

## Thackray Medical Museum Timeline Card Games

OCR Unit 1 Thematic Study The People's Health c1250 to present



**What was the extent of change in public health in Britain?**

Before 1750, medical developments improved **very slowly**. There were even times when they **regressed** (got worse).

**Louis Pasteur's Germ Theory, 1861**, was a **turning point** in the history of medicine. As soon as scientists and doctors understood that **germs cause disease**, medical developments **raced ahead**.

1. You are going to use your Thackray Medical Museum Timeline to show the **extent of change** in public health between the **17th century** and the **20th century**.
2. Carefully cut out the three figures below.  
They show how medical developments **slowly** improved between **1600** and **1850**.



3. Find the section of the Thackray Timeline that covers **Early Modern Britain, c1500 to c1750**. Change in public health virtually **stood still** during this Early Modern period.  
Glue the picture of the **standing person** into position on the Timeline.

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4. Find **Edward Jenner** on your Thackray Timeline.

He was the doctor who discovered how to **vaccinate** people against **smallpox**. This **improved** people's health, but because Jenner did not understand **how** his vaccine worked, he could not develop vaccines against any other diseases.

The development of the smallpox vaccine was a **dead end**.

Glue the picture of the **person pushing against a wall** onto the Timeline, close to Edward Jenner.

5. Find **Edwin Chadwick** on your Thackray Timeline.

He was not a doctor. He worked for the Poor Law Commission.

He wrote a **Sanitary Report**, which showed that dirty living conditions made people ill. As a result, the government passed the **Public Health Act of 1848**. **Some** local councils began to build sewers and clean up the slums. This improved **some** people's health.

Glue the picture of the **walking person** onto the Timeline, close to Edwin Chadwick.

6. Carefully cut out the three pictures below.

They show how people's health improved between **1850** and **1950**.



7. Find **Dr John Snow** on your Thackray Timeline.

He was a doctor who worked out the connection between dirty water and **cholera**.

Glue the picture of the **jogging person** on the Timeline, close to Dr John Snow.

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8. Find **Louis Pasteur** on your Thackray Timeline.

He was a **scientist** who discovered that **germs cause disease**.

This was a **turning point** in the history of public health.

Scientists began to search for ways to **destroy** the germs that cause diseases.

The government was persuaded to pass the **Public Health Act of 1875**, which **forced** local councils to build sewers and clean up the slums. This improved **many more** people's health.

Glue the picture of the **racing person** onto the Timeline, close to Louis Pasteur.

9. In the 20th century, changes to public health in Britain have **rocketed ahead**.

Find the **Liberal Reforms, William Beveridge, Aneurin Bevan** and the **NHS** on your Thackray Timeline.

Glue the picture of **people on racing bikes** onto the Timeline between the **Liberal Reforms, William Beveridge, Aneurin Bevan** and the **NHS**.

Now you can see the **extent of change** in medicine and public health between the **17th** and the **20th** centuries:

**Before** Pasteur's Germ Theory, people's health improved **very slowly**.

**After** Pasteur's Germ Theory, people's health improved **very quickly**.

10. Your course covers **Medicine in Britain from 1250 AD to the present** and you may have a class timeline, or one of your own, spanning its full 1000 year history.

What was the pace of change **before** the 17th century?

What has been the pace of change in the 21st century?

Ask your teacher for a **Thackray OCR Timeline figures** sheet. Cut out the figures and place them on your extended timeline to see the pace of change in public health from c1250 AD to the present.