new ideas • Conquering new countries meant new ideas • <u>John Hunter- war surgeon</u> • Treatment of gun shot wounds • Dissected bodies/ taught anatomy • <u>Archie Mcindoe- plastic surgeon</u> • Set up specialist hospitals to treat burns during WWII • Performed surgeries • <u>Harold Gilles- Plastic surgeon</u> • Set up hospitals for facial repairs during WWI • Reconstructed damaged faces. • Florey and Chain- scientists • Mass produced penicillin during WWII

<p><u>Communication:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Galen- books linked to animal dissection • Pare- wrote a book • Vesalius- 'Fabric of the human body' • Harvey- 'on the motion of the heart'

<p><u>Government:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not support women in university • Sent Florence Nightingale to Crimea to assist with hospitals • Queen Victoria used Chloroform so become more acceptable • Elizabeth Garnett Anderson- gained membership to the B.M.A first one in twenty years (1873) 	<p><u>Role of the Individual:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth Garrett Anderson • Sophia Jex-Blake • Florence Nightingale • Mary Seacole 	<p><u>Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth Garnett Anderson • Sophia Jex Blake • Florence Nightingale <p>- All came from rich families making it easier to do what they wanted</p>	<p><u>War:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florence Nightingale- Crimean war • 40% to 2% death rate fell • Mary Seacole- set up war hospital near battlefield
<p><u>Ideas:</u></p> <p><u>Do not use as not linked</u></p>		<p><u>Communication:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florence Nightingale- completed notes on nursing • Mary Seacole- completed biography on her ideas and life. 	
<p><u>Religion and Superstition:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The church were main providers of education • Monks were male and relied on them to produce books in the Middle Ages • Women should suffer during childbirth to stop them having extra marital sex. 	<h1>Women</h1>		
<p><u>Science and Technology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Snow- Scientific methods • Joseph Bazalgette- sewer system 		<p><u>Chance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sophia Jex- Blake- advertising in newspaper to try to recruit women for medical degree she gained six recruits and was allowed on the course. 	

<u>Government:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florey and Chain – mass production of penicillin funded by USA government • Edward Jenner- funded by government- government forced vaccinations- Beveridge report 1942 which led to the NHS 	<u>Role of the Individual:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hippocrates • Galen • Thomas Sydenham • Louis Pasteur • Robert Koch • Paul Ehrlich • Alexander Fleming • Florey and Chain 	<u>Ideas:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hippocrates- four humours used for 1,000 years blood letting followed. • Galen- opposites theory • Ehrlich- Salvarsan 606 to cure syphilis • Alexander Fleming- Penicillin to cure infection. 	<u>Economy:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Ardene- treated poor for free and charged the rich
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<u>Communication:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hippocrates- Hippocratic collection • Galen- over 300 books • Avi Senna- translated books into Arabic • Pasteur and Koch- passing information between the two camps for improving ideas • Florence Nightingale- 'Notes on hospitals' and nursing books • Alexander Fleming- wrote report about penicillin that was developed by Florey and Chain

<h1>Treatment of disease</h1>
<u>Religion and Superstition:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flagellation to treat disease after punishment • Certain religions against blood transfusions • Agreed with the four humours theory and blood letting
<u>Chance:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penicillin- Alexander Fleming- a chance discovery of mould in a dish to find penicillin • Robert Koch- stained germs

<u>War:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florey and Chain –penicillin mass produced during WW!! • Fleming- did his research into gangrene suffering soldiers in WWI • Pare- ointment meant less people died of infection
<u>Science and Technology:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul Ehrlich- Salvarson 606 to treat syphilis- use of labs and science