













Britain: Health and the People c1000 to the present day. Part 2: The beginnings of change.


c.1400 – The Renaissance

<p>Impact of the Renaissance on Britain</p> <p>Name meaning:</p> <p>This was a time of:</p> <p>This meant that old ideas (Hippocrates and Galen) were...</p>	<p>Andreas Vesalius 1514-1564 </p> <p>What did he do?</p> <p>What was his impact on medicine?</p>	<p>Ambroise Pare 1510-1590 </p> <p>What did he do?</p> <p>What was his impact on medicine?</p>	<p>William Harvey 1578-1670 </p> <p>What did he do?</p> <p>What was his impact on medicine?</p>	<p>Growth of Hospitals 1719-1779</p> <p>Examples of new Hospitals:</p> <p>Features of new Hospitals:</p> <p>Hospital Boom:</p>	<p>John Hunter 1728-1793 </p> <p>What did he do?</p> <p>What was his impact on medicine?</p>
<p>1400 </p>	<p>1500 </p>	<p>1600 </p>	<p>1700 </p>	<p>1700  </p>	<p>1700 </p>

Invention of Printing Press 1451




The Dissolution of the Monasteries – 1530s


Key person: 

What happened:

Impact on health:

The Great Plague 1665

<p>Causes:</p> <p>Beliefs about causes:</p> <p>Real causes:</p>	<p>Treatments:</p> <p>Superstitious:</p> <p>Rational:</p>
<p>Why did the Great Plague end?</p>	<p>Impact on public health</p> 

Edward Jenner 1749-1823 

What did he do?

What was his impact on medicine?

Renaissance – traditional and new treatments.

Traditional treatments:	New treatments:
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Factors for change in medicine:

Role of individuals.	Luck/Chance	Warfare
Religion	Government	Technology

Branches of medicine

Treatment of disease. (ToD)	Surgery (S)	Public Health (PH)
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