History Year 10 'Knowledge Organiser': Medicine in Industrial Britain 1700 – 1900.

Summary:

The Industrial Revolution period was the period between 1750 - 1900 also known as the 18^{th} and 19^{th} centuries. Although the period began with little change in ideas, by 1900, huge breakthroughs had been made in the discovery of the true cause of many diseases. Advances were made in treatment, the care of the sick, surgery and there was a new approach to prevention.

Key events:

1796 – 98 – Jenner develops the Smallpox vaccination.

1842 – Chadwick published his 'Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring classes.'

1847 – Simpson discovered chloroform as an anaesthetic.

1848 – First Public Health Act

1854 – John Snow's discovers the link between the 1854 cholera outbreak and the Broad Street pump.

1854 - Florence Nightingale treats wounded soldiers in the Crimean War.

1859 - Nightingale publishes her 'Notes on Nursing'.

1860 – The 'Florence Nightingale School for Nursing' opens.

1861 – Pasteur discovers the Germ Theory.

1866 – Lister begins using carbolic acid as antiseptic in surgery.

1875 - The Second Public Health Act.

1881 – Pasteur develops a vaccination for anthrax.

1882 – Koch discovered bacteria that caused tuberculosis.

1883 – Koch discovered the microbe that caused cholera.

1895 – Wilhelm Rontgen discovered x-rays.

Key individuals:

Edward Jenner – A country doctor who developed the smallpox vaccine following careful observation.

Louis Pasteur – French chemist who discovered the cause of germs which he published in the *Lancet*, the 'Germ Theory'.

Robert Koch – German chemist who used Pasteur's work to discover vaccinations. Identified microbes through using chemical dyes.

Florence Nightingale – English nurse who changed the face of nursing after serving in the Crimean War.

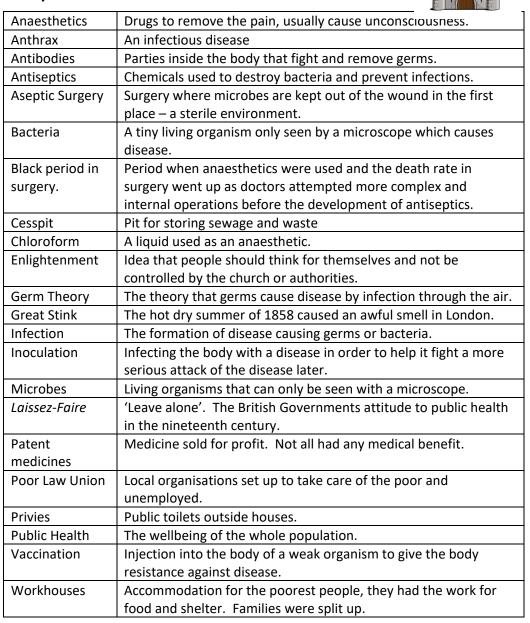
James Simpson – Used chloroform as a new and more effective anaesthetic.

Joseph Lister – Introduced antiseptics to fight infection and germs.

John Snow – Led the fight against cholera with the Broad street pump.

Edwin Chadwick – Government Minister involved in public health.

Key words:



Concept: Change and Continuity