Theme	Medieval period c.1000 - 1500	Renaissance period 1500 - 1800	19th century 1800 - 1900	20th century 1900 to present
War	- Common in medieval times - Cauterisation of wounds - Wine used as an antiseptic to clean wounds - Army surgeons became very adept at carrying out amputations	- Battle of Milan (1536) – Paré acted as a surgeon	- Crimean War – role of Florence Nightingale who later had an impact on the sanitation of hospitals	- Boer War – army were alarmed by 40 out of every 100 young men who volunteered were unfit - First World War – treatment for shell shock, blood transfusions carried out, plastic surgery to reconstruct disfigurements, techniques used to repair broken bones - Second World War:heart surgery, penicillin, NHS
Superstition and religion	- Ideas of the Four Humours - Bloodletting - Christian ideas of pilgrimage and treating the sick with rest and prayers - Crusades – led to the sharing of ideas - Monasteries – their design promoted better health and hygiene - Black Death – many thought it was sent as a punishment from God. Some churchmen deserted their villages which damaged the reputation of the church - Idea of miasma causing illness	- Great Plague (1665) – still seen as a punishment from God - Quackery – increased in the 17th and 18th centuries	-	- Use of holistic medicine to treat illnesses – hydrotherapy, aromatherapy, hypnotherapy and acupuncture
Chance	-	- Discovery of rose oil, egg white and turpentine which was used on cauterised wounds	- 1879 – Pasteur investigated chicken cholera which led to the discovery of how vaccines worked - 'The Great Stink' – prompted the government to take action against disease in London -> sewer system introduced	- Discovery of penicillin by Fleming in 1928
Government	- Town councils introduced laws encouraging people to keep the streets in front of their houses clean and to remove rubbish - Parliament passed a law (1388) which fined people £20 for throwing 'dung, garbage and entrails' into ditches, rivers and ponds - Black Death – introduced quarantine measures	- Great Plague – more organised approach by the government to deal with the problems e.g. quarantine, stopping trade between infected towns	- Chadwick Report - Boards of Health set up - 1848 – First Public Health Act - 1867 – working class men were given the vote - 1875 – Second Public Health Act - Bazalgette was given £3 million (£1 billion today) to build sewers in London	- 1906 – School Meals Act – poor children got a free meal - National Insurance Act – unemployment benefit - Old Age pension introduced - NHS introduced - Reports written by Booth and Rowntree to advise the government - Beveridge Report 1942 - Increased spending on research e.g……
Communication	- Crusades – led to the sharing of ideas	- Printing press developed	-	- New ideas spread rapidly due to television, news media and the internet
Science and technology	-	- Gunpowder developed – injured soldiers got new wounds requiring treatment - Vaccination vs inoculation – smallpox - Use of microscopes - 1677	- Anaesthetics – nitrous oxide, ether and chloroform - Microscopes used to challenge the idea of spontaneous generation - Germ theory – swan neck experiment - Use of antiseptics – carbolic acid - Aseptic surgery - Growing microbes on agar - Photographing microbes - Stethoscope invented in Paris in 1816 - X-ray machine invented in 1895	- Mass production of antibiotics – penicillin - 1953 – DNA - 1978 – IVF - 1980 – smallpox declared eradicated - Key hole surgery - Radiation therapy - Surgery using lasers
The role of the individual	- Hippocrates - Galen - Al-Razi - Avicenna - John of Arderne	- Vesalius – human anatomy - Paré – surgery during war – ligatures - Harvey – circulation of blood - Hunter – dissection and anatomical research - Jenner – vaccination for smallpox	- Simpson – chloroform (dosage by Snow) - Pasteur – Germ theory - Lister – antiseptics - Koch – bacteriology - John Snow – cholera outbreak - Ehrlich – magic bullets – treatment for syphilis	- Fleming, Florey and Chain – penicillin - Crick and Watson - DNA