

## Thackray Medical Museum Timeline Card Games

Edexcel Paper 1 Thematic Study Medicine in Britain c1250AD - present

<p>The government pays engineer, Joseph Bazalgette, £3 million to build London's sewage system. (1860s)</p>	<p>The Reform Act of 1867, gave working class men the vote.</p>	<p>Dr Joseph Lister uses antiseptic carbolic acid spray during surgical operations. (1867)</p>	<p>Charles Booth's report on poverty in London is published. (1886)</p>
<p>Flushing toilets invented. (1880s)</p>	<p>Religion: the Church offers prayers/comfort to victims of diseases like cholera.</p>	<p>Edwin Chadwick publishes his Sanitary Report on the Labouring Poor. (1842)</p>	<p>Robert Liston performs the first operation using ether as an anaesthetic. (1846)</p>
<p>Attitudes: scientific method/observe, test, record.</p>	<p>William Halstead uses rubber gloves in surgical operations. (1890s)</p>	<p>Marie Curie develops radiotherapy to treat cancers. (1890s)</p>	<p>British government makes smallpox vaccination compulsory. (1852)</p>
<p>A new law says the sick and disabled must be treated in infirmaries, not workhouses. (1867)</p>	<p>Elizabeth Blackwell travels to the USA to qualify as a doctor. (1849)</p>	<p>Karl Landsteiner discovers blood groups. (1899 onwards)</p>	<p>Sophia Jex Blake and five other women qualify as doctors at Edinburgh University. (1874)</p>
<p>The British government abolishes soap tax. (1853)</p>	<p>LOUIS PASTEUR PUBLISHES GERM THEORY 1861</p>	<p>Elizabeth Garrett Anderson is the first woman to qualify as a doctor in England. (1865)</p>	<p>The British government gives Jenner £30,000 to develop his work on vaccination.</p>
<p>Mary Seacole nurses wounded soldiers in the Crimea, after Florence Nightingale refuses to employ her as a nurse.</p>	<p>William Harvey proves that blood circulates around the body. (1628)</p>	<p>Industrialisation: growth of towns, factory work, slum conditions. (18th century onwards)</p>	<p>Florence Nightingale improves nursing. (1850s)</p>

Edward Jenner develops smallpox vaccination (1798)	Public Health Act (1875)	ROBERT KOCH develops bacteriology. (1882 onwards)	Wilhelm Röntgen discovers X-rays. (1895)
Laissez faire attitudes.	Public Health Act (1848)	Ignaz Semmelweiss introduces hand washing to cut infection. (1840s)	The Great Stink (1858)
First cottage hospital opened in 1859; by 1900 there were over 300 and London had 18 voluntary hospitals.	Patent medicines replaced by scientifically proven treatments like aspirin, extracted from the willow tree. (1890s)	Dr John Snow invents a chloroform inhaler (on display at Thackray Medical Museum) to prevent overdoses.	By 1900, life expectancy increases to:  men 46 women 50
Better technology: glass microscope lenses and thermometers, steel syringe needles	Industrial chemicals used as anaesthetics: Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) Ether (1840)	Better communications: Printed journals/papers Telegraph messages Train travel.	Black Period of Surgery: after the discovery of anaesthetics but before the use of antiseptics. (1850s - 1870s)
Spontaneous generation theory.	Dr John Snow finds source of cholera outbreak. (1854)	Surgical instruments were steam sterilised. (1887)	James Simpson uses chloroform as anaesthetic. (1847)
J. J. Lister develops a microscope that magnifies 1000 times. (1826)	WAR: causes rapid change in medical treatments	Miasma theory (from 200 B.C. onwards)	First cholera outbreak (1831)
Theory of the Four Humours (450B.C. onwards)	Urbanisation: more people lived in towns in cramped, dirty slums. (1800s onwards)	Koch's team create vaccines to prevent many diseases (1876 onwards)	Further vaccines developed against: 1885 Rabies 1896 Typhoid 1906 Tuberculosis 1913 Diphtheria 1927 Tetanus

### Factors Game

Hidden among the tickets are different **factors** which had an impact on medicine and public health between 1700 and 1900.

1. Shade in the tickets that show the impact of **remarkable individuals** on medicine and public health. If a ticket is divided in two, shade **one half** only.
2. Choose a different colour. Shade in all the tickets that show the impact of **government** on medicine and public health.
3. In a different colour, shade in all the tickets that show the impact of new **science and technology** on medicine and public health.

### Chronology Game

1. Carefully cut out all the tickets. Sort them into the following sets:
  - **remarkable individuals**
  - **government**
  - **science and technology**
2. Unroll your Thackray Medical Museum Timeline. It already has pictures of certain **remarkable individuals**. Add new individuals by placing the tickets along your timeline at the appropriate dates.
3. Many of your tickets have not been coloured in. They describe **attitudes** and **events** that affected medicine and public health. Place these tickets on your timeline where you think they best fit. Discuss your choices with the person sitting next to you. Adjust any tickets you decide are out of place.
4. Look at the pattern of the tickets on your timeline. Do you notice anything? Discuss your thoughts with your neighbour.
5. Pick up all the **science and technology** tickets. Sort them from those which had the **greatest impact** on medicine and health to those that had **least impact**.
6. Pick up all the **government** tickets. Sort them from those which had the **greatest impact** on medicine and health to those that had **least impact**. Compare your sets with others' in your class.