

GCSE Paper 1 - Enlightenment Medicine, c1700 - c1900 Knowledge Organiser

Rationale: Medicine in Britain, c1250 - present will be examined on Paper 1. The topic is divided into four sections, the third of which is medicine in the Enlightenment period. You will learn about the big changes that occurred in this period including new ideas about the causes of disease and illness, new methods of disease prevention and improvements to surgery and hospital care. There will be a focus on the reasons for progress in medicine during this period and areas of change and continuity.

Key concepts		Key vocabulary	
1. Progress	When something improves over a period of time	19. Miasma	Bad air filled with harmful fumes that made people ill was still a popular idea.
2. Change	Differences between different periods of the past	20. Breakthrough	An important discovery or development
3. Continuity	Things that stay the same in different periods of the past	21. Smallpox	A highly contagious disease that often led to death and left survivors permanently scarred.
4. Similarity	Something that is the same or similar to something else	22. Inoculation	Deliberately infecting someone with a disease in order to avoid a more severe illness later on.
5. Difference	Something that is different to something else	23. Vaccine	A substance given to a patient to prevent them getting a specific disease.
Key people		24. Contagion	The spreading of a disease from one person to another through close contact.
6. Edward Jenner	Developed the first ever vaccine in 1796. It was for smallpox.	25. Epidemic	When an infectious disease is widespread in an area at a particular time
7. James Simpson	In 1847 he developed the use of chloroform as an anaesthetic.	26. Cholera	An infectious and often fatal disease caused by drinking dirty water.
8. John Snow	In 1854 he discovered that cholera was caused by dirty drinking water.	27. Sanitation	Hygiene standards - the provision of clean drinking water and the adequate disposal of sewage.
9. Florence Nightingale	Improved conditions in hospitals and the training of nurses.	28. Laissez-faire	A term used to describe governments who did not get involved in the lives of the population.
10. Louis Pasteur	Published Germ Theory in 1861	29. Public health	The health of the population as a whole subject to regulation by the government
11. Joseph Lister	In 1865 he used carbolic acid as an antiseptic. This led to development of antiseptic surgery.	30. Legislation	The making or enacting of new laws.
12. Robert Koch	Discovered that different germs (bacteria) caused different diseases. In 1882 he discovered the bacteria that caused tuberculosis.	31. Spontaneous generation	The idea that germs (bacteria) were created by decaying things (like rotting food or animals).
Key events		32. Germ Theory	The idea that germs (bacteria) in the air cause decay and if germs caused decay, they might also cause disease.
13. First Public Health Act 1848	A new law passed by the government which aimed to improve sanitary conditions in towns and cities but it was not compulsory.	33. Infection	Germs (bacteria) enter the body and cause illness
14. Second Public Health Act 1875	Another law passed by the government which aimed to improve sanitary conditions in towns and cities. This time it was compulsory.	34. Antiseptic surgery	The use of carbolic acid to prevent infection during and after surgery.
15. New sewers, 1875	Built in London, planned by Joseph Bazalgette. Started in 1860 and completed in 1875.	35. Anaesthetic	A chemical that is given to a patient to prevent pain during surgery.
Key vocabulary		36. Chloroform	A type of anaesthetic that was used widely.
16. Cause (of illness)	The reason why someone becomes ill	37. Pavilion style hospitals	Hospitals built with improved ventilation, more windows, larger rooms and separate isolation wards.
17. Treatment	Methods used to make a sick person well again		
18. Prevention	Methods used to stop people becoming ill		