

## Knowledge Organiser - Topic One: Industrial Revolution Medicine 1700-1900

### Summary

### Key Words

|   |                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| 1 | The Industrial Revolution period was the period between 1750-1900 also known as the <b>18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries</b> . It was an <b>age of breakthroughs</b> |
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#### Key Events

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| 2  | <b>1796-98</b> – Jenner develops the Smallpox vaccination                                                 |
| 3  | 1847 – James Simpson discovers chloroform as an anaesthetic                                               |
| 5  | <b>1854</b> - John Snow's discovers the link between the 1854 cholera outbreak and the Broad Street pump. |
| 6  | <b>1854</b> - Florence Nightingale treats wounded soldiers in the Crimean War                             |
| 7  | <b>1859</b> – Nightingale publishes her 'Notes on Nursing'                                                |
| 8  | <b>1860</b> – The 'Florence Nightingale School of Nursing' opens                                          |
| 9  | <b>1861</b> – Pasteur discovers the Germ Theory                                                           |
| 10 | <b>1866</b> – Joseph Lister begins to use carbolic acid as antiseptic in surgery                          |
| 11 | <b>1875</b> – The Second Public Health Act                                                                |
| 12 | <b>1881</b> – Pasteur develops a vaccination for anthrax                                                  |
| 13 | <b>1882</b> – Robert Koch publishes his four hypotheses and discovers bacteria causes tuberculosis        |
| 14 | <b>1895</b> - William Rontgen discovers x-rays                                                            |

#### Key Words

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| 15. | <b>Enlightenment</b> | Idea in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century that people should think for themselves and authorities like the church and nobility should not control everyday life |
| 16. | <b>Bacteria</b>      | A tiny living organism, only seen by microscope, which causes disease                                                                                      |
| 17. | <b>Antibodies</b>    | Parties inside the body that fight and remove germs.                                                                                                       |
| 18. | <b>Antiseptics</b>   | Chemicals uses to destroy bacteria & prevent infections                                                                                                    |

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| 19. | <b>Aseptic Surgery</b>        | Surgery where microbes are kept out of the wound in the first place, rather than being killed by antiseptic.   |
| 20. | <b>Anaesthetics</b>           | Drugs given to unconsciousness before and during surgery                                                       |
| 21. | <b>Surgery 'Black Period'</b> | Period when anaesthetics were used and the death rate in surgery went up as doctors attempted complex surgery. |
| 22. | <b>Chloroform</b>             | A liquid whose vapour is used as an anaesthetic                                                                |
| 23. | <b>Germ Theory</b>            | The theory that germs cause disease, often by infection through air                                            |
| 24. | <b>Infection</b>              | The formation of disease causing germs or bacteria                                                             |
| 25. | <b>Inoculation</b>            | Infecting the body with a disease in order to help it fight a more serious attack of the disease later         |
| 26. | <b>Vaccinations</b>           | Injection into the body of weak organisms to give the body resistance against disease                          |
| 27. | <b>Anthrax</b>                | An infectious disease                                                                                          |
| 28. | <b>Smallpox</b>               | A dangerous disease, which was a major cause of disease until beaten by vaccination.                           |
| 29. | <b>Patent Medicines</b>       | Medicine sold for profit. In the Industrial Revolution many of these medicines had no medical benefit at all.  |
| 30. | <b>Dispensary</b>             | Where medicines are given out.                                                                                 |
| 31. | <b>Public Health</b>          | The well-being of the whole population                                                                         |
| 32. | <b>Poor Law Unions</b>        | Local organisations set up to take care of the poor and unemployed                                             |
| 33. | <b>Privies</b>                | Public toilets outside houses                                                                                  |
| 34. | <b>Cesspit</b>                | A pit for storing sewage or waste                                                                              |
| 35. | <b>Workhouses</b>             | Accommodation for the poorest people, they had to work there for rent.. Families were also split up.           |