



History Knowledge Organiser

Timeline Britain: Health and the People

Key dates

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| c1230 | Compendium Medicine written by Gilbert Eagle. A medical book of European and Arab knowledge. | 1875 | Second Public Health Act, Artisan's Dwelling Act, Sale of Food and drugs |
| 1348 | The Black Death arrives in England. Bubonic and Pneumonic. No understanding of cause or known cure. | 1909 | Chemical cure for syphilis, the magic bullet Salvarsan 606 |
| 1400s | The Renaissance - a period of history when there was a 'rebirth' of ancient Greek and Roman ideas. | 1895 | X-ray |
| 1525 | Vigo published Of wounds in General | 1899 | Boer War |
| 1543 | Vesalius published The Fabric of the Human  Body | 1906 | Liberal Reforms, Free School Meals |
| 1575 | Paré published Works on Surgery | 1907 | School medical service |
| 1588 | William Clowes published Proved Practice | 1908 | Children and Young Persons' Act, Old Age Pension |
| 1628 | Harvey published De Motu Cordis | 1909 | First job centres |
| 1665 | The Great Plague | 1911 | National Insurance Act |
| 1685 | King Charles II died  | 1914-18 | WW1 Albert Hustin and storage of blood |



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| 1796 | Edward Jenner's cowpox vaccination | 1921 | Over 5000 patients had plastic surgery |
| 1832 | Edwin Chadwick Public Health Report | 1928 | Penicillin discovered |
| 1837 | Cholera outbreak | 1942 | Beveridge Report |
| 1842 | Ether used | 1948 | NHS introduced |
| 1844 | Nitrous oxide used | 1953 | DNA discovered |
| 1846 | Ether used in public demonstration | 1967 | First heart transplant |
| 1848 | First Public Health Act, , Hannah Greener died | 1978 | First IVF baby Louise Brown |
| 1853 | Queen Victoria uses chloroform | 1978 | Smallpox eradicated |
| 1854 | | 2006 | Public smoking ban |
| 1858 | Great stink and Bazalgette starts building sewers | 2008 | First full face transplant |
| 1861 | Germ theory | 2015 | Smoking ban extended to cars |
| 1866 | Sanitary Act | | |



Question 4 How far do you agree... 16 + 4 marks

“Hospital treatment in England in the period from 1250 to 1500 was very rare.” How far do you agree? Explain your answer

“Individuals had the biggest impact on medical training in the 16th and 17th centuries.” How far do you agree? Explain your answer

“Louis Pasteur’s publication of the Germ Theory was the biggest turning point in medicine in the period c1700-c1900” How far do you agree? Explain your answer

“Treatment of diseases and care of the sick completely changed after c1800.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer

“Vesalius’s work on anatomy was a major breakthrough in medical knowledge during the period 1500-1700” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer

“Simpson’s use of chloroform as an anaesthetic was a major breakthrough in surgery during the period 1700-1900” How far do you agree? Explain your answer

“Jenner’s vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease in Britain during the period c1700-c1900” How far do you agree? Explain your answer

“John Snow’s work linking water with the spread of cholera led to major breakthroughs in preventing the spread of disease.”

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

“Medical treatments and preventions during the Medieval period were based on religion and superstition.” How far do you

agree? Explain your answer

“Government action is the most important reason why there were improvements in care and treatment in hospitals during

the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.” How far do you agree? Explain your answer