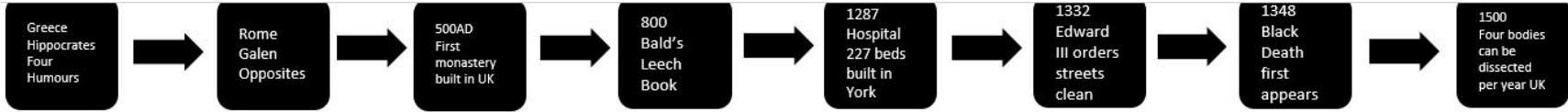


Henry VIII and Wolsey



What do I need to know? Rise and fall

	The Black Death arrived in England in 1348 after travelling across Europe. It killed at least 1/3 of the population.
	People believed that illness was caused by the planets, God, outsiders, Miasma (bad air) or the Four Humours. However, we know today that it was caused by rat fleas.
	People tried to avoid catching the disease by praying and fasting. The Flagellants whipped themselves. People tried to clean the streets, carrying sweet smelling herbs and trying to keep the air moving by ringing bells
	People tried to treat the disease by praying, cutting open the buboes, holding bread against the buboes and eating cool things and taking cold baths.



What do I need to know? Wolsey and Foreign Policy

	People believed that God was a cause of disease. That meant people believed that prayer and Holy objects could help to cure people or prevent disease.
	The Church was in control of education, both through universities and schools. This meant that people learnt what the Church wanted them to believe.
	The Church did not approve of dissection and banned it. This, combined with the fact that people believed that they understood the cause of disease, meant that there was little further investigation into medicine and health.
	The Church also taught that people should care for the sick. This meant that most monasteries had a medicinal garden as well as monks who were physicians.



What do I need to know? – Wolsey and Domestic Policy

	One common explanation for disease was the Four Humours. This idea by Hippocrates was that your body was divided into four parts and you were ill when those parts were not balanced. Galen developed the Theory of Opposites which included things like bleeding.
	People who could treat the sick included Barber-Surgeons, who just carried out surgery, Physicians were qualified doctors and Apothecaries were chemists and provided medicines. However, most care was provided by mothers in the home many of whom had an extensive knowledge of herbs.
	Hospitals did exist, but they were only able to offer fairly basic care. They would not often accept people who had an infectious disease, unless it was especially established for that purpose. They focused on providing basic care and prayers to heal people.
	Most treatment was based on herbs. Some of these would have been effective like willow bark which would relieve pain. Some new ideas were brought back from the Crusades including medicines, but many treatments were ineffective.
	The most common treatment for any illness was purging, by making people vomit or by using laxatives or emetics. Bloodletting was also very common. The wealthy would use leeches as it was less painful. This was believed to rebalance the humours.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ

<https://www.bl.uk/the-middle-ages/articles/medicine-diagnosis-and-treatment-in-the-middle-ages>



WATCH

https://m.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLcvEcrsF_9zJ8AqMTFZy_cm46Ks4DdSaLM

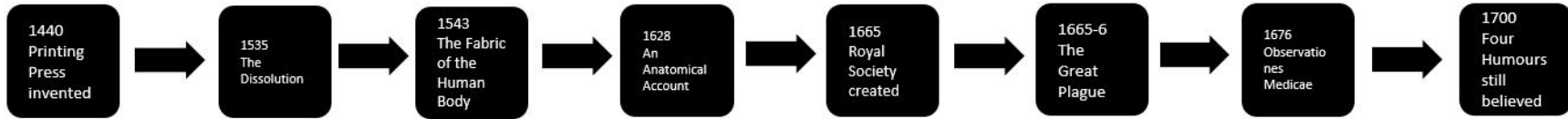


LISTEN

<https://play.acast.com/s/historyextra/medievalmedicine>



Henry VIII and Cromwell



What do I need to know? RISE AND FALL	
	Religion became less important due to the Reformation. People still prayed, but they also looked for rational explanations. Religion also played a smaller role in education.
	The printing press was developed after 1440. This allowed books to be mass produced and made them cheaper. This enabled ideas to be spread widely and it removed the control of the Church.
	In 1665 the Royal Society was established after being granted a charter by Charles II. It also published a journal <i>Philosophical Transactions</i> which enabled ideas to be shared.



What do I need to know? – GOVERNMENT	
	Although Religion was becoming less important as an explanation for disease, people still believed in miasma and the Four Humours.
	Although the Dissolution closed down many monasteries, hospitals in cities continued, based on donations. However, most people were treated by women at home.
	The training and knowledge available to doctors, apothecaries and surgeons did improve and there was more focus on miasma, but many ideas were slow to be accepted.
	The Great Plague returned in 1665/6. Causes and treatments remained very similar to earlier outbreaks but the government introduced the Lord Mayor's Orders which closed down theatres and pubs and enforced a quarantine on any infected households.



What do I need to know? – DIVORCE	
	Thomas Sydenham was a doctor between the 1660s and 1670s. In 1676 he wrote <i>Observationes Medicae</i> . He observed and recorded his patient's symptoms. He treated people based on their disease, not individual symptoms and not based on the nature of the person who was sick.
	Vesalius was interested in the human body. Originally he stole corpses and dissected them. He was able to map the human body and prove that Galen had made mistakes over things like the jawbone. He wrote several books including <i>The Fabric of the Human Body</i> 1543
	William Harvey proved that the heart is a pump and that it pumps blood around the body through arteries and veins. He disproved Galen's idea that the blood was produced by the liver and burnt for fuel in the body. He wrote a book in 1628 called <i>An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Humans and in Animals</i> . Although he had been a doctor to James I his ideas were not accepted for many years. Also neither Vesalius or Harvey could actually make people better.

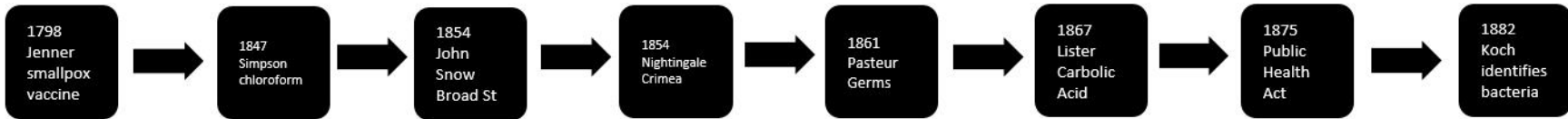
If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ
<https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/application/files/5014/5434/6066/london-plagues-1348-1665.pdf>

WATCH
<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=tRbl2JszKd4>

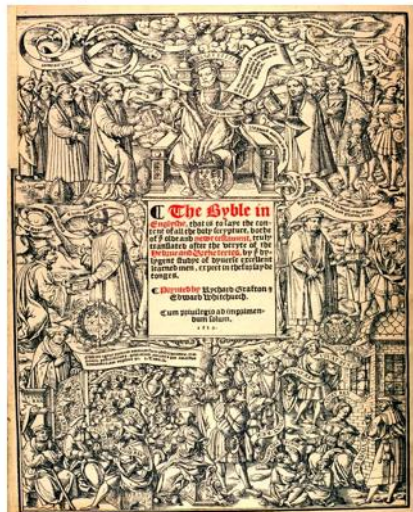
LISTEN
<https://play.acast.com/s/historyextra/survivingthegreatplague>

The Reformation



What do I need to know? CHANGES	
	In 1861, whilst working for a brewery company, Pasteur realised that germs made beer go bad and could explain disease.
	Robert Koch used chemical dyes and microscopes to identify specific diseases like TB in 1882 and cholera in 1883.
	Louis Pasteur then used Koch's work to develop vaccines by weakening bacteria. He developed vaccines for anthrax, rabies and chicken cholera.
	Pasteur identified the cause of disease for the first time. They also inspired other scientists to investigate further.

What do I need to know? – IMPACT AND OPPOSITION	
	In 1854 Nightingale went to Scutari hospital. She cut the death rate from 42% to 2% by cleaning the hospital and providing good food. In 1861 she wrote a book called "Notes on Nursing"
	Alcohol and opium had been used to dull pain. In 1847 Simpson discovered chloroform. This enable operations to take place but led to the "black period" in surgery.
	In 1867 Lister proved that carbolic acid on wounds and instruments could prevent infection. It led to aseptic surgery.
	Hospitals improved. Although still reliant on charitable donations, there were more trained nurses and specialist hospitals were also established.



What do I need to know? – PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE	
	In 1798 Edward Jenner published his findings that cow pox prevented smallpox. In 1852 the government made it compulsory and in 1979 smallpox was eradicated.
	In 1831 there was an outbreak of cholera which caused vomiting and diarrhoea. There were other outbreaks in 1848 and 1858. Thousands died. In 1848 the government passed a Public Health Act, but its suggestions were only optional.
	During the 1854 outbreak John Snow used scientific methods to prove that the outbreak was caused by the water pump on Broad Street. When he removed the pump, the outbreak was halted.
	This, combined with the discovery of germ theory in 1861, and the Great Stink, which happened in 1858, encouraged the government to take further action. They appointed Bazalgette to build a sewer network in London. By 1875 it was complete.
	The government also introduced a Public Health Act in 1875. It said that local authorities had to provide sewers, fresh water, paved street and drains. They also had to ensure housing was safe and that the quality of food for sale was adequate.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ
<http://www.vam.ac.uk/content/articles/h/health-and-medicine-in-the-19th-century/>

WATCH
<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=MdNXDqCgv3M>

LISTEN
<https://play.acast.com/s/history-extra/thelifeandlegendofflorenceightingale>