

HISTORY – YEAR 10 – MEDICINE IN 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY BRITAIN

A KEY TERMS		
1	Microbes	A living organism which is too small to see without a microscope, this includes bacteria.
2	The Enlightenment	A movement of European intellectuals that emphasised reason rather than tradition.
3	Decaying Matter	Material, such as vegetables or animals, that has died and is rotting.
4	Bacteriology	The study of bacteria.
5	Tuberculosis	A disease which affects the lungs causing serious difficulties in breathing.
6	Cholera	A waterborne disease which killed many people in the 19 th century by causing the body to become dehydrated.
7	Aseptic Surgery	Germ-free surgery in a strictly controlled environment.
8	Inoculate	Deliberately infecting someone with a disease, in order to avoid a more serious case of it later on.
9	Vaccinate	Infecting a person with a weakened form of disease to prevent becoming infected in the future.
10	Laissez-faire	A French term meaning 'Leave be'. This was the attitude of the government before the 1875 Public Health Act.
11	Epidemic	A disease which spreads rapidly and to many people.
12	Cesspit	A pit for storing sewage or waste.
13	Anaesthetic	A substance used to reduce pain.
14	Antiseptic	Chemicals used to destroy bacteria and prevent infection.
15	The Great Stink	An awful smell from the exposed sewage on the banks of the River Thames in London.

B KEY DATES		
1	1796	Edward Jenner tested his vaccine on James Phipps. He infected him with cowpox, and this prevented him catching smallpox.
2	1842	Edwin Chadwick published his 'Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Classes'.
3	1847	James Simpson discovered that chloroform could be used as an anaesthetic.
4	1848	First Public Health Act – set up Boards of Health but was not compulsory.
5	1854	John Snow mapped the spread of disease around the Broad Street pump to prove that cholera was caused by dirty water.
6	1858	The Great Stink near the Houses of Parliament prompted action on sewage.
7	1861	Louis Pasteur published the Germ Theory
8	1865	Joseph Lister used carbolic acid for the first time. He wrapped up a leg after an operation in acid-soaked bandages and the wound healed cleanly.
9	1875	Second Public Health Act, made government intervention in public health compulsory.
10	1882	Robert Koch discovered the bacteria which caused tuberculosis.

C KEY INDIVIDUALS		
1	Edward Jenner	Created a vaccine against smallpox, he used a small dose of cowpox.
2	Edwin Chadwick	Wrote a report about poverty and its links to poor health in 1842.
3	John Snow	Made the link between the dirty water from the Broad Street pump and the spread of cholera..
4	Louis Pasteur	Linked bacteria and disease, he published his Germ Theory in 1861.
5	Robert Koch	Further developed Pasteur's Germ Theory by identifying the specific bacteria which caused specific diseases.
6	Florence Nightingale	Improved nursing and hospital care, she fought to change attitudes.
7	James Simpson	Used chloroform as an anaesthetic, this enabled surgery to be more precise and allowed surgeons to take longer over increasingly complex operations.
8	Joseph Lister	Used carbolic acid in a spray form to keep surgery clean and prevent infection as an anti-septic.
9	Joseph Bazalgette	An engineer who built 1300 miles of sewers in London by 1865.