

UNIT 3B
CHANGES IN HEALTH AND
MEDICINE, c.1340 to the present
day

Revision Booklet



There are 6 key units in this exam and there will be a question on each of them:

1	Causes
2	Prevention
3	Treatment
4	Medical knowledge
5	Patient care
6	Public health

Key Unit	Content	Welsh perspective
<p>1 Causes of illness and disease:</p> <p>What have been the main causes of illness and disease over time?</p>	<p>Living conditions in the Medieval and early modern eras with reference to the Black Death and the Great Plague.</p> <p>The effects of industrialisation: cholera and typhoid.</p> <p>The spread of bacterial and viral diseases in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Tuberculosis and Influenza</p>	<p>Living conditions in Medieval villages in Wales (e.g. Cosmeston); the Black Death in Caldicot, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest and Holywell</p> <p>Cholera epidemics in Merthyr Tydfil and Cardiff, 1848/49</p>
<p>2 Attempts to prevent illness and disease:</p> <p>How effective were attempts to prevent illness and disease over time?</p>	<p>Early methods of prevention of disease with reference to the Black Death.</p> <p>Alchemy and medieval doctors.</p> <p>The application of science to the prevention of disease in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century: the work of Edward Jenner and vaccination; the influence and spread of inoculation since 1800.</p> <p>The discovery of antibodies and developments in the field of bacteriology</p>	<p>The role of JW Power, MOH for Ebbw Vale in setting up courses on bacteriology e.g. Cardiff, 1898</p>
<p>3 Attempts to treat and cure illness and disease How have attempts to</p>	<p>Traditional treatments common in the Medieval era: barber surgeons, use of leeches, herbal remedies.</p>	<p>The physicians of Myddfai</p>

<p>treat illness and disease changed over time</p>	<p>James Lister and the use of antiseptics in the later nineteenth century; James Simpson and the development of anaesthetics in the nineteenth century.</p> <p>Twentieth century developments: Marie Curie and the development of radiation.</p> <p>The roles of Fleming, Florey and Chain regarding antibiotics</p> <p>Barnard and transplant surgery; modern advances in cancer treatment and surgery</p>	
<p>4 Advances in medical knowledge: How much progress has been made in medical knowledge over time?</p>	<p>Medical ideas in the Medieval era: astrology and the theory of the four humours.</p> <p>The medical work of Vesalius, Pare and Harvey in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.</p> <p>Nineteenth century advances in medical knowledge: improved knowledge of the germ theory: Pasteur and Koch.</p> <p>The development of scanning techniques in the twentieth century: X-rays, ultrasound and MRI scans.</p> <p>The discovery of DNA and genetic research in the later twentieth century</p>	<p>Nineteenth century advances in medical knowledge The work of bonesetters (e.g. in Anglesey and Rocyn Jones at Rhymney) and links to the foundations of orthopaedics</p>
<p>5 Developments in patient care: How has the care of patients</p>	<p>The role of the church and monasteries from medieval times up to the mid sixteenth century.</p>	<p>Infirmaries within monasteries e.g. Franciscan Friary, Carmarthen; Tintern Abbey; hospital of Knights of St John (order of</p>

<p>improved over time?</p>	<p>The role of voluntary charities and endowed hospitals up to the late eighteenth century.</p> <p>The influence of Florence Nightingale and Betsi Cadwaladr on nursing from the mid-nineteenth century.</p> <p>Aneurin Bevan and the setting up of the NHS after World War II.</p> <p>Pressures on the NHS up to the present day</p>	<p>hospitallers) on pilgrim route at Ysbyty Ifan</p> <p>Predominance of voluntary hospitals across Wales including specialist ones such as Stanley Sailor's Hospital, Holyhead, 1871 and Hamadryad Seaman's Hospital, Cardiff from the 1860s</p> <p>Betsi Cadwaladr in military nursing responds to unhygienic conditions and bureaucracy in the Crimean War</p> <p>Aneurin Bevan influenced by his background in south Wales</p>
<p>6 Developments in public health and welfare: How effective were attempts to improve public health and welfare over time?</p>	<p>Standards in public health and hygiene from the fourteenth century to the eighteenth century.</p> <p>The impact of industrialisation on public health in the nineteenth century.</p> <p>The work of Edwin Chadwick leading to Victorian improvements in public health.</p> <p>Efforts to improve housing and reduce pollution in the twentieth century.</p> <p>Attempts to improve public health and welfare in the twenty-first century: campaigns, fitness drives, healthy eating</p>	<p>Sir Henry de la Beche 1844 Report on Conditions in Merthyr; the building of reservoirs in Wales from the 1860</p> <p>Welsh Office house condition surveys and improvement grants in the post-war period</p>

Knowledge recap

Key Unit 1	Content
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<p>Causes of illness and disease:</p> <p>What have been the main causes of illness and disease over time?</p>	<p>Living conditions in the Medieval and early modern eras with reference to the Black Death and the Great Plague. Living conditions in Medieval villages in Wales (e.g. Cosmeston)</p> <p>The effects of industrialisation: cholera and typhoid.</p> <p>The spread of bacterial and viral diseases in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Tuberculosis and Influenza</p> <p>Cholera epidemics in Merthyr Tydfil and Cardiff, 1848/49</p>
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Key Unit 2	Content
Attempts to prevent	Early methods of prevention of disease with reference to the Black Death.

<p>illness and disease:</p> <p>How effective were attempts to prevent illness and disease over time?</p>	<p>Alchemy and medieval doctors.</p> <p>The application of science to the prevention of disease in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century: the work of Edward Jenner and vaccination; the influence and spread of inoculation since 1800.</p> <p>The discovery of antibodies and developments in the field of bacteriology. The role of JW Power, MOH for Ebbw Vale in setting up courses on bacteriology e.g. Cardiff, 1898</p>
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Key Unit 3	Content
<p>Attempts to treat and cure illness and disease</p> <p>How have</p>	<p>Traditional treatments common in the Medieval era: barber surgeons, use of leeches, herbal remedies. The physicians of Myddfai</p>

<p>attempts to treat illness and disease changed over time</p>	<p>James Lister and the use of antiseptics in the later nineteenth century; James Simpson and the development of anaesthetics in the nineteenth century.</p> <p>Twentieth century developments: Marie Curie and the development of radiation.</p> <p>The roles of Fleming, Florey and Chain regarding antibiotics</p> <p>Barnard and transplant surgery; modern advances in cancer treatment and surgery</p>
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Key Unit 4	Content
<p>Advances in medical knowledge: How much</p>	<p>Medical ideas in the Medieval era: astrology and the theory of the four humours.</p>

<p>progress has been made in medical knowledge over time?</p>	<p>The medical work of Vesalius, Pare and Harvey in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.</p> <p>Nineteenth century advances in medical knowledge: improved knowledge of the germ theory: Pasteur and Koch.</p> <p>Nineteenth century advances in medical knowledge The work of bonesetters (e.g. in Anglesey and Rocyn Jones at Rhymney) and links to the foundations of orthopaedics</p> <p>The development of scanning techniques in the twentieth century: X-rays, ultrasound and MRI scans.</p> <p>The discovery of DNA and genetic research in the later twentieth century</p>
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Key Unit 5	Content
<p>Developments in patient care: How has the care of patients</p>	<p>The role of the church and monasteries from medieval times up to the mid sixteenth century. Infirmaries within monasteries e.g. Franciscan Friary, Carmarthen; Tintern Abbey; hospital of Knights of St John (order of hospitallers) on pilgrim route at Ysbyty Ifan</p>

<p>improved over time?</p>	<p>The role of voluntary charities and endowed hospitals up to the late eighteenth century. Predominance of voluntary hospitals across Wales including specialist ones such as Stanley Sailor's Hospital, Holyhead, 1871 and Hamadryad Seaman's Hospital, Cardiff from the 1860s</p> <p>The influence of Florence Nightingale and Betsi Cadwaladr on nursing from the mid-nineteenth century.</p> <p>Aneurin Bevan and the setting up of the NHS after World War II. Aneurin Bevan influenced by his background in South Wales</p> <p>Pressures on the NHS up to the present day</p>
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Key Unit 6	Content
<p>Developments in public health and welfare: How effective were attempts to</p>	<p>Standards in public health and hygiene from the fourteenth century to the eighteenth century.</p>

improve public health and welfare over time?

The impact of industrialisation on public health in the nineteenth century.

The work of Edwin Chadwick leading to Victorian improvements in public health.

Sir Henry de la Beche 1844 Report on Conditions in Merthyr; the building of reservoirs in Wales from the 1860

Welsh Office house condition surveys and improvement grants in the post - war period

Efforts to improve housing and reduce pollution in the twentieth century.

Attempts to improve public health and welfare in the twenty-first century: campaigns, fitness drives, healthy eating

QUESTION 7

Topic area 1 - This question is about causes of illness and disease

- Living conditions in medieval and early modern eras – Black Death & the Great Plague
- Effects of industrialisation – Cholera & Typhoid
- Nineteenth and twentieth centuries – Tuberculosis and Influenza
- **Welsh history – The village of Cosmeston, vales of Glamorgan – Black Death**
- **Cardiff & Merthyr Tydfil – Cholera**

To what extent were conditions in industrial towns the main cause of illness and disease over time? [16]

In your answer you should:

- *consider living conditions in medieval and early modern eras*
- *consider the effects of industrialisation*

QUESTION 7

Topic area 2 - This question is about attempts to prevent illness and disease:

- Early methods of prevention of disease with reference to the Black Death.
- Alchemy and medieval doctors.
- The application of science to the prevention of disease in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century: the work of Edward Jenner and vaccination; the influence and spread of inoculation since 1800.
- The discovery of antibodies and developments in the field of bacteriology
- The role of JW Power, MOH for Ebbw Vale in setting up courses on bacteriology e.g. Cardiff, 1898

To what extent has the work of Edward Jenner been the most effective method of preventing illness and disease over time? [16]

Up until the twentieth century it has been very difficult for people to effectively prevent illness and disease when they did not really know the cause. Nevertheless in the late eighteenth century, through experiment and guess work Edward Jenner made a breakthrough by successfully producing a vaccine that protected people from smallpox. At the time this was a significant development in the attempt to prevent illness, however, later innovations such as discovery of antibodies have been equally as important.

During the Medieval period there were lots of suggestions on how to prevent illness and disease but no one really knew how to do so. As the Black Death spread rapidly throughout Europe many suggestions were made

QUESTION 7

Topic area 3 - This question is about attempts to treat and cure illness and disease.

- Traditional treatments common in the Medieval era: barber surgeons, use of leeches, herbal remedies.
- James Lister and the use of antiseptics in the later nineteenth century; James Simpson and the development of anaesthetics in the nineteenth century.
- Twentieth century developments: Marie Curie and the development of radiation.
- The roles of Fleming, Florey and Chain regarding antibiotics
- Barnard and transplant surgery; modern advances in cancer treatment and surgery
- **The physicians of Myddfai**

To what extent has the development of modern anaesthetics been the most effective method of treating and curing illness over time? [16]

Attempts to treat and cure illness and disease have definitely improved over time and the introduction of anaesthetics has certainly been an incredibly important development. However, improvement has not always been consistent and the most important developments have happened in the last 150 years.

In the Medieval period treatments for illnesses were limited and cures, especially for serious illnesses, were very unlikely. Doctors based their treatments on the four humours and believed that, if someone was ill, it would be because the humours were out of balance. Treatments meant getting the humours back in balance. There were also barber surgeons who performed minor operations and conducted procedures like bloodletting or purging. Most poor people, however, had to treat

QUESTION 7

Topic area 4 - This question is about advances in medical knowledge.

- Medical ideas in the Medieval era: astrology and the theory of the four humours.
- The medical work of Vesalius, Pare and Harvey in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- Nineteenth century advances in medical knowledge: improved knowledge of the germ theory: Pasteur and Koch.
- The development of scanning techniques in the twentieth century: X-rays, ultrasound and MRI scans.
- The discovery of DNA and genetic research in the later twentieth century
- Nineteenth century advances in medical knowledge The work of bonesetters (e.g. in Anglesey and Rocyn Jones at Rhymney) and links to the foundations of orthopaedics

To what extent has the work of Robert Koch been the most significant advancement in medical knowledge over time? [16]

The work of Robert Koch cannot be underestimated and he was the first person to make the link between germs and disease. Because of this significant breakthrough other scientists and doctors were then able to make huge advances in medical knowledge. However through the 20th and 21st centuries scientists have discovered more and more how the human body works leading to further advances in our understanding of illness which can also be considered significant.

Medieval people did have some medical knowledge but mostly their work was of little use as they continued to follow the ideas of ancient writers. Astrology and the movement of the stars together with the four humours dominated medical thinking at this time and so medical knowledge did not progress a great deal.

QUESTION 7

Topic area 5 - This question is about developments in patient care

- The role of the church and monasteries from medieval times up to the mid sixteenth century.
- The role of voluntary charities and endowed hospitals up to the late eighteenth century.
- The influence of Florence Nightingale and Betsi Cadwaladr on nursing from the mid-nineteenth century.
- Aneurin Bevan and the setting up of the NHS after World War II.
- Pressures on the NHS up to the present day

To what extent has the work of Florence Nightingale been the most significant advancement in the development of patient care over time? [16]

The level of patient care has developed considerably since the medieval period and the work of Florence Nightingale has undoubtedly been a significant part of that advancement as she pioneered hospital design and ensured that nursing became a recognised profession. There have been, however, other notable pioneers in this field such as Betsi Cadwaladr and Aneurin Bevan who must also take their share of the credit for improving patient care in this country.

During the Medieval period the church played a principle role in providing hospital facilities and administering patient care. Monasteries included an infirmary to care for the sick and aged. **For example Tintern Abbey, Valle Crucis and Strata Florida, all in Wales.** Only 10% of Medieval hospitals actually cared for the sick, they mainly provided rest and prayed for their souls. There were some hospitals that specialised in their care for example leper hospitals which were on the outskirts of town and **Ysbyty Ifan which cared for pilgrims travelling to Holyhead.** After the dissolution of the monasteries in the mid sixteenth century the church no longer played such an active role.

During the 16th and 17th centuries voluntary organisations began to take the role of setting up and funding hospital care. They were paid for by private individuals and their primary role at to look after the poor sick and bed nursing.

QUESTION 7

Topic area 6 - This question is about developments in public health and welfare

- Standards in public health and hygiene from the fourteenth century to the eighteenth century.
- The impact of industrialisation on public health in the nineteenth century.
- The work of Edwin Chadwick leading to Victorian improvements in public health.
- Efforts to improve housing and reduce pollution in the twentieth century.
- Attempts to improve public health and welfare in the twenty-first century: campaigns, fitness drives, healthy eating

To what extent has the work of Edwin Chadwick been the most effective development in public health and welfare over time? [16]

Edwin Chadwick worked extremely hard to improve public health in the nineteenth century. His work ensured that the government abandoned their laissez faire attitude and that greater efforts were made to improve public health. There were, however, other developments that made improvements in public health during the twentieth century such as the Clean Air Act and the removal of slum housing which could be argued were more effective.

Public health and hygiene was in a dire state during the Medieval period and very often towns could be smelt long before they were seen. Houses were very crowded and there was very little sanitation. Homes were unhealthy and ideal conditions for spreading disease and infection. Homes were also dark, smoky places which were very crowded. Water was in short supply and taken from rivers which had often been contaminated. There had been some attempt to clean up towns, for example Henry VII forbid slaughter houses from locating inside city walls and Henry VIII passed an act of parliament giving town and cities the power to impose a to build sewers, in reality little was done and towns and cities became breeding ground for illness and disease.

The Industrial revolution made these already difficult conditions even worse and public health in this period was dismal. Conditions in these towns and cities were appalling as entire families would be forced to live in overcrowded.

