

Course Proposal:**INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE****Classes:**

1. Concepts of History and Medicine: Introduction to the History of Medicine
2. Concepts of Illness: Prehistoric Medicine and the Burden of Disease.
3. Concepts of Health: Antiquity and the Balance of Health
4. Concepts of the Body: Medicine and Faith in Medieval Europe
5. Journeys and Translations: Epidemics and the Arab Roots of European Medicine
6. Change and Continuity: The Renaissance and the Early Modern Period
7. The Origins of Modern Medicine and the Modern Origins of Medicine: The Enlightenment
8. Life and Death: The Triumph of Biology
9. The Healing Marketplace: Contesting Medicine in the Eighteenth Century
10. Bodies, Organs, Tissues, Cells: From Morbid Anatomy to Histology
11. From Morgue to Ward: The Birth of the Clinic
12. The Taming of Chance: Quantification
13. From Sinners to Deviants: The Normal and Pathological
14. Mad, Bad and Dangerous to Know: The Treatment of the Insane
15. The Rise of the Laboratory: Physiology and Therapeutics
16. Dead White Men: Discovery in the 19th Century
17. King and Country: Medicine in the Age of Empire
18. Nurture and Nature: Evolution, Eugenics and Race
19. A Respectable Job: Professionalizing Medicine and Educating the Medic.
20. The Healthy Citizen: Medicine and the Modern State:
21. Disciplines and Specialties: The Twentieth Century
22. Hi tech and Hi touch: The Last Century
23. Too Sick to Live—Too Well To Die: The Medicalization of Society
24. Sex, Death and Rock and Roll: Gender and Disease in the 21st Century
25. I Like to Watch ...Medicine and the Media

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

This is an introductory course designed for students entering the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in the history of the health sciences. This course is a general survey, chronologically arranged, of the history of medicine in the West from antiquity to the present. It examines healing systems within their cultural context and studies key conceptual developments and practices of the past. In the process of doing this historical survey, the course will relate medical ideas to broader cultural and social contexts. The course has a strong historiographical emphasis, comparing and contrasting explanations that have been given for various episodes in the history of medicine.

We will start by examining the emergence of medicine as a recognizable subject of discourse in antiquity, the ways in which this tradition was both preserved and lost during the medieval period, and then was transformed in the assorted medical, scientific and political revolutions of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. An examination of changing concepts of the body, life, health and disease will be used to investigate the rise of scientific rationalism. We will explore the establishment of biological science as a basis for modern medical practice. By surveying the historical development of the medical sciences and medical institutions, we will attempt to come to an understanding of medicine in the modern period. The changing relations of nature to culture, science to society, and medicine to science will be used to assess the impact of social ideology upon medicine and medicine's role in social change. We will see how medicine has shaped contemporary attitudes toward poverty, gender and race, and will end by looking at medicine's place in a 21st-century consumer culture dominated by the media and a global economy.

AIMS

- Explore the history of medicine in the West from antiquity to the present, through a series of topics and themes that draw in the larger social and cultural context of each period under study.
- Study the role of patient, healthcare provider, institution and state in medicine.
- Investigate how medicine, health and illness are perceived, and how these perceptions reflect and shape culture and society.
- Encourage an understanding of how concepts of the body, disease, gender, normality, expertise, institutions, etc. have shaped medicine.
- Integrate the history of medicine into social, political and economic history.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Encourage students to express their ideas on themes and topics in the history of medicine.
- Develop skills in presenting their arguments, in written and oral form, accurately, succinctly and lucidly, in accordance with appropriate scholarly conventions.
- Promote a critical understanding of primary source material and demonstrate an appreciation of historical interpretations and methodologies.
- Encourage students to bring primary evidence to bear on their interpretations of concepts/perspectives/debates within the appropriate secondary literature.
- Help students identify problems, formulate hypotheses, assess evidence and sustain arguments in the history of medicine using ideas and techniques learned in the course.
- Encourage students to evaluate critically key themes and issues in the history of medicine in the light of historical/historiographical ideas, contexts, and frameworks. Summarize and critically evaluate the relative merits of alternative views and interpretations in the history of medicine and evaluate their significance.
- Work as part of a team in seminar and workshop discussions.
- Independently organize their own study and workload.

TEACHING METHODS

Classes will be comprised of exposition by the lecturer, student presentations and discussion of recommended readings and set texts. The balance between these elements will vary. The aim of the lectures is not to provide comprehensive information on a particular topic but to act as an introduction to the salient features of major themes and topics, to identify the key issues and to guide and focus reading. This syllabus gives reading recommendations for each week's class. The readings comprise a mixture of books and chapters from books, articles and extracts from texts. They will provide a basic framework for understanding and should be thought of as useful starting points for further discussion and work. The seminar portion of the classes will concentrate on specific issues and provide the opportunity for a joint exploration of events, themes and concepts so as to collectively enhance understanding of the subject and provide a forum for the expression of ideas. Successful seminars depend upon a collective willingness to prepare thoroughly and to participate in discussion.

ASSESSMENT

Assessment will take the form of a classroom presentation, seminar participation and two pieces of written work: a book review at the end of the first term and a research paper at the end of the course.

Seminar participation: As this class will be conducted largely as a seminar, class participation is encouraged. The class will benefit from the unique perspectives, ideas and informed opinions of all students. Part of the final grade will be based on attendance and participation.

Classroom presentation: Each student is required to give one classroom presentation. Presentations should be about 20 minutes in duration and must be carefully prepared (and preferably rehearsed) in advance.

Book review: A 1500 to 2000 word book review will be due at the end of the first term. This is to be done on a text published in the last five years in the areas of history, sociology, anthropology or culture of medicine. It is to be formulated as if it were to be published in a particular journal and should be formatted in the house style of that journal.

Research paper: The research paper will be 5000 to 7000 words in length and address themes arising from the course approved by the course instructor. The paper should be in a clearly written style showing diligence and competence in a structured argument, well supported by the evidence, both primary and secondary, and a good understanding of the historiography. Originality and independent thought is encouraged.

TEXTS

Core Reading:

Porter, R., The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. London: Fontana, 1997.

Rothman, D., et al. (ed), Medicine and Western Civilization. Rutgers University Press, 1996.

Reference Texts:

Ackernecht, E., A Short History of Medicine. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982.

Bynum, W., Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Bynum, W. and R. Porter, (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993

Conrad, L., *et.al.*, The Western Medical Tradition, 800 BC to 1800. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Kiple, K., (ed), The Cambridge World History of Human Disease. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993.

Porter, D., Health, Civilization and the State. London: Routledge, 1999.

Warner, J., and J. Tighe, Major Problems in the History of American Medicine. Houghton Mifflin, 2000.

LECTURES

1. Concepts of History and Medicine: Introduction to the History of Medicine

What is the role of medicine in history? This class will consider changing concepts of history, science and medicine. We will examine the extent to which different formulations of these concepts and the values we place on them operate in the disciplines of medicine and history. We will assess the extent to which older formulations of the above continue to operate in modern society.

Required Reading:

Porter, R., 'The Patient's View: Doing Medical History from Below', *Theory and Society*, 14 (1985), 175-98

Christie, J., 'The Development of the Historiography of Science.' Companion to the History of Modern Science. Eds. R. Olby et al. London: Routledge, 1990. 5-22.

Text:

G.E.R. Lloyd (ed.), *Hippocratic Writings (Penguin Classics Edition)* (1978):
 'The Sacred Disease' (pp. 237-51),
 'A Regimen for Health' (pp. 272-6):
 'Airs, Waters, Places' (pp. 148-69),

Other Reading:

Collingwood, R., *The Idea of Nature*, Oxford University Press, (1960).

Cunningham, A. and B. Andrews, (eds), *Western medicine as contested knowledge* (1997)

Fox, N. "Scientific Theory Choice and Social Structure", *History of Science* (1988)

Helman, C.' "'Feed a Cold, Starve a Fever": Folk Models of Infection in an English Suburban Community and their Relation to Medical Treatment', *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 2 (1978), 107-37.

Kuhn, T., 'Postscript', *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1970), 174-210.

Kuhn, T., 'Objectivity, Value Judgement and Theory Choice', *The Essential Tension: Selected Studies in Scientific Tradition and Change* (1977), 102-118.

MacDonald, M.' 'Anthropological Perspectives on the History of Science and Medicine', in Pietro Corsi and Paul Weindling (eds.), *Information Sources in the History of Science and Medicine* (1983), 61-80

Porter, R., 'The History of Science and the History of Society.' in R.C.Olby et al. (eds.), *Companion to the History of Modern Science* (1990), 32-46.

2. Concepts of Illness: Prehistoric Medicine and the Burden of Disease.

Are diseases a major factor in determining the course of human history? Beginning with a short introduction to palaeodisease, we will examine historical epidemiology. The ontological concept of disease will be explained using historical and anthropological examples, with an emphasis on how conceptual frameworks affect therapeutic approach. We will examine the authority of science and magic, and the relations of one to the other in the avoidance of disease and the pursuit of hygiene. We will push this inquiry into the future with a brief overview of epidemic disease and its place in human history.

Required Reading:

Porter, R., 'The Roots of Medicine' *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind* (1997), 14-43.

Text:

Lévi-Strauss, C., 'The Sorcerer and His Magic.' Structural Anthropology Volume I. 1958. Trans. C. Jakobson and B. G. Schoepf. London: Basic Books. 1963. 173-85.

Other Reading:

Douglas, M., Purity and Danger. London: Routledge, 1966.

Lloyd, G., *Magic, Reason and Experience* (1979).

McKeown, T. and R. Record "Reasons for the Decline in Mortality in England and Wales during the Nineteenth Century", *Population Studies* (1962)

McKeown, T., *Modern Rise of Population* (1976)

Winter, J., "The decline of mortality in Britain, 1870-1950", in Barker and Drake (eds), *Population and Society* (1982)

3. Concepts of Health: Antiquity and the Balance of Health

We will continue our examination of health and disease by looking at the historical, literate, urban societies of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece and Rome. By exploring key characteristics of medicine as they emerged in recognizable form in Pre-Socratic and Hippocratic texts, we will analyze the distinctive and innovative features of the scientific thinking that was a major component of the legacy of the Greeks to western culture. By assessing the extent to which this process rationalized older beliefs about the human body and its relationship to the cosmos, we will begin to consider health in its social and cultural framework. The isonomic concept of health will be introduced, and ideas of environment and equilibrium, evil and conflict, part and whole will be examined as they manifest themselves in the medical doctrines of antiquity. We will also look at how attitudes about the proper relationship between patient and practitioner are founded on ideas set down by Hippocrates in Greece and Galen in Rome, and begin to examine Galen's legacy to medieval medicine.

Required Reading:

Hudson, R., 'Concepts of Disease in the West', in *The Cambridge World History of Human Disease*. ed. K. Kiple. Cambridge University Press, 1993, 45-51.

Porter, R., 'Antiquity,' in *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind*. London: Fontana, 1997, 44-82.

Text:

Aristotle, '*Physics*: Bk. 2.' Chapters 1 to 9.

Other Reading:

Aristotle, '*De Partibus Animalium*: Bk. 1. Ch.1', in *Introduction to Aristotle*, R. McKeon (ed.) (1973), 255-266.

Breasted, J., *The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus* (University of Chicago Press: University of Chicago, 1930)

Brothwell, D., "Major Congenital Anomalies of the Skeleton," in *Diseases in Antiquity: A Survey of Disease, Injuries, and Surgery in Early Populations* (eds.) A.T. Sandison and D. Brothwell (Charles C. Thomas: Springfield, 1967)

Bryan, P., *The Papyrus Ebers* (Geoffrey Bles: London, 1930)

Buikstra, J., B. Baker, and D. Cook, "What Disease Plagues the Ancient Egyptians? A Century of Controversy Considered," In *Biological Anthropology and the Study of Ancient Egypt* (eds.) W.V. Davies and R. Walter (British Museum Press: London, 1993)

Longrigg, J., *Greek Rational Medicine from Alcmaeon to the Alexandrians*. Routledge: London, 1993.

Nutton, V., 'Medicine in the Greek World, 800-50 BC', in *The Western Medical Tradition: 800 BC to AD 1800*. ed. L. Conrad et al., Cambridge University Press (1995), 11-38

Temkin, O., *Galenism: Rise and Decline of a Medical Philosophy*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1973.

Web Resources:

Ancient Egyptian Magical Cures:

<http://www.lib.umich.edu/pap/magic/def1.display.html>

Greek and Roman Surgical Instruments:

<http://www.indiana.edu/~ancmed/instr1.html>

Homer to Vesalius:

<http://hsc.virginia.edu/hs-library/historical/antiqua/anthome.html>

4. Concepts of the Body: Medicine and Faith in Medieval Europe

As individuals we are often preoccupied with our bodies: our physical self, our appearance, our health, our pleasures and our material possessions. The medieval Christian, however, viewed the body in a spiritual as well as a corporate context. The health of the body was linked to the health of the soul, as the life of the individual body was linked to the life of the communal body. From birth to death, the medieval Christian's body was bound to the mundane and the divine, and any discussion of medieval medicine must consider the linkages between part and whole, between body and soul in popular practices and learned formulations. We will explore conceptions and consequences of the living, ensouled human body and the problem of death. Areas of special focus will include leprosy, dissection, and the public display and punishment of the body.

Required Reading:

Porter, R., 'Medicine and Faith,' 'The Medieval West', in The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. London: Fontana, 1997, 83-134.

Text:

Rothman, D., et al. (ed), Medicine and Western Civilization. Rutgers University Press, 1996, 263-66, 145-51.

Other Reading:

Brody, S., The Diseases of the Soul: Leprosy in Medieval Literature. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1974.
 Brown, P., The Body and Society. New York: Columbia University Press, 1988.
 Horden, P., 'The Byzantine Welfare State: Image and Reality', Society of the Social History of Medicine Bulletin, xxxvii (1985), 7-10.
 Nutton, V., From Democles to Harvey. London: Variorum Reprints, 1988.
 Park, K. 'Medicine and Society in Medieval Europe, 500-1500', in Andrew Wear (ed.), Medicine in Society: Historical Essays. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992, 59-90.
 Siraisi, N., Medieval and Early Renaissance Medicine: An Introduction to Knowledge and Practice. Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1990.
 Talbot, C., Medicine in Medieval England. New York: American Elsevier, 1967.
 Temkin, O., Hippocrates in a World of Pagans and Christians. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.

Web Resources:

Saint Louis serving a leprous monk:
http://www.bnf.fr/enluminures/manuscrits/aman5/i2_0005c.htm
 A Miracle of Saint Nicholas, 1425:
<http://www.nga.gov/cgi-bin/pinfo?Object=414+0+none>
 Medieval Medical Images:
<http://www.library.ucla.edu/libraries/biomed/his/imm/imm.html>

5. Journeys and Translations: The Arab Roots of European Medicine

The medical ideas of classical antiquity were assimilated by Europe through medieval Islamic science to form the basis of the Western university medical tradition. We will use the founding of the universities of the West as an opportunity to discuss the preservation, movement and translation of knowledge. The history of the hospital in Islamic and Christian countries will be examined in relation to the church spiritual and militant.

Required Reading:

Conrad, L., 'Arab-Islamic Medicine', in WF Bynum and Roy Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia to the History of Medicine. London: Routledge, 1993.

Text:

Rothman, D., *et al.* (ed), Medicine and Western Civilization. Rutgers University Press, 1996. 1-39, 122-66

Other Reading:

Allen, N., 'Hospice to Hospital in the Near East', Bulletin of the History of Medicine. Lxiv (1990), 446-462.

Cipolla, C., Cristofano and the Plague: The Social and the Imaginary in Baroque Florence. Tr. D. Biocca and B. Ragan Jr. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973.

Dols, M., 'Diseases of the Islamic World,' in Kiple KF (ed), The Cambridge World History of Human Disease. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993. 334-41.

Gallagher, N., 'Islamic and Indian Medicine,' in Kiple KF (ed), The Cambridge World History of Human Disease. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993. 27-34.

Risse, G., Mending Bodies, Saving Souls. 1999.

Watt, W., The Influence of Islam Upon Medieval Europe. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1973.

Web Resources:

Islamic Culture and the Medical Arts:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/islamic_medical/islamic_00.html

Islamic science:

<http://www.cyberistan.org/islamic/index.htm>

6. Change and Continuity: The Renaissance and the Early Modern Period

In this class, we will consider the Renaissance challenge to the ossified Greek science that dominated the Middle Ages. The printing press, anatomy and alchemy encouraged a resurgence of the empiricism. During the Reformation, new medical movements arose in Germany and Italy and rapidly spread throughout Europe, engendering differing responses, as nations attempted to assimilate them. The social, cultural, political and intellectual worlds of early modern Europe saw religious upheaval, changing social perceptions of disease, the European expansion into Americas and Asia, and the development of a commercial market economy. These social and cultural changes resulted in changes in the relationship between medical institutions and the state.

Required Reading:

Porter, R., 'Renaissance,' 'The New Science', in The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. London: Fontana, 1997, 163-244.

Text:

Francis, B., *New Atlantis* (1626), extract in Brian Vickers (ed), *English Science, Bacon to Newton* (1987), 34-44

Other Reading:

Debus, A., The Chemical Philosophy Paracelsian Science and Medicine in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. New York: Science History Publications, 1977.

Emerson, R., 'The Organisation of Science and its Pursuit in Early Modern Europe', in R.C.Olby *et al.* (eds.), *Companion to the History of Modern Science*, 960-79

Foucault, M., *The Order of Things: an Archaeology of the Human Sciences* (Eng. trans. 1970), 217-49.

French, R., 'The Anatomical Tradition' in Bynum WF and Porter R (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993. 81-101.

Henry, J., *Knowledge is Power: Francis Bacon and the Method of Science* (2002)

Park, K., Doctors and Medicine in Early Renaissance Florence. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1985.

Sawday, J., The Body Emblazoned: Dissection and the Human Body in Renaissance Culture. London: Routledge, 1995.

Webster, C., Health, Medicine and Mortality in the Sixteenth Century. Cambridge: Cambridge University press, 1979.

Web Resources:

Paracelsus and Renaissance Medicine:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/paracelsus/paracelsus_1.html

Anatomy:

<http://www.channel4.com/science/microsites/A/anatomists/index.html>

<http://www.english.upenn.edu/%7Ejlynch/Frank/Contexts/dissect.html>

7. The Origins of Modern Medicine and the Modern Origins of Medicine: The Enlightenment

Man masters nature. Medicine's attempts to validate itself through scientific rationality had an effect on the theory and practice of medicine. Evolution or revolution, how does medicine change? We will consider the dramatic alterations in science and society over the 'long eighteenth century', examining how events in this era color our present views of medicine. For all the changes that occurred in science and medicine in the early modern period, to a significant extent both remained bound to certain traditions and social continuities from the past, not least the overriding significance of social hierarchy and the power of patronage by the rich. Equally significant was the dominance of religion, which infused the ideology and aspirations of science. In medicine, though ideas from the 'new science' were espoused, therapy continued much as it had since classical times.

Required Reading:

- Porter, R., 'The Eighteenth Century.' in *The Western Medical Tradition: 800 BC to AD 1800*. ed. L. Conrad et al., Cambridge University Press (1995), 363-476.
- Cunningham, P. and P. Williams, 'Decentering the "big picture": *The Origins of Modern Science and the Modern Origins of Science*', *British Journal for the History of Science*, 26 (1993), 407-32

Other Reading:

- Bynum, W., 'Health, Disease and Medical Care', in GS Rousseau and R. Porter (eds). The Ferment of Knowledge. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1980, 211-54.
- French, R and A. Wear, (eds) The Medical Revolution of the Seventeenth Century. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989.
- Henry, J., *The Scientific Revolution and the Origins of Modern Science* (2nd ed., 2002)
- Jewson, N., 'Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System in Eighteenth-century England', *Sociology*, 8 (1974), 369-85
- Porter, R., 'The Scientific Revolution: a Spoke in the Wheel', in Roy Porter and Mikulas Teich (eds.), *Revolution in History* (1987), 290-316
- Risse, G., "Medicine in the Age of Enlightenment", in A. Wear (ed.), Medicine in Society: Historical Essays. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992, 149-195.
- Shapin, S., *A Social History of Truth* (1994) [esp. the synopsis at the beginning]
- Schuster, J., 'The Scientific Revolution' in R.C.Olby *et al.* (eds.), *Companion to the History of Modern Science* (1990), 217-42
- Webster, C., From Paracelsus to Newton. Magic and the Making of Modern Science. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982.

Web Resources:

Medical classics of the enlightenment:
<http://hsc.virginia.edu/hs-library/historical/classics/Cover.html>

8. Life and Death: The Triumph of Biology

We will examine how biology expressed itself through a series of causal doctrines: Mechanism, Vitalism and, later, Organicism, which not only established biological science as the basis for modern medical practice but also supported new definitions of humanity, life and nature.

Required Reading:

Bakhtin, M., 'Contemporary Vitalism' in F. Burwick et al. (eds.) The Crisis in Modernism: Bergson and the vitalist controversy. Cambridge University Press, (1992), 75-97.

Text:

Bichat, X., Physiological Researches on Life and Death, (1800) Trans. F. Gold. Richardson and Lord, (1827), 2-18, 173-176.

Other Reading:

Albury, W., 'Ideas of Life and Death' in WF Bynum and R Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 249-80.

Bynum, W. and R. Porter, (eds.), Brunonianism in Britain and Europe. London: Medical History, Supplement 8, 1989.

Cross, S. and W. Albury, "Walter B. Cannon, L. J. Henderson, and the Organic Analogy", Osiris, 2nd series 3 (1987), 165-92.

Gruffudd, P. 'Science and the Stuff of Life', Journal of Historical Geography (2001).

Haigh, E. 'Xavier Bichat and the Medical Thought of the Eighteenth Century.' London: Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, Medical History, Supplement 4, 1984.

McManners, J. Death and the Enlightenment: Changing Attitudes Towards Death Among Christians and Unbelievers in Eighteenth-Century France. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1981.

Pickstone, J., "Bichat's Physiology", History of Science (1981).

Webster, C., (ed.), Biology, Medicine and Society. 1981.

9. The Healing Marketplace: Contesting Medicine in the Eighteenth Century

Up to and throughout the eighteenth century, a wide variety of lay and commercial practitioners offered medical expertise. Folk and alternative practitioners provided an important source of medical care for all sections of society. Orthodox medicine sought to regulate the medical marketplace, labeling certain practitioners as 'quacks', however, the boundaries between orthodox and unorthodox practice were often blurred. Orthodox medicine itself did not go uncontested and was at the centre of social and political conflict. Opposition to medical practices often reflected wider concerns about medicine's position in society. Vaccination and the Contagious Disease Act will be used to examine the opposition generated by changing medical ideas and practices.

Required Reading:

Gevitz, N., "Unorthodox Medical Theories", in Bynum and Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine ii (1994)
Porter, R. and D. Porter, "The Politics of Prevention", *Medical History* (1988)

Text:

"Composition of Quack Medicine", *Lancet* 1 (1823/4), 24
"Manslaughter by a Quack", *Lancet* 1 (1838/9), 822-3
"Editorial", *Lancet* 1 (1828/9), 818-21
White, William. *The Story of a Great Delusion* (London: E. W. Allen, 1885), 590-96
"The Position in Leicester", *Vaccination Inquirer* 4 (1882/3), 80

Images:

"The oracle of Harley Street" – R. Porter, *Quacks* (2000), 128
"A quack doctor in his premises" – R. Porter, *Quacks* (2000), 82
"Wonderful effect of Morrison's Vegetable Pills" – R. Porter, *Quacks* (2000), 128

Other Reading:

Beck, A., "Issues in the Anti-vaccination Movement", *Medical History* (1960)
Bradley, J. and M. Dupree, 'Opportunity on the Edge of Orthodoxy', *Social History of Medicine* (2001)
Digby, A., Making a Medical Living: Doctors and patients in the English Market for Medicine, 1720-1911. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.
Durbach, N., "They might as well brand us": Working-class Resistance to Compulsory Vaccination", *Social History of Medicine* (2000)
Hunter, M., 'Boyle versus the Galenists: a Suppressed Critique of Seventeenth-century Medical Practice and its Significance', *Medical History*, 41 (1997), 322-61, reprinted in Hunter, *Robert Boyle (1627-91): Scrupulosity and Science* (2000), 157-201
Porter, R. and D. Porter, *In Sickness and in Health: the British Experience 1650-1850* (1988), esp. sect. 2
Shorter, E., 'The History of the Doctor-Patient Relationship, in WF Bynum and Roy Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia to the History of Medicine. London: Routledge, 1993.
Warner, J. and J. Tighe., 'Medical marketplace in early America' in Major Problems in the History of American Medicine.:Houghton Mifflin, 2000. Chapter 3.
Wear, A., 'Medical Practice in late Seventeenth- and Early Eighteenth-century England: Continuity and Union', in Roger French and Andrew Wear (eds)., *The Medical Revolution of the Seventeenth Century* (1989), 294-320.

Web Resources:

Quacks: <http://www.mtn.org/quack/>
Vaccination / Smallpox;
<http://www.library.ucla.edu/libraries/biomed/smallpox/index.html>
<http://www.sc.edu/library/spcoll/nathist/jenner.html>

10. Bodies, Organs, Tissues, Cells: From Morbid Anatomy to Histology

From Vesalius onwards, anatomy became the Queen of the medical sciences. Bodies replaced books, observation was prized over argument. The challenge was to look and see. The anatomico-pathological approach related postmortem lesions to antemortem symptoms in the hope of classifying disease into rational categories amenable to treatment. Morgagni, Corvisart, the Hunter brothers, Broussais and Laennec made the move from the anatomy of description to an anatomy of function. At the same time, a growing popular concern over the fate of the body after death resulted in opposition, especially in England, to both dissection and vivisection. The evils of bodysnatching and the resultant Anatomy Acts, reflected popular fears about medicine and science, and manifest government prejudice against the criminal and destitute.

Required Reading:

Maulitz, R., 'The Pathological Tradition', in WF Bynum and R Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 169-191.
Gelfand, T., "The 'Paris Manner' of Dissection", Bulletin of the History of Medicine 1972.

Text:

"Vivisection - A Satire", *Edinburgh Medical Journal* 22 (1876), 90-93
Cobb, F., "Vivisection", *Fortnightly Review* 31 (1882), 88-104.
Jarcho, S., (trans. And ed.), The Clinical Consultations of Giambattista Morgagni. Boston: Countway Library of medicine, 1984.

Images:

"Art Thou Dead Friend?". Detail from Cruickshank, "The Seat of Honour and Servility Revisited" - Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994), 94

Other Reading:

Foster, W., "Early History of Clinical Pathology in Great Britain", Medical History. 1959.
Lawrence, S., "Anatomy and Address", in Nutton and Porter (eds), Medical Education in Britain.
Marshall, T., Murdering to Dissect. 1995.
Ozer, M., "British Vivisection Controversy", Bulletin of the History of Medicine. 1966.
Porter, R., "The Rise of Physical Examinations", in Bynum and Porter (eds), Medicine and the Five Senses. 1993.
Richards, S., "Vicarious Suffering, Necessary Pain", in Rupke (ed.), Vivisection in Historical Perspective (1987)
Richardson, R., Death, Dissection and the Destitute: A Political History of the Human Corpse. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1987.
Richardson, R., "Trading Assassins and the Licensing of Anatomy", in French and Wear (eds), British Medicine in the Age of Reform. 1991.

Web Resources:

Bodysnatching:

<http://www.crimelibrary.com/serial9/burke-hare/>

Anatomy:

<http://www.english.upenn.edu/%7Ejlynch/Frank/Contexts/dissect.html>

<http://www.specola.unifi.it/cere/default-e.htm>

<http://www.morpho.szote.u-szeged.hu/anatomy/museum/>

11. From Morgue to Ward: The Birth of the Clinic

Hospitals formed an important centre for medical activity from 1700 onwards. They were centers of a burgeoning benevolent economy and often the location for changes in medical ideas and practices. The political, economic and bureaucratic structure of the clinic and hospital placed the patient, first alive and then dead, under the physician's gaze, dissecting him or her from the outside in. Disease became less the particular state of an individual patient and more the history of a specific lesion in a generic body. This change of view resulted in changes to diagnosis, therapy and the institutional structures designed to deliver care. This class seeks to look at the hospital and the clinic, placing their development in the context of changes in philanthropy, in the medical profession, in nursing and in therapy.

Required Reading:

Foucault, M., The Birth of the Clinic. Trans. AM Smith, London: Tavistock, 1973.

Text:

Nightingale, F., Notes on Hospitals. London: John W. Parker and Son, 1859.

Other Reading:

- Bynum, W., 'Medical Philanthropy after 1850', in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (ed.), Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine. ii 1997.
- Bynum, W., 'Medicine in the Hospital', Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century. Cambridge University Press, 1994, 25-54.
- Granshaw, L., 'The Hospital' in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 1173-1195.
- Hastings, P., "A Nineteenth Century Dispensary at Work", Local History (1973)
- Jewson, N., 'Disappearance of the Sick Man from Medical Cosmology', Sociology. 1976.
- La Berge, A. and C. Hannaway, (eds), Constructing Paris Medicine. 1998.
- Mooney, G., A. Tanner and B. Luckin, 'Patient pathways: solving the problems of institutional mortality in London during the late-nineteenth century', Social History of Medicine 1999.
- Risse, G., Mending Bodies, Saving Souls. 1999.
- Rosenberg, C., The Care of Strangers: The Rise of America's Hospital System. New York: Basic Books, 1987.
- Warner, J. "The idea of science of English medicine", in French and Wear (eds), British Medicine in an Age of Reform. 1991.

Web Resources:

Guy's Old Operating theatre: <http://www.thegarret.org.uk/index.htm>

Florence Nightingale :
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/REnightingale.htm>

Poems on Hospital life:
<http://www.victorianweb.org/authors/henley/inhospital/contents.html>

12. The Taming of Chance: Quantification

Concepts of the body, health and disease were changing in the late eighteenth century with changes in clinical medicine, pathological anatomy, and tissue and cell theory. An increasingly quantitative methodology in medicine constructed versions of the body, health and disease open to experimental manipulation. We will examine the use of probabilistic statistics, empirical observation and experiment in the emergent biological and social sciences of the early nineteenth century.

Required Reading:

Hacking, I., The Taming of Chance (1990), 11-15, 35-46, 142-9, 160-9

Text:

Pierre Louis. *Recherches sur les effets de la saignée* (1835)

Rothman, D., et al. (ed), Medicine and Western Civilization. Rutgers University Press, 1996. 240-246, 253-257, 314-318, 319-329.

Other Reading:

Gigerenzer, G. *et. al* The Empire of Chance. How Probability Changed Science and Everyday Life (1990), 124-62.

Matthews, JR. Quantification and the Quest for Medical Certainty. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995.

Popper, K. Logic of Scientific Discovery. (1972), 40-2.

Popper, K. Conjectures and Refutations: The Growth of Scientific Knowledge. (1968), 33-59.

Popper, K. Objective Knowledge. (1968), 17-21.

Web Resources:

Bloodletting:

<http://www.library.ucla.edu/libraries/biomed/his/blood/index.html>

13. Sinners and Deviants: The Normal and Pathological

Where the cardinal concept of the physiology and psychology in the Enlightenment had been human nature, by the end of the nineteenth century, it had been replaced by the concept of the normal. We will examine how medicine's use the powerful, but troublesome, concept altered ideas of health and illness, and the possibilities of therapy.

Required Reading:

Canguilhem, G., *The Normal and the Pathological* (1989), 47-89.

Text:

Bernard, C., *An Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine* (1865) (trans. H Green, 1927), New York: Dover, (1957) 1-26.

Other Reading:

Hirst, P., Durkheim, Bernard and epistemology. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1975, 430-464.

Holmes, F., Claude Bernard and Animal Chemistry The Emergence of a Scientist. Cambridge Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1974.

Pickstone, J., Ways of Knowing. 2000.

Porter, R., 'Scientific Medicine in the Nineteenth Century' The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. London: Fontana, 1997, 304-347.

Web Resources:

Claude Bernard:

<http://www2.wmin.ac.uk/~mellerj/physiology/top>

14. Mad, Bad and Dangerous to Know: The Treatment of the Insane

Up to the close of the eighteenth century the treatment of the mad was, primarily the responsibility of the family and various religious and charitable institutions. In the nineteenth century the development of psychiatric medicine made it routine for the mentally ill to be treated in what were successively termed madhouses, lunatic asylums and then psychiatric hospitals. The asylum (and the prison) became models for what was hoped to be a regime of liberal and humane social control and rehabilitation. The changing therapeutic regimes of mental illness will be traced through the changing ideological and social positions of their therapists: from alienists such as Pinel in France, through psychiatrists such as Connelly in England, to psychoanalysis and Freud in Austria.

Required Reading:

Porter, R., The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. London: Fontana, 1997. 493-524.

Text:

Rothman, D., *et al.* (ed), Medicine and Western Civilization. Rutgers University Press, 1996, 166-197.

Other Reading:

Berrios, G., and R. Porter (eds.), A History of Clinical Psychiatry: The Origin and History of Psychiatric Disorders. London: Athlone, 1995.

Bynum, W., R. Porter and M. Shepherd (eds.), The Anatomy of Madness. 3 vols. London: Tavistock, 1985-88.

Foucault, M., Madness and Civilisation. (1964) London: Tavistock, (trans.) 1967.

Gay, P., Freud: A Life for Our Time. London: Dent, 1988.

Gilman, S., Seeing the Insane. New York: Brunner, Mazel, 1982.

MacDonald, Michael., Mystical Bedlam: Madness, Anxiety and Healing in Seventeenth Century England. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981.

Porter, R., A Social History of Madness. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1987.

Pressman, J., 'Concepts of Mental Illness in the West', in K.F. Kiple (ed), The Cambridge World History of Human Disease. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993, 59-84.

Shorter, E., A History of Psychiatry. New York: Free Press, 1997.

Web Resources:

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) :
<http://www.utm.edu/research/iep/f/freud.htm>

Freud: Conflict and Culture (Exhibition):
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/exhibits/freud/>

15. The Rise of the Laboratory: Physiology and Therapeutics

Eighteenth and nineteenth century physiology had begun to derive function from structure. The extension of experimental physiology, particularly in the work of Claude Bernard, Rudolf Virchow, Michael Foster and the Cambridge physiologists will be examined as they contributed to the unfolding of modern medical science. The 'laboratory revolution', begun in the 1870s, has been studied as an engine driving the advance of medical knowledge and, more recently, as a cultural construct, reflecting and influencing larger social structure. The journey from anatomy through pathology to physiology proved to be a relentless quest deeper into the body, moving from the gross to the microscopic to the molecular. We will examine the historical development of research medicine and its influence on the changing value of science at the bedside.

Required Reading:

Bynum, W., 'Medicine in the Laboratory', in Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century. Cambridge University Press (1994), 92-117.

Porter, R., 'Medical Research', The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. London: Fontana, 1997, 525-560.

Other Reading:

Bracegirdle, B., 'The Microscopical Tradition', in WF Bynum and R Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 102-119.

Brock, W., 'The Biochemical Tradition', in WF Bynum and R Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 153-168.

Coleman, W. and F.L. Holmes (eds), The Investigative Enterprise: Experimental Physiology in Nineteenth-century Medicine. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988.

Cunningham and Williams (eds), The Laboratory Revolution in Medicine. 1992.

Jacyna, L., 'The Laboratory and the Clinic', Bulletin of the History of Medicine. 1988.

Lawrence, C., 'A Tale of Two Sciences', Medical History. 1999.

Lesch. J., Science and Medicine in France: The Emergence of Experimental Physiology 1790-1850. Cambridge Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1984.

Sturdy, S., 'Medical Chemistry to Biochemistry', in Löwy (ed.), Medicine and Change 1993.

Weatherall, D., Science and the Quiet Art: Medical research and Patient Care. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

16. Dead White Men: Discovery in the 19th Century

Though historians have pointed out that medicine is more than heroic discovery; individual achievement and scientific progress were a part not just of the scientific process but also of history's gloss of it. What, if anything is to be gained from looking at the achievements of 'dead white men'? Why do we recognize certain men and women, and their particular discoveries, as being significant, forgetting so many others? Who were they, what did they do, and what kind of world did they live and die in? We will examine at developments in surgery, anesthetics, antiseptics, bacteriology, pharmacology, etc., spanning the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, relating them to changes in medical thought and treatment.

Required Reading:

Porter, R., 'From Pasteur to Penicillin', in The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. London: Fontana, 1997, 428-461.

Text:

Lister, J., 'On the Antiseptic Principle in the Practice of Surgery', Lancet ii (1867), 353-56.

'A Review of Surgery during the past 100 years', Lancet 2 (1899), 1717.

Other Reading:

Bynum, W., Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century. 1994.

Bynum, W., C. Lawrence and V. Nutton, (eds.), The Emergence of Modern Cardiology. London: Wellcome Institute, Medical History Supplement 5, 1985.

Carpenter, K., 'Nutritional Diseases', in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 463-482.

Granshaw, L., "'Upon this Principle I Have Based a Practice": The Development of Antisepsis in Britain", in Pickstone (ed.), Medical Innovation in Historical Perspective 1992.

Hannaway, C., 'Environment and Miasmata', in Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine, W. Bynum and R. Porter (eds.) Routledge (1993) 292-308.

King, L., Transformations in American Medicine: From Benjamin Rush to William Osler. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990.

Matthews, J., 'Major Greenwood v. Almroth Wright: Contrasting visions of Scientific Medicine in Edwardian Medicine', Bulletin of the History of Medicine 1995.

Pelling, M., 'Contagion/Germ Theory/Specificity', in Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine, W. Bynum and R. Porter (eds.) Routledge (1993) 309-334.

Web Resources:

Lister:

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1867lister.html>

O. W. Holmes, "Contagiousness Of Puerperal Fever," 1843:

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1843holmes-fever.html>

17. King and Country: Medicine in the Age of Empire

This class examines the relationship between medicine and empire, and the role physicians played in the politics and policies of colonialism. We will look at the connections between nationalism, imperialism and economic development in science, medicine and technology. Disease and medicine had large roles to play in European expansion into the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australia. Colonial wars, while bringing to the fore new medical problems, also stimulated medical research and technology. Tropical medicine and medical anthropology grew out of this project and have been implicated in the control of populations: their movements, size and composition, and in the administration and control of the environment.

Required Reading:

Arnold, D., 'Medicine and Colonialism', in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993.

Porter, R., 'Tropical Diseases', The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. London: Fontana, 1997, 462-494.

Other Reading:

Anderson, W., 'Immunities of Empire', Bulletin of the History of Medicine (1996).

Buikstra, J., 'Diseases of the Pre-Columbian Americans', in Kiple KF (ed), The Cambridge World History of Human Disease. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993. 305-17.

Cooter, R., *Surgery and Society in Peace and War* (1993)

Harrison, M., 'Tropical Medicine in Nineteenth-Century India', British Journal for the History of Science (1992).

Keller, R., 'Madness and Colonization', Journal of Social History (2001).

MacCormack, C., 'Medicine and Anthropology', in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993.

Ramenofsky, A., 'Diseases of the Americas, 1492-1700', in Kiple KF (ed), The Cambridge World History of Human Disease. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993. 317-27.

Roemer, M., 'Internationalism in Medicine and Public Health', in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993.

Web Resources:

Malaria:

<http://www.rph.wa.gov.au/labs/haem/malaria/index.html>

Spices and Medicines:

<http://unitproj.library.ucla.edu/biomed/spice/index.cfm>

18. Nurture and Nature: Evolution, Eugenics and Race

Darwin's theory of natural selection encouraged science to trade an improbable God for the statistical probability. We shall examine the influence of Darwinian theories of evolution upon perspectives of biological and social difference, and how these affected relations between medicine and society. The eugenics movement, fears of degeneration, concerns about mental deficiency, and debates over birth control, maternal welfare and sterilization influenced health policy and shaped the structure of health care institutions as they entered the twentieth century.

Required Reading:

Bowler, P., Evolution. The History of an Idea. 1983, 151-85.

Oldroyd, D., Darwinian Impacts. 1980), 29-47, 82-101.

Text:

Charles Darwin, 'Introduction' *The Origin of Species* (1st ed. 1859) (1968), 65-69.

Charles Darwin, 'Recapitulation and Conclusion', *The Origin of Species* (1st ed. 1859) (1968), 435-460.

Other Reading:

Bowler, P., 'The Origins of Darwinism.' *The Fontana History of the Environmental Sciences* (1992), 210-47, 323-78.

Desmond, A. and J. Moore, *Darwin* (1991).

Keller, E., 'Nature, Nurture and the Human Genome Project', in Daniel Kevles and Leroy Hoods (eds), *The Code of Codes: Scientific and Social Issues in the Human Genome Project* (1992), 281-98.

Kevles, D. and L. Hoods (eds), *The Code of Codes: Scientific and Social Issues in the Human Genome Project* (1992), 281-98.

Porter, D., 'Enemies of Race', *Victorian Studies* (1991).

Searle, G., 'Eugenics and Class' in Charles Webster (ed.) *Biology, Medicine and Society 1840-1940* (1981), 217-42

Stepan, N., *The Idea of Race in Science* (1982), 83-110.

Welshman, J., "Eugenics and Public Health in Britain, 1900-40", *Urban History* (1997)

Warner, J. and J. Tighe, Major Problems in the History of American Medicine. Houghton Mifflin, 2000. [esp. Chs. 4, 11, 12, 13]

Web Resources:

The American Eugenics Movement :

<http://www.eugenicsarchive.org/eugenics/>

**19. A Respectable Job:
Professionalizing Medicine and Educating the Medic.**

The nineteenth century was an era of medical reform. This class investigates the notions of elitism, professionalization and competition in the provision of medical services. The changing relationship between doctors and patients will be examined. We will investigate the training of physicians, surgeons, and some alternative health care providers. We will also study the evolution of the professionals place in the health care institutions of modernity.

Required Reading:

Gelfand, T., 'The History of the Medical Profession', in WF Bynum and R Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 1113-43.
Geyer-Kordesh, J., 'Women and Medicine', in WF Bynum and R Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 884-910.

Text:

Rothman, D., *et al.* (ed), Medicine and Western Civilization. Rutgers University Press, 1996, 360-64, 376-79.

Other Reading:

Gelfand, T. Professionalizing Modern Medicine: Paris Surgeons and Medical Science and Institutions in the Eighteenth Century. (Westport Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1982).
Holloway, S., "Medical Education in England", *History* (1964)
Inkster, I., "Marginal Men", in Woodward and Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)
Jenkinson, J., "Medical Societies", *Social History of Medicine* (1992)
Lawrence, C., "Incommunicable Knowledge: Science, Technology and Clinical Art in Britain 1850-1914", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1985)
Lawrence, S., "Medical Education", in Bynum and Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* ii (1994)
Loudon, I., "Medical Practitioners", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)
Perkin, H., *The Rise of Professional Society*
Porter, D. and R. Porter, ' Patient's Progress: Doctors and Doctoring in Eighteenth Century England. Cambridge: Polity Press, 1989.
Shortt, S., 'Physicians, Science and Status', Medical History. 1983.

20. The Healthy Citizen: Medicine and the Modern State:

This class investigates the extent of the public health problems facing nineteenth century society. Collective responses to social, economic and physical ills brought on by the industrial revolution will be examined, in particular, the roles and interrelated functions of government, public health measures, worker's associations and philanthropic organizations. We will examine the interrelated growth of public health and the welfare state in the twentieth century and attempt to develop an understanding of the role of healthcare in the development of the modern democratic state. Major recurring problems and issues, including environment and health, food and nutrition, control of alcohol, drugs and venereal diseases will be linked to changes in public policy, rationalization of services, economic and human resource regulation, rationing of care and the relationship of science to promotion of health.

Required Reading:

Porter, D., Health, Civilisation and the State: a History of Public Health from Antiquity to Modernity (1999)

Text:

Chadwick, E., *Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population*, in M. Flinn (ed.) (1965), 422-24

Simon, J., *English Sanitary Institutions* (London: John Murray, 1897), 463-65

Images:

Other Reading:

Digby, A., and N. Bosanquet, "Doctors and Patients in the an Era of National Health Insurance", *Economic History Review* (1988)

Eyler, J., "The Sick Poor and the State", in Rosenberg and Golden (eds), *Framing Disease* (1992)

Gill, G., "Cholera and the Fight for Public Health Reform", *Historian* (2000)

Gorsky, M., "Growth and Distribution of English Friendly Societies", *Economic History Review* (1998)

Hamlin, C., 'State Medicine in Britain', in D. Porter (ed.), *The History of Public Health and the Modern State* (1994), 132-55.

Lewis, J., "State and the delivery of health care services", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society*

Novak, S., "Professionalisation and Bureaucracy: English Doctors and the Victorian Public Health Administration", *Journal of Social History* (1973)

Porter, D., 'Social Medicine and Scientific Humanism in mid-Twentieth Century Britain', *Journal of Historical Sociology*, 9 (1996), 168-87.

Worboys, M., "The Sanatorium Treatment", in Pickstone (ed.), *Medical Innovations in Historical Perspective* (1992)

Web Resources:

The Workhouse:: <http://users.ox.ac.uk/%7Epeter/workhouse/index.html>

Dr. John Snow (1813-1858): <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow.html>

Changing Geography of health: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler3/sampler3.htm>

1866 Cholera Outbreak: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#cholera>

London Typhus deaths: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#typhus>

Chronology of public health: <http://www.chronology.ndo.co.uk/chrono.htm>

City as Hero:<http://www.gober.net/victorian/reports/health.html>

21. Disciplines and Specialties: The Twentieth Century

The twentieth century has seen enormous technological advances in medicine. This has been due, among other things, to an increasing division of knowledge and labor. While, it might be argued that the discoveries of the early twentieth century were still being made by individuals, the discoveries of most of this century have been made by teams of scientists working within increasingly complex research institutions. We will look at some of the major advances in medical therapeutics in the twentieth century, and their social, political and institutional contexts.

Required Reading:

Warner, J., and J. Tighe, Major Problems in the History of American Medicine.:Houghton Mifflin, 2000. Chapters 11, 12, 13, 15.

Text:

Rothman, D., *et al.* (ed), Medicine and Western Civilization. Rutgers University Press, 1996, 261-6, 269-73, 278-81, 290-95

Other Reading:

Cartwright, F., The Development of Modern Surgery. London: Arthur Barker, 1967.

Lawrence, C., (ed.), Medical Theory, Surgical Practice: Studies in the History of Surgery. London: Routledge, 1992.

Le Fanu, J., The Rise and Fall of Modern Medicine. London: Little, Brown and Company, 1999.

Mazumdar, P., 'Immunology', in K.F. Kiple (ed), The Cambridge World History of Human Disease. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993, 126-139.

Porter, R., 'Clinical Science', 'Surgery', in The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. London: Fontana, 1997, 561-596, 597-627.

Rutcow, I., Surgery: An Illustrated History. St. Louis: Mosby-Year Book Inc., 1993.

Wangensteen, O. and S. Wangenstein, The Rise of Surgery: From Empiric Craft to Scientific Discipline. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1978.

Welbourn, R., 'Endocrine Diseases', in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds),Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 483-511.

Web Resources:

Relief of pain:

<http://www.library.ucla.edu/libraries/biomed/his/painexhibit/index.html>

22. Hi tech and Hi touch: The Last Century

In the twentieth century, science, technology and medicine have formed powerful therapeutic, political and economic alliances that affect the lives of every person in the Western world and, arguably, beyond. The successes of surgery, pharmacology and genetics have changed the face of disease, but have also thrown up problems for individual well-being, population health and the environment, which must be addressed by a system that finds it often has contradictory goals. The globalization of medical knowledge and expertise is countered by increasing healthcare disparities, which undermine medicine's role in stabilizing an increasingly unstable social system. In part, as reaction to hi-tech medicine; there has been a resurgence in unorthodox, alternative and complementary care. In a move, not entirely unrelated to postmodern architecture's ransacking of the past, significant numbers of healthcare consumers have turned to other cultures and prior medical theories to construct an alternative and complementary therapeutics and structure of care.

Required Reading:

Sturdy, S. and R. Cooter, "Science, Scientific Management, and the Transformation of Medicine in Britain, c. 1870-1950", History of Science (1998)

Other Reading:

Cooter, R., (ed.), Studies in the History of Alternative Medicine. 1988.

Cooter, R., 'War and Modern Medicine', in WF Bynum and R Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 1526-1523.

Haraway, D., 'The Biological Enterprise: Sex, Mind, and Profit from Human Engineering to Sociobiology', *Radical History Review*, 20 (1979), 206-37

Larkin, G., 'The Emergence of Para-Medical Professions', in WF Bynum and R Porter (eds), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine. (2 Vols) London: Routledge, 1993, 1321-1341.

Reiser, S., *Medicine and the Reign of Technology* (1981)

Saks, M., (ed.), Alternative Medicine in Britain. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1992.

Sturdy, S., "The Political Economy of Scientific Medicine", *Medical History* (1992)

Weindling, P., "From Infectious to Chronic Disease", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

Wright, S., *Molecular Politics* (1994), 438-56.

23. Too Sick to Live—Too Well To Die: The Medicalization of Society

We shall explore the impact of scientific innovation, therapeutic technology and medical specialization on social and moral values, ideology, and public policy. In particular, how technology, science and the medical profession have an impact on the individual's welfare and the well-being of society as whole. Further, we will analyze the use of the medical model and medical therapeutics as interventional paradigms for social, political and economic ills.

Required Reading:

Porter, R., 'Medicine and the People', in The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. London: Fontana, 1997, 668-709.

Young, R., 'Science *is* Social Relations', *Radical Science Journal*, (1976), 64-117.

Text:

Bernal, J., 'Science and Social Transformation', *The Social Function of Science* (1939), 385-405

Images:

Other Reading:

Albury, D. and J. Schwartz, *Partial Progress. The Politics of Science and Technology* (London, Pluto Press, 1982)

Dutton, D., Worse Than the Disease: Pitfalls of Medical Progress. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

Illich, I., The Limits to Medicine: Medical Nemesis: the Appropriation of Health. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1976.

Kissick, W., Medicine's Dilemmas: Infinite Needs versus Finite Resources. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1994.

Payer, L., Medicine and Culture: Notions of Health and Sickness in Britain, the US, France and West Germany. London: Victor Gollancz, 1989.

Porter, T., 'Natural Science and Social Theory', in R.C.Olby *et.al.* (eds), *Companion to the History of Modern Science*, 1024-43

Starr, P., The Social Transformation of American Medicine. New York: Basic Books, 1982.

Watts, G., Pleasing the Patient. London: Faber, 1992.

24. Sex, Death and Rock and Roll: Gender and Disease in the 21st Century

From nineteenth-century eugenics and the control of venereal disease, to mid-century endocrinology and psychiatry, to fin de siècle anxieties over abortion and AIDS, medicine has been in thick of the gender politics of the twentieth century. Is there such a thing as a feminist or queer or subaltern medicine? How, or even can, these be given validity within orthodox medicine?

Required Reading:

Sontag, S., Illness as Metaphor and AIDS and Its Metaphors. 1978, 1989. New York: Doubleday, 1990.

Text:

Flanagan, B., The Pain Journal. Los Angeles: Semiotext(e), 2000.

Other Reading:

Bourke, J., *Dismembering the Male* (1984)

Brookes, B., Abortion in England 1900-1967. London: Croom Helm, 1988.

Brumberg, J., Fasting Girls: The Emergence of Anorexia Nervosa as a Modern Disease. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1988.

Fee, E. and D. Fox (eds), AIDS: The Making of a Chronic Disease. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992.

Gilman, S., Health and Illness: Images of Difference. London: Reaktion Books, 1995.

Greenberg, D., The Construction of Homosexuality. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1988.

Shilts, R., And the Band Played On: People, Politics and the AIDS Epidemic. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1988.

Shorter, E., A History of Women's Bodies. London: Allen Lane, 1983.

**25. I Like to Watch ...
Medicine and the Media**

The second half of the twentieth century has seen the media, specifically radio, film and television, infiltrate every aspect of modern life. Medicine is no exception. It has become a commodity in a culture where the line between reality and representation is perilously thin. We will examine how medicine is presented to us, both on the street and on the screen, and how the interaction of the two affect what we have done to us.

Required Reading:

Tercier, J., 'The Lips of the Dead', *Journal of Historical Sociology*, 15 (2002), 283-320.

Text:

Bringing Out the Dead. Dir. M. Scorsese. 1999. Videocassette. Paramount, 2000.

Other Reading:

Ariés, P., *The Hour of Our Death*. tr. H. Weaver. Oxford: OUP, (1981).

Diem, S., J. Lantos, and J. Tulskey, 'Cardiopulmonary resuscitation on television—miracles and misinformation.' *N Engl J Med* 334(24) (1996), 1578-1582.

Eisenberg, E., *Life in the Balance*, Oxford University Press (1997).

Gorer, G., 'The Pornography of Death.' *Death, Grief, and Mourning*. Doubleday (1965), 192-199.

Seale, C., *Media and Health*. London: Sage, (2002).

Williams, R., Television: Technology and Cultural Form. 1975. Routledge: London, 1990.

'Hell and Highwater.' *ER*. Dir. C. Chulack. Prod. M. Crichton. 1995. Videocassette. Warner Home Video, (1997).