

HISTORY Knowledge Organiser - Topic : Modern Medicine. 1900 to present.

Timeline

1	1901	Seebohm writes 'Poverty: A study of Town life.'
2	1901	Karl Landsteiner discovers blood groups.
3	1906	1 st magic bullet created by Paul Ehrlich (Salvarsen 606)
4	1906-14	Liberal Government pass series of laws focused on individual health.
5	1928	Alexander Fleming accidentally discovered penicillin bacteria.
6	1932	2 nd magic bullet created by Gerhard Domagk (prontosil)
7	1938	Florey and Chain develop penicillin research into a working drug.
8	1941	US companies mass produce penicillin.
9	1942	Beveridge Report is written producing blueprint for welfare state.
10	1948	The National Health Service (NHS) is founded.
11	1953	DNA discovered by Crick and Watson.
12	1954	The Salk vaccine created to combat the disease Polio.
13	1967	The first heart transplant is carried out.
14	1986	The Human Genome Project to map DNA begins.
15	2007	Smoking ban introduced in public places in UK.
16	2010	First human face transplant successfully carried out in Spain.

Key Individuals

17	Florey and Chain	Oxford University scientists who turned DNA into workable drug.
18	Alexander Fleming	Discovered germ called Penicillin that could kill other germs.
19	Ernst Bevan	Labour Minister who developed and launched NHS.
20	Crick and Watson	Discovered DNA following X-Ray technology advancements.
21	William Beveridge	Wrote a report in WWII outlining need for 'welfare state.'
22	Paul Ehrlich	Created first magic bullet SALVASEN 606 to combat syphilis.
23	Gerard Domagk	Created second magic bullet PRONTOSIL to combat blood poisoning.

Key Words/Terms

24	Magic Bullets	These are chemical compounds designed to target specific germs in the body to treat illnesses – see Salvarsen 606.
25	Penicillin	The first antibiotic. It was from a bacteria and used to fight infections that chemical compounds could not beat.
26	DNA	This is what makes your genes It is like a long list of instructions about what each gene in your body does. It has led to conditions such as Downs Syndrome and Cystic Fibrosis.
27	Welfare State	This is the concept of government supporting the individual to provide a basic level of care and support through intervention. For example Family Allowance and the NHS.
28	Liberal Reforms	These were reforms that focused on the poorest in society and supporting them through National Insurance and Pensions.
29	Superbugs	These are the names given to germs that are resistant to normally used anti-biotics. For example, MRSA, which needed stronger anti-biotics.
30	Genetic medicine	This means medicine like the use of stem cells to repair genes or in some cases try to avoid the passing down of genetic diseases.
31	Nuclear Medicine	This means treatment such as Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy which has been used to treat cancers.
32	Preventative Medicine	More modern medicine has been about trying to change people's lifestyles to avoid conditions such as heart disease, type-2 diabetes and some cancers.