
Public Health & Diseases in Retreat: Thackray Medical Museum Trail

This trail will take you through the *Introduction Gallery*, *1842 Street*, *Health Choices* and *Diseases in Retreat* Galleries to explore the history of public health and the fight against disease. There are some strong smells, dark areas and loud noises found in these galleries.

How to use this trail:



There are many useful videos to watch around the galleries. If you see this symbol, the information you need will be found in one of these videos.

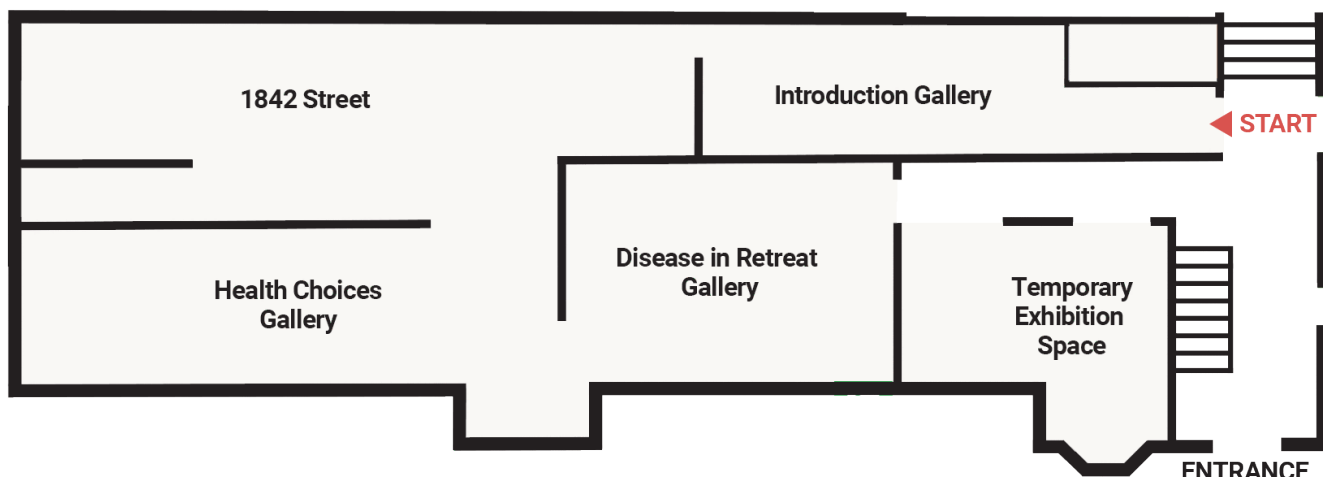


This symbol indicates a question you need to answer. Some answers you may already know, but if not the information you need can be found around the galleries.



This symbol requires you to look carefully at the galleries around you. If you struggle to find anything, use the map below to find the right gallery.

Ground Floor



Victorian Leeds: 1842 Street

There is no better way to demonstrate the realities of Victorian living conditions than taking a trip down our 1842 Street. Here, you can see for yourself the shocking conditions that have led to regular outbreaks of lethal diseases and infection.



WATCH: Dr Robert Baker talking about his report on the living conditions in Leeds in 1842.

Dr Robert Baker was a local Doctor who worked for the Leeds Board Health. This video shows Dr Baker talking about living conditions and the possible causes of ill health in the city of Leeds.



What does Dr Baker suggest might be the causes of disease and sickness in Leeds in 1842?

Victorian Leeds: 1842 Street



Head into the next gallery and take a look around the 1842 streets, locate and outline 3 different potential sources of infection and disease.

1

2

3



Look at the sources of disease you've outlined above, do these still exist in Britain today? If not, who is responsible for managing them?

(The answer to this question is not located in the galleries, discuss this question with your group if you are unsure or come back to it later on.)

Victorian Leeds: 1842 Street



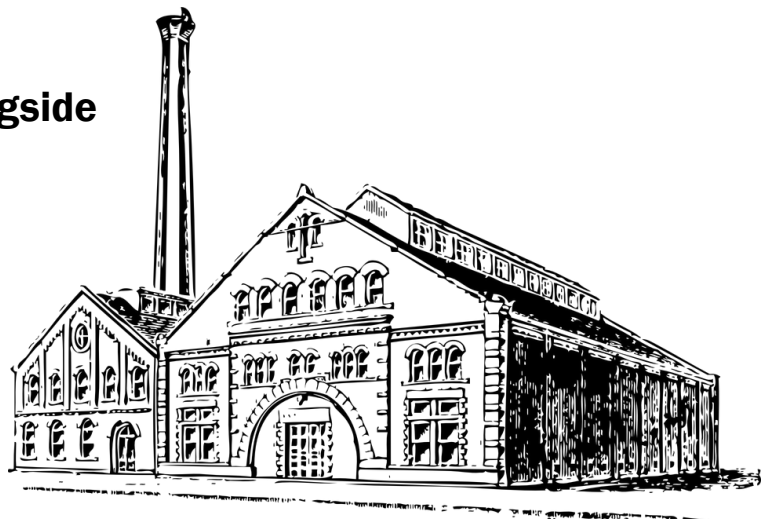
These next questions will require you to read the information around the **1842 Streets** carefully...

Dr Baker noted that only _____ of the 586 streets in Leeds were sewered in 1839.

The sick were often sent to the House of Recovery, what was then done to rid their house and belongings of disease?

Name 3 of the diseases and/or infections which were caught by those living in Leeds in 1842:

How many children worked alongside adults in factories in 1842?



The Public Health Clean Up



WATCH: Great Public Health Clean-Up Video (press the button to play the video).



Edwin Chadwick, secretary to the Poor Law Commission, played a key role in changing living conditions for the poor in England. What did Chadwick do which led to the introduction of the Public Health Act?



Which year was the Public Health Act passed and what action was taken in Leeds because of this act?

Whilst living conditions for the poor in Victorian England slowly began to change after the introduction of the Public Health Act, little was known about the causes of disease and infection. Explore the **Diseases in Retreat** gallery to uncover the key individuals and discoveries that lead to a better understanding about the spread of disease.

The Broad Street Pump



Find John Snow's Broad Street Pump in the *Diseases in Retreat* Gallery.

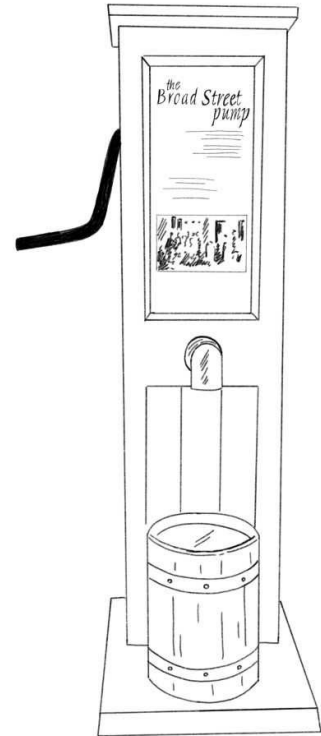
In 1854 John Snow made one of the most significant steps forward in the fight to clean up living conditions of people in Victorian Britain.



During the cholera epidemic in London in 1854, there were _____ deaths in 10 days near the water pump on broad street.



What is the significance of the John Snow and the Broad Street Pump in relation to public health?



John Snow's Map of Cholera cases in London.

Diseases in Retreat

Louis Pasteur is often referred to as the 'Father of Microbiology' because of his discovery of tiny organisms he called 'germs'. It marked an important breakthrough in the fight against disease.



Outline three ways that people believed that disease spread in the early 19th Century:

1 _____ **2** _____ **3** _____

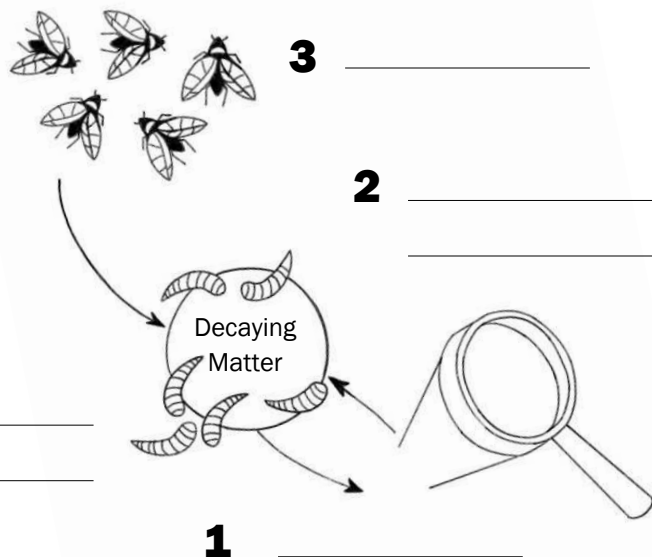


What was Louis Pasteur doing that lead to the discovery of germs in the 1850's?



Outline the key steps in Pasteur's Germ Theory by filling them in on the diagram.

4 _____



Using Louis Pasteur's Germ Theory, what did the scientist Robert Koch then prove in the 1870's?

Diseases in Retreat



How did Edward Jenner discover and develop a vaccine for Smallpox in 1796?



Louis Pasteur was interested in how the smallpox vaccination worked. What did he discover?



WATCH: Magic Bullets and Miracle Moulds Video.

Professor _____ discovered penicillin in the year _____.

What did he notice happening to the sepsis germs when they came into contact with the penicillin mould?



What is an antibiotic?



How do antibiotics work?

Diseases in Retreat



WATCH: Mass Assault on Tuberculosis



By watching the video above, outline the (sometimes strange) ways were the people Glasgow encouraged to get an x-ray to combat tuberculosis?

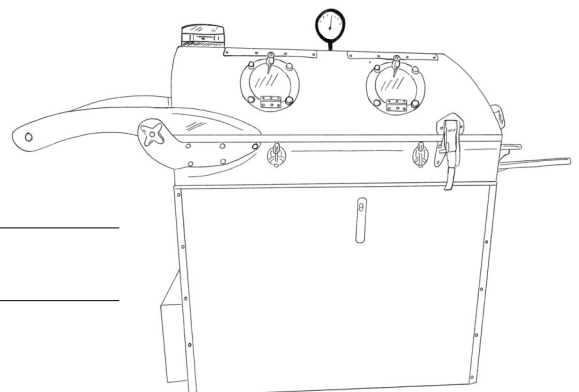


How many people did Tuberulosis (TB) kill in the 1850's in Britain?



**Locate the objects below in the Diseases in Retreat Gallery :
what are these objects and what were they used for?**





Notes

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.