

HMED 3006: Medicine and Modern Society

Course Syllabus

2013-14 session | Dr. An Vleugels | a.vleugels@ucl.ac.uk

This course will explore the emergence of modern medicine from the 18th century to the present day in European society. It will assess how historians have interpreted the radical changes in the last 250 years of European medicine. We will discover how the response of medical practitioners, institutions, legislators and the general public to health problems always reflected and at the same time contributed to changing social and cultural ideas and attitudes within contemporary European society.

Course Information

Basic course information

Moodle Web site:	HMED3006
Assessment:	Coursework 4000 words (60%) and 2-hour examination (40%)
Timetable:	www.ucl.ac.uk/sts/hpsc
Prerequisites:	No prerequisites
Required texts:	No required texts
Course tutor(s):	Dr. An Vleugels
Contact:	a.vleugels@yahoo.com
Web:	http://www.ucl.ac.uk/silva/sts/staff/
Office location:	22 Gordon Square, Room B
Office hours:	Thursdays: 11 - 13

Schedule

UCL Week	Topic	Date	Activity
6	Doing medical history today and medicine and the Enlightenment	3 October	read extract – see Moodle
7	The 18th century medical marketplace	10 October:	read extract – see Moodle
8	Medicine in the hospital : seeing the signs	17 October	read extract – see Moodle
9	Cleaning up: sanitary reform	24 October	read extract – see Moodle
10	Book review deadline Medicine in the laboratory	31 October	read extract – see Moodle
11	Reading Week	7 November	read extract – see Moodle
12	Man and women of medicine: the making of professional identities	14 November	read extract – see Moodle
13	Social Hygiene and the healthy citizen	21 November	read extract – see Moodle
14	People and their health at home and in the colonies	28 November	read extract – see Moodle
15	War, industry and ‘therapeutic revolution’	5 December	read extract – see Moodle
16	Essay deadline Medicine and democracy: triumph of	12 December	read extract – see Moodle

Assessments

Summary

	Description	Deadline	Word limit
Written task 1	Book review	11:59 23 October	1000 words
Written task 2	Essay	11.59pm 13 December	3000 words
Exam	Written exam	n/a	2 hours

Assignments

Essays must be submitted via Moodle

In order to be deemed ‘complete’ on this module students must attempt the written tasks and the exam.

Criteria for assessment

The departmental marking guidelines for individual items of assessment can be found in the STS Student Handbook.

Aims & objectives

aims:

- develop students' understanding of the social history of modern medicine in Europe
- develop an understanding of the theoretical and methodological issues relating to the history of medicine
- develop students' aptitude for study and research, including effective oral and written skills
- encourage active participation in class discussions and in critical evaluation of primary and secondary source material

By the end of the module students will:

- have deepened their understanding of the social history of medicine in Europe.
- be able to demonstrate a critical awareness that the insights and limitations of different source materials are as much a product of particular cultural traditions as the events they describe.
- have the ability to review knowledge with critical awareness, insight and originality, making cognate connections between historical context and contemporary debates in the field.
- have developed their research, writing, and discussion skills, and extended their capacity for critical analysis and reflection.

Reading list

You are required to read one of the following textbooks, which all cover the period we are studying:

- Deborah Brunton, ed. *Medicine transformed: health, disease and society in Europe, 1800-1930*. Manchester, 2004.
- W. F. Bynum, Anne Hardy, Stephen Jacyna, Christopher Lawrence and E. M. Tansey, *The Western Medical Tradition: 1800-2000*, Cambridge, 2006.
- Roy Porter, *The greatest benefit to mankind: a medical history of humanity from antiquity to the present*, London, 1997. From chapter X onwards.
- Waddington, Keir, *An introduction to the social history of medicine: Europe since 1500*, Basingstoke, 2011.

Essential reading for those new to history is:

- John Tosh. *The pursuit of history: aims, methods and new directions in the study of modern history*, London, 2006.

These books can be found back in the Wellcome Library's Student Loan Collection.

All the other reading on this list is additional and meant as a starting point for your own research.

If you are new to studying history of modern Europe, do read a general introduction to the 'modern world' as some background knowledge on the period is expected. Eric Hobsbawm's classic works *The age of revolution*, *The age of capital*, *The age of empire*, and finally *The age of extremes* are very valuable. Another good introduction is Robin W. Winks and Joan Neuberger, *Europe and the making of modernity, 1815-1914*, Oxford, 2005.

Throughout the course we will include short sessions on academic skills such as the use of sources and their interpretations, the use of the internet, writing essays, and how to correctly reference them. The

following can be useful:

- Referencing guide – UCL library
http://www.ucl.ac.uk/library/References_and_Plagiarism.pdf
- David Bosworth, *Citing your references: A guide for authors of journal articles and students writing theses or dissertations*, 2004.
- Peter Burke, *A Social History of Knowledge. Volume II: From the Encyclopédie to Wikipedia*, Cambridge, 2012
- Brendan Hennessy, *Writing an essay*, Oxford, 2002.
- Richard Margraf Turley, *Writing essays: a guide for students in English and the humanities*, London, 2002.
- William Kelleher Storey, *Writing history: a guide for students*, Oxford, 2004.

Week 1, 3 October:

Doing medical history today and medicine and the Enlightenment

In this first session we will introduce the course and discuss its aims and tasks. We will consider the changing face of medical history, how traditional accounts of Western medicine have been challenged by new historical approaches in the last twenty years and think about the meaning of 'modernity'. We will also explore some of the important cultural changes that took place in the 18th century and how they influenced ideas about the body, about man and woman's place in nature and the theory and practice of medicine.

Discussion topics:

- Why is the 'patients view' often lost in much medical history?
- Analyse the influence of the ideas of 'enlightenment' on the medical theory and practice.
- Explain the main changes in the understanding of anatomy that occurred in the 18th century.

Reading:

Introduction to the study of history of medicine

- Harold J. Cook, 'Introduction', in William F. Bynum et al., *The Western medical tradition*, Cambridge, 2006. 1-6.
- Roger Cooter, 'After Death/After-"Life": The Social History of Medicine in Post-Postmodernity', *Social History of Medicine*, 20, 2007, 441–64.
- Mark Jackson 'Introduction', in Mark Jackson, ed. *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Medicine*, Oxford, 2011.
- Ludmilla J. Jordanova, 'The social construction of medical knowledge', *Social History of medicine*, VIII, 1995, 361–81.
- Roy Porter, 'The patient's view: doing medical history from below', *Theory and society*, XIV, 1985, 175-98.
- Charles Rosenberg and Janet Golden. eds. *Framing disease*, New Brunswick, 1992.
- Gunnar Stollberg and Jens Lachmund, eds. *The social construction of illness: illness and medical knowledge in past and present*, Stuttgart, 1992. esp. introduction.

Enlightenment

Primary sources:

- Giambattista Morgagni, *The clinical consultations of Giambattista Morgagni*, Saul Jarcho, ed. Boston, 1984.
- Mary Shelley, *Frankenstein* (1818), Oxford, 1985.

Secondary sources:

- William F. Bynum, and Roy Porter, eds., *William Hunter and the eighteenth century medical world*, Cambridge, 1985.
- Harold Cook, 'Physicians and natural history', in Nick Jardine, James Secord and Emma Spary, ed., *Cultures of natural history*, Cambridge, 1996. 91-105.
- Andrew Cunningham and Roger French eds. *The medical Enlightenment of the 18th century*, Cambridge, 1990.
- Andrew Cunningham, *The anatomist anatomis'd: an experimental discipline in Enlightenment Europe*, Farnham, 2009.
- Barbara Duden, *The woman beneath the skin: a doctor and his patients in eighteenth-century Germany*, Cambridge, 1985.
- Thomas Laqueur, *Making Sex, Body and Gender from the Greeks to Freud*, Cambridge, 1990.
- Wendy Moor, *The knife man: blood, body-snatching and the birth of modern surgery* London, 2006.
- Dorinda Outram, *The Enlightenment*, Oxford, 2003.
- Roy Porter, ed. *Medicine in the Enlightenment*, Amsterdam, 1993.
- Guenter Risse, 'Medicine in the age of Enlightenment' in Andrew Wear, ed. *Medicine in society: historical essays*, Cambridge, 1992.
- Emma Spary, "Health and Medicine in the Enlightenment", in Mark Jackson, ed. *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Medicine*, Oxford, 2011, 82-99.
- Timothy D. Walker: *Doctors, folk medicine and the inquisition. The repression of magical healing in Portugal during the Enlightenment*. Leiden, 2005.

Week 2, 10 October: The 18th century medical marketplace

Which different types of healers a sick person could call upon in the 18th century? We will explain how sickness continued to be perceived and described in medical, religious and magical terms, and how it was met by patients and practitioners. We will discuss the shifts in the management of childbirth in the 18th century. We will also analyse some of the ideas that affected cure and prevention of disease in society.

Discussion topics:

- Discuss some of the options available to the sick in 18th century when seeking treatment.
- Discuss what is meant by the 'medical marketplace' and how it fits in with contemporary developments in the 18th century.
- How did folk medicine and learned medicine influence each other in the treatment of smallpox?
- Was childbirth medicalised in the 18th and 19th centuries?

Reading:

Primary source:

- John Buchan, *Domestic medicine*. London, 1769.
- Edward Jenner, *An Inquiry Into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae, Or Cow-Pox*. 1798.

Secondary sources:

- Norman D Jewson, 'Medical knowledge and the patronage system in eighteenth century England', *Sociology*, 1974, VIII, 369–85.
- Roger French, *Medicine before science: the business of medicine from the Middle Ages to the Enlightenment*, Cambridge, 2003.
- Ole Peter Grell and Andrew Cunningham, eds. *Medicine and religion in Enlightenment Europe*. Aldershot, 2007.
- Evelyn B. Ackerman, *Healthcare in the Parisian countryside*, Rutgers, 1990.

- Colin Jones, 'Pulling Teeth in eighteenth-century Paris' in *Past and present*, 166, 2000, 100-145.
- Maisie May, "Inoculating the urban poor in the late eighteenth century." *British Journal for the History of Science* 30, 106, 1997, 291-306.
- Ornella Moscucci, *The science of woman: gynaecology and gender in England*, Cambridge, 1990.
- Roy Porter, *Health for sale: quackery in England 1650-1850*, Manchester, 1989.
- Roy Porter and Dorothy Porter, *Patient's progress: doctors and doctoring in eighteenth century England*, Oxford, 1989.
- Peter E. Razzell, *The conquest of smallpox: the Impact of inoculation on smallpox mortality in eighteenth century Britain*, London, 2003.
- Megan Vaughan, 'Slavery, smallpox and revolution: 1792 in Ile de France (Mauritius)', *Social History of Medicine* 13 (2000), 1-28
- Hans de Waardt, 'Breaking the boundaries, irregular healers in 18th century Holland', in Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra et. al., *Illness and healing alternatives in Western Europe*, London, 1997. 141-161.
- Gareth Williams, *Angel of death: The story of smallpox*, London, 2010.
- Adrian Wilson, *The making of man-midwifery: childbirth in England, 1660-1770*. Cambridge, 1995.

Week 3, 17 October: Medicine in the hospital : seeing the signs

Historians have located a broad shift in the history of Western medicine in the years following the French Revolution in 1789. We will discuss the transformation of the hospital as the main site for learning about disease and medical care influenced by broader social and political changes. We will also discuss the emergence of new specialized institutions, such as asylums and lying-in hospitals. We will talk about new ways of diagnosing and classifying illness, look at the impact of the new science of clinical pathology, and assess further the changing relationship between doctors and patients.

Discussion topics:

- Explore the relationship between doctor and patient in the new hospital.
- Why do historians call the changes of the beginning of the 19th century a 'revolution' in medicine? Do you agree?
- Can medicine as practiced in the Paris hospital be called scientific? Why (not)?
- 'The question, 'What is the matter with you?' ... was replaced by that other question, 'Where does it hurt?'" (Michel Foucault, *The Birth of the Clinic*, 1963, xviii). Explain this statement and the change it describes.

Reading:

Primary sources:

- Diana Manuel, *Walking the Paris hospitals: diary of an Edinburgh medical student, 1834-1835*. Hist. Med. Suppl. 23, London, 2004.
- R.T.H. Laennec, *A treatise on the diseases of the chest and on mediate auscultation* Translated by John Forbes, London, 1829.

Secondary Sources:

- Erwin Heinz Ackerknecht, *Medicine at the Paris hospital, 1794–1848*, Baltimore, 1967.
- William F. Bynum, *Science and the practice of medicine in the 19th century*, Cambridge, 1994.
- Jacalyn Duffin, 'Private practice and public research: the patients of R.T.H. Laennec', in Ann Elizabeth Fowler La Berge and Mordechai Feingold eds. *French medical culture in the 19th century* 1995. 118-148.
- Mary E. Fissell, "The disappearance of the patient's narrative and the invention of hospital medicine", in Roger French and Andrew Wear, *British medicine in an age of reform*, London, 1991, pp. 92-109.

- Michel Foucault, *The birth of the clinic: an archaeology of medical perception*, London, 1973.
- Norman C. Jewson, "The disappearance of the sick-man from medical cosmology, 1770-1870." *Sociology*, 10 (1976): 225-244.
- Ann La Berge and Caroline Hannaway, 'Paris medicine: perspectives past and present', in their eds. *Constructing Paris medicine*, Amsterdam, 1998. pp. 1-70.
- Russell Maulitz, *Morbid appearances: the anatomy of pathology in the early 19th century*, Cambridge, 1987.
- Dorinda Outram, *The body and the French Revolution: sex, class and political culture*, New Haven, 1989.
- Stanley Joel Reiser, *Medicine and the reign of technology*, Cambridge, 1978.
- Guenter B. Risse, *Mending bodies, saving souls: a history of hospitals*. Oxford, 1999.
- Ivan Waddington, 'The role of the hospital in the development of modern medicine: a sociological analysis', *Sociology*, 7, 1973, 211-25.
- Dora B. Weiner, *The citizen-patient in revolutionary and imperial Paris*, Baltimore, 1993.

Week 4, 24 October: Cleaning up: sanitary reform

In this session we will study how social conditions in towns and cities as a result of industrialisation and urbanisation lead to a movement for sanitary reform in Europe in the first half of the 19th century. Outbreaks of major epidemics like cholera and the persistence of 'fevers' among the working classes, lead so called 'hygienists' to conduct investigations of social conditions and disease. Aspects of class, gender and morality were deeply intertwined in in 19th century debates on contagion.

Discussion topic:

- Analyse the role of and the approach taken by medical professionals of in stimulating changes in public health.
- Discuss how medical and moral discourses on health were intertwined.

Reading:

Primary sources:

- Excerpt from *The Works of Heinrich Heine*, Vol. 14. Translated from the German by Charles Godfrey Leland. "Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung" Paris, April 19, 1832.
- Florence Nightingale *Notes on nursing*, 1860, Chapter II.–Health of houses. 24-34
"<http://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/nightingale/nursing/nursing.html>"

Secondary sources:

- Paula Bartley, *Prostitution: prevention and reform in England, 1860-1914*, London, 2000.
- Charles Bernheimer, "Parent-Duchatelet: engineer of abjection" in *Figures of ill repute: representing prostitution in nineteenth-century France*. Cambridge, 1989. pp. 8-33.
- Roger Davidson and Leslie Hall eds. *Sex, Sin and Suffering: Venereal Disease and European Society since 1870*. London, 2001.
- William A. Cohen and Ryan Johnson, eds. *Filth: dirt, disgust, and modern life*. Minneapolis, 2005.
- William Coleman, *Death is a social disease: public health and political economy in early industrial France*, Madison. 1982.
- Richard Evans, "Epidemics and revolution: cholera in 19th century Europe," *Past & present*, CXX, August, 1988, 123-146.
- Elisabeth Fee and Dorothy Porter, 'Public health, preventive medicine and professionalization: England and America in the nineteenth century.' in Andrew Wear, ed., *Medicine in society: historical essays*. Cambridge, 1992. 249-275.

- Christopher Hamlin, *Public health and social justice in the age of Chadwick: Britain, 1800-1854*. Cambridge, 1998.
- Christopher Hamlin, 'Predisposing causes and public health in early nineteenth century medical thought', *Social history of medicine*, V, 1992, 43-70.
- Anne Hardy, *The epidemic streets. Infectious disease and the rise of preventative medicine, 1856-1906*. Oxford, 1993.
- Anne F. La Berge, *Mission and method: the early nineteenth century French public health movement*, Cambridge, 1992.
- Reinhard Spree, *Health and social class in imperial Germany: a social history of mortality, morbidity and inequality*, 1988.
- George Rosen, *A history of public health*, Baltimore, 1993.
- Charles Rosenberg, "Florence Nightingale on contagion, the hospital as moral universe," in his *Explaining epidemics and other studies in the history of medicine*, Cambridge, 1992, 90-108.

Week 5, 31 October: Medicine in the laboratory

In this session we will try to understand the role of the laboratory for medicine when in the second half of the 19th century medicine sought a secure, rational foundation in experimental science. Adopting an experimental approach towards the study of vital processes, the new science of physiology challenged ideas about the nature of disease and about life itself. Transformations in nineteenth-century medicine were most clearly evident in new explanations of what exactly caused disease and within the debates surrounding germ theory the role of science for medicine and society were questioned.

Discussion Topics:

- How important was the laboratory for medicine and in what ways did it change medical knowledge and practices?
- How did germ theory influence medical practice?
- What did Bruno Latour mean with the "pasteurization" of France?
- "The political cultures nurturing the growth of bacteriology have been often overlooked in favour of more value-neutral explanations." Paul Weindling. Explain.
- "It was not the experiments on animals they [antivivisectionists] were protesting it was the shape of the century to come" What does Richard French mean and do you agree?

Reading:

Primary source:

- Claude Bernard, *An Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine*, New York, 1957 (first published in French in 1865), pp. 1-19, 129-140.
- Robert Koch, *The etiology of tuberculosis*, (Koch's postulates) 1884. translated in Thomas D. Brock, *Milestones in microbiology: 1546 to 1940*, 1999.

Secondary sources:

- Erwin H Ackerknecht, *Rudolf Virchow, doctor, statesman, anthropologist*, Madison, 1953.
- K. Codell Carter, 'The development of Pasteur's concept of disease causation and the emergence of specific causes in nineteenth-century medicine', *Bulletin for the history of medicine*, LIV, 1991, 528-48.
- William Coleman and Frederic Lawrence Holmes, eds. *The investigative enterprise: experimental physiology in 19th century*, Medicine, Berkeley 1988.
- Allan Conrad Christensen, *Nineteenth-century narratives of contagion: 'our feverish contact'*, London, 2005.

- Andrew Cunningham and Perry Williams, eds. *The laboratory revolution in medicine*, Cambridge, 1992.
- Paul Elliott, 'Vivisection and the emergence of experimental physiology in nineteenth-century France', in Nicolaas A. Rupke ed., *Vivisection in historical perspective*, London, 1987. 48–7.
- Richard D. French, *Antivivisection and medical science in Victorian society*. Princeton, 1975.
- Gerald Geison, *The private science of Louis Pasteur*, Princeton, 1995.
- Christoph Gradmann, *Laboratory disease: Robert Koch's medical bacteriology*, Baltimore, 2009.
- Susan Hamilton, ed. *Animal welfare and antivivisection 1870-1910: nineteenth-century Women's Mission*, London, 2004.
- Coral Lansbury, *The old brown dog: women, workers, and vivisection in Edwardian England*, Madison, 1985.
- Bruno Latour, *The Pasteurization of France*, Cambridge, 1988.
- Christopher Lawrence, 'Incommunicable knowledge: science, technology and the clinical art in Britain', *Journal of contemporary history*, XX, 1985, 503-20
- John E. Lesch, *Science and medicine in France: the emergence of experimental physiology, 1790–1855*, Cambridge, 1984.
- Thomas McKeown, *The modern rise of population*. London, 1976.
- Allan Mitchell, 'An inexact science: statistics and tuberculosis in late nineteenth-century France' *Social history of medicine*, III, 1990, 387-403.
- Terence Ranger and Paul Slack, eds, *Epidemics and Ideas*, Cambridge, 1992.
- Arleen Marcia Tuchman, *Science, medicine and the state in Germany: the case of Baden, 1815–1871*, New York, 1993
- Mark Weatherall, 'Making medicine scientific: empiricism, rationality, and quackery in mid-Victorian Britain', *Social history of medicine*. IX, 2, 1996, 175-194.
- Paul Weindling, 'A virulent strain. German bacteriology as scientific racism', in Waltraud Ernst and Bernard Harris, eds., *Race, science and medicine, 1700-1960*. London, 1999. 218-34.
- Michael Worboys, *Spreading germs: disease theories and medical practice in Britain* Cambridge, 2000, 'Medical practice and disease theories c.1865', 20-42.
- Michael Worboys, "Was there a bacteriological revolution in late nineteenth century medicine?" *Studies in history and philosophy of biological and biomedical sciences*, XXXVIII, 2007, 20-42.

7 November: No class – reading week

Week 6, 14 November: Man and women of medicine: the making of professional identities

This week we will look at the ways in which nineteenth century doctors established themselves as practitioners of 'regular' medicine, in contrast to those offering 'irregular' healing. Furthermore, during the 19th century, surgery went through very important changes and by the end of the century surgeons claimed their place at the forefront of scientific medicine, leading to a new organization of skills and knowledge in the practice of medicine. We will also talk about the gradual entry of women in medical practice and the professionalisation of nursing.

Discussion topics:

- Discuss the main changes in training, practice and status of medical practitioners in Europe in the 19th century.
- How and why was women's access to the medical profession restricted?
- How and why did nursing develop in a profession in the 19th century?

- Discuss the relationship between germ theory and the developments in surgery in the 2nd half of the 19th century.
- Explain how the introduction of anesthesia is closely related to the emerging professionalism and scientific medicine.

Reading:

Primary sources:

- Richard H. Ellis, ed. 'The case books of dr. John Snow' *Medical history*, Supplement No. 14, Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London 1994, p. 271.
- Charles Reade, *A woman hater*, 1877. ch VII, 152-9.

Secondary sources:

- Thomas N. Bonner, *Becoming a physician: medical education in Britain, France, Germany and the United States, 1750-1945*, Baltimore, 2000.
- Catriona Blake, *The charge of the parasols: women's entry to the medical profession*, London, 1990.
- Robert Dingwall a.o. *An introduction to the social history of nursing*, London, 1988.
- Frederick F. Cartwright, *The development of modern surgery*, London, 1967.
- Anne Digby, *Making a medical living: doctors and patients in the English market for medicine, 1720-1911*, Cambridge, 1994.
- Mary Ann Elston, "'Run by Women, (mainly) for Women'": medical women's hospitals in Britain, 1866-1948,' in Lawrence Conrad and Anne Hardy (ed.), *Women and Modern Medicine*, Amsterdam, 2001, 73-108.
- Toby Gelfand, *Professionalizing modern medicine: Paris surgeons and medical science and institutions in the 18th century*, Westport, 1980.
- Lindsay Granshaw, 'Upon this principle I have based a practice': the development and reception of antiseptics in Britain, 1867-90', in John Pickstone, ed. *Medical innovations in historical perspective*. Basingstoke, 1993, 17-46.
- Christopher Lawrence, 'Democratic, divine and heroic: the history and historiography of surgery' in hi, ed. *Medical theory, surgical practice: essays in the history of surgery*. London, 1992. 20-3.
- Charles McClelland, *The German experience of professionalization: modern learned professions and organizations from the nineteenth century to the Hitler era*, Cambridge, 1991.
- P.A. Nicholls, *Homeopathy and the medical profession*, London, 1988.
- Mike Saks, *Orthodox and alternative medicine: politics, professionalization, and health care*. London, 2003.
- Stephanie Snow, *Operations without pain: the practice and science of anaesthesia in Victorian Britain*, London, 2006.
- Owsei Temkin, 'The role of surgery in the rise of modern medical thought', in his *The double face of Janus and other essays in the history of medicine*, Baltimore, 1977. 487-96.
- George Weisz, 'The emergence of medical specialization in the nineteenth century', *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, LXXVII, 3, 2003, 536-74.
- Michael Worboys, *Spreading germs: disease theories and medical practice in Britain*, Cambridge, 2000. 'Germs in the air: surgeons, hospitalism and sepsis, 1865-1876.' 73-107.

Week 7, 21 November: Social hygiene and the healthy citizen

In the later decades of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th narratives of 'social hygiene' and efficiency affected the relation between medicine and society within a context of nationalism and imperialism. We will discuss the growing role of governments in the provision of public and personal health, in a fight against a declining birth rate and 'social diseases' such as syphilis, tuberculosis and

alcoholism. We will analyse the role of women in the making of 'the healthy citizen' and question the effects of the germ theory on ideas on public health.

Discussion topics

- What is the influence of theories of evolution on the practice of medicine?
- How was the idea of degeneration linked to contemporary concerns and anxieties?
- How did germ theory influence public health in the second half of the 19th century?
- Analyse the role of women in public health in the fin-de-siècle.
- How was nationalism important for the making of late 19th and early 20th century public health initiatives?
- The late 19th century sees the medicalisation of society. Do you agree?

Reading:

Primary source:

- Charles Darwin, *The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex*, 1874. [Vol I](#), pp. 168-80, [Vol II](#), pp. 402-6. <http://darwin-online.org.uk/>
- Marie Stopes, 'A letter to working mothers' in, Marie C. Stopes, *Birth control and other writings*, edited and introduced by Lesley A. Hall. Bristol, 2000. Vol III.

Secondary sources:

- Andrew R. Aisenberg, *Contagion, disease and government and the 'social question' in nineteenth century France*, Stanford, 1999.
- Peter Baldwin, *Contagion and the state in Europe 1830-1930*, Cambridge, 2005.
- Manfred Berg and Geoffrey Cocks, eds., *Medicine and modernity: public health and medical care in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Germany*, Washington, 2002.
- Deborah Brunton, *The politics of vaccination: practice and policy in England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland*, New York, 2008.
- Anna Davin, 'Imperialism and motherhood', *History workshop*, V, 1978, 9-65.
- Celia Davies, 'The health visitor as mother's friend: a woman's place in public health, 1900-14', *Social history of medicine*, 1, 1988, 39-59.
- Deborah Dwork, *War is good for babies and other young children: a history of the infant and child welfare movement in England, 1898-1918*, London, 1987.
- Greta Jones, *Social hygiene in twentieth century Britain*. London, 1986.
- Christopher Lawrence, "Degeneration under the microscope at the fin de siècle," *Annals of science*, LXVI, 4, 2009, 455 – 471.
- Robert Nye, *Crime, madness and politics in modern France: the medical concept of national decline*, Princeton, 1984.
- Daniel Pick, *Faces of degeneration: a European disorder, c.1848-1918*, Cambridge, 1989.
- Dorothy Porter, *Health, Civilization and the State: A History of Public Health from Ancient to Modern Times*, London, 2005. Chapter 8: 'The Enforcement of Health and Resistance', 128-46.
- Nancy Tomes, "The private side of public health: sanitary sciences, domestic hygiene and the germ theory 1870-1900" *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, LIIIV, 1990, 467-80.
- An Vleugels, *Narratives of drunkenness, Belgium 1830-1914*. London, 2013.
- Paul Weindling, ed, *Health, race and German politics between national unification and Nazism*, Cambridge, 1993.

9. 28 November: People and their health at home and in the colonies

How did people during the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century deal with their own and their family's health? What were the options for healthcare available and based on what were choices made?

How did people react to the enforcement of public health measures? We will look at examples of patients' experiences and at some popular 'irregular' practices. Furthermore, in the age of empire, administrators and medical professionals were faced with many health situations unknown in Europe. Historians disagree about the meaning of European medical responses to the colonial setting. How important were local perspectives and how do we need to interpret European responses?

Discussion topics:

- How available was 'scientific' medicine to ordinary people and how effective in dealing with disease was it in the beginning of the 20th century?
- Analyse the emergence of new un- orthodox practices in the 19th century.
- Medicine in the colonies was used to serve imperial policies. Do you agree?
- Discuss the role played by medicine in the construction of the idea of race in the 19th century?

Reading:

Primary sources:

- Franz Fanon, 'Medicine and colonialism' in, *A dying colonialism*, transl. Haakon Chevalier, New York, 1965. 121-146.
- C.F. Wightman, *Home nursing manual: with chapters on personal hygiene and care of infants*, London, 1912.

Secondary sources:

- Warwick Anderson, 'Immunities of empire: race, disease and the new tropical medicine, 1900-1920', *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, 70, 1996, 94-118.
- Roberta Bivins, *Alternative medicine? a history*, Oxford 2007.
- David Arnold ed. *Imperial medicine and indigenous societies: disease, medicine and empire in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries*, Manchester, 1988.
- Roger Cooter ed., *Studies in the history of alternative medicine*, Oxford, 1988.
- Andrew Cunningham and Bridie Andrews, eds., *Western medicine as contested knowledge*, Manchester, 1997.
- Nadia Durbach, *Bodily matters: the anti-vaccination movement in England, 1853–1907*. Durham, 2005.
- Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra et. al., *Illness and healing alternatives in Western Europe*, London, 1997. 141-161. esp. Ch. 9-10.
- Roy and Dorothy Porter, 'The politics of prevention: anti-vaccinationism and public health in 19th century England', *Medical history*, XXXII, 1988. 231-252.
- William Schupbach, "Sequah: an 'English American' medicine-man in 1890". *Medical History*, XXIX, 1985, 272-317.
- Mary Lynn Stewart, *For health and beauty: physical culture for Frenchwomen, 1880s-1930s*, Baltimore, 2001.
- Megan Vaughn, *Curing their ills: colonial power and African illness*, Stanford, 1991.

10. 5 December: War, industry and 'therapeutic revolution'

Western scientific medicine in the 20th century became confident in its method and its potential to find cures for disease. Historians have argued that the experience of war greatly influenced the practice of medicine. We will also talk about some of the changes in organisation of medicine, look at the changing role of the hospital and discuss the impact of technical innovations and the rise of the modern biomedical laboratory and the resulting 'therapeutic revolution'.

Discussion topics:

- What impact did war have on medical knowledge and practice in the twentieth century?
- Why is the penicillin story a thoroughly modern one?
- Analyse the significant changes within the pharmaceutical industry in the first half of the 20th century with examples of its contribution to the practice of medicine.
- Discuss the relation between medicine, states and the pharmaceutical industry in UK/France/Germany and the US
- How did the hospital become the main provider of specialised care by the 20th century?

Reading:

Primary source:

- Paul Ehrlich, “Modern chemotherapy,” in *Milestones in microbiology*, ed. Thomas Brock, Madison, 1999, 163-175.

Secondary sources:

- Robert Bud, *Penicillin: triumph and tragedy*, Oxford, 2007.
- Wai Chen, ‘The laboratory as business: Sir Almroth Wright’s vaccine programme and the construction of penicillin.’ in Andrew Cunningham and Perry Williams, eds. *The laboratory revolution in medicine*, Cambridge, 1992. 245-92.
- Steven Cherry, *Medical services and the hospitals in Britain, 1860-1936*. Cambridge, 1992.
- Roy Church and E. M. Tansey, *Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.: knowledge, trust, profit and the transformation of the British pharmaceutical industry, 1880-1940*, Lancaster, 2007.
- Roger Cooter et al. eds. *War, medicine and modernity*. Sutton, 1998.
- Roger Cooter and Daniel Pickstone, *Medicine in the twentieth century*, Amsterdam, 2000.
- Chris Feudtner, *Bittersweet: Diabetes, insulin, and the transformation of illness*, Chapel Hill, 2003.
- Jean-Paul Gaudillière, ‘Introduction: drug trajectories’, *History and philosophy of biological and biomedical Sciences*, XXXVI, 2005, 603–11.
- Jordan Goodman, ‘Pharmaceutical industry’, in Roger Cooter and Daniel Pickstone, *Medicine in the twentieth century*, Amsterdam, 2000. 141–54
- Anne Hardy, *Health and medicine in Britain since 1860*, London, 2000.
- Mark Harrison, *Medicine and victory: British military service in the Second World War*, Oxford, 2008.
- Joel Howell, *Technology in the hospital: transforming patient care in the early 20th century*, Baltimore, 1995.
- Timothy Lenoir, ‘A magic bullet: research for profit and the growth of knowledge in Germany around 1900’, *Minerva*, XXVI, 1988, 66-88.
- Jonathan Liebenau, *Medical science and medical industry*, Basingstoke, 1984.
- Bernike Pasveer, *Shadows of knowledge. making a representing practice in medicine: x-ray pictures and pulmonary tuberculosis, 1895–1930*, Amsterdam, 1992.
- Jeffrey Reznick, *Healing the nation: soldiers and the culture of caregiving in Britain during the First World War*, Manchester, 2005.
- Leo van Bergen, *Before my helpless sight: suffering, dying and military medicine on the Western Front, 1914-1918*, Aldershot, 2009.
- Mark Weatherall, *In search of a cure: a history of pharmaceutical discovery*. Oxford, 1990.

11. 12 December: Medicine and democracy: triumph of modernity?

This week we will evaluate some of the social changes in Europe in the 20th century and will examine how medicine influenced social policy while at the same time being profoundly influenced by

contemporary ideas of efficiency, rationality and economic competitiveness. We will discuss some of the changes in European health policy in these years and look at the rise of the 'welfare state'. However, like its history, the understanding of modern scientific medicine itself as one of progress and purpose has been criticised in the second half of the 20th century. Also its politics of availability and its access to the public are being questioned, while people continue to search alternative methods of healing.

Discussion topics:

- What has been the impact of the rise of the welfare state on the practice of medicine?
- How unique is the British National Health Service?
- Has the 20th century been the golden time for medicine?
- What is the role of medicine today?

Reading:

Primary source:

- William Beveridge, *Report on social insurance and allied services*, London, 1942.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/19_07_05_beveridge.pdf

Secondary sources:

- Peter Baldwin, *The politics of social solidarity: class bases of the European welfare state, 1875–1975*. Cambridge, 1990.
- Peter Baldwin, 'Can there be a democratic public health? Fighting aids in the industrialized world'. in Susan Gross Solomon, Lion Murard and Patrick Zylberman, *Shifting boundaries of public health, Europe in the 20th century*, Rochester 2008. pp. 23-44.
- Devra Davis. *The secret history of the war on cancer*. New York, 2007.
- Helen Epstein. *The invisible cure: Africa, the West, and the fight against AIDS*. New York, 2007
- Anne Hardy and E. M. Tansey, 'Medical enterprise and global response', in William F. Bynum et. al ed. *The Western medical tradition: 1800-2000*. Cambridge, 2006. pp. 405-533.
- Ivan Illich, *Limits to medicine. medical nemesis: the expropriation of health*, Harmondsworth, 1976.
- Jane Lewis, 'Providers, 'consumers', the state and the delivery of health-care services in twentieth-century Britain" in Andrew Wear, ed., *Medicine in society: historical essays*, Cambridge, 1992, pp. 317-45.
- Dorothy Porter, *Health, civilization and the state: a history of public health from ancient to modern Times*, London, 2005.
- Gerhard A. Ritter, *Social welfare in Germany and Britain: origins and development*. New York, 1986.
- John Pickstone, 'Production, community and consumption: the political economy of twentieth-century medicine' Roger Cooter and John Pickstone, eds., *Medicine in the twentieth century*, Amsterdam, 2000, 1-20.
- Timothy Smith, *Creating the welfare state in France, 1880-1940*. Montreal, 2003.
- Charles Webster, "Medicine and the welfare state, 1930-1970," in Roger Cooter and John Pickstone, eds., *Medicine in the twentieth century*, Amsterdam, 2000, 125-40.
- Charles Webster, *The National Health Service: A Political History*, Oxford, 2002.
- Jonny Steinberg, *Three Letter Plague: A young man's journey through a great epidemic*, London, 2009

Course expectations

You are expected to attend the lectures and contribute to class and group discussions.

Important policy information

Details of college and departmental policies relating to modules and assessments can be found in the STS Student Handbook www.ucl.ac.uk/sts/handbook

All students taking modules in the STS department are expected to read these policies.
