

Front	Back
<b>What was the Germ Theory?</b>	<b>The Germ Theory, developed by Louis Pasteur in 1861, proposed that diseases were caused by microorganisms (germs), not miasma or bad air.</b>
<b>Who was Joseph Lister?</b>	<b>Joseph Lister was a British surgeon who pioneered antiseptic surgery in the 1860s by using carbolic acid to sterilise surgical instruments and wounds.</b>
<b>What impact did Edwin Chadwick have on public health?</b>	<b>Edwin Chadwick's 1842 report highlighted poor living conditions and their link to disease, leading to the 1848 Public Health Act.</b>
<b>What was John Snow's role in combating cholera?</b>	<b>John Snow identified a contaminated water pump in Soho, London, as the source of a cholera outbreak in 1854, proving cholera was waterborne.</b>

Front

Back

**What was the significance of Florence Nightingale?**

**Florence Nightingale improved hygiene and sanitation in hospitals during the Crimean War, reducing death rates and revolutionising nursing.**

**What was the 1848 Public Health Act?**

**The 1848 Public Health Act encouraged local authorities to improve sanitation and water supplies but did not make these actions compulsory.**

**Who was Robert Koch?**

**Robert Koch identified specific bacteria that caused diseases, such as tuberculosis (1882) and cholera (1883), advancing microbiology.**

**What role did anaesthetics play in the 19th century?**

**Anaesthetics, such as chloroform (discovered by James Simpson in 1847), allowed pain-free surgeries, though they increased the risk of infection initially.**

Front

Back

**What were workhouse infirmaries?**

**Workhouse infirmaries provided medical care for the poor under the Poor Law, but conditions were often overcrowded and unhygienic.**

**What was the role of the Public Health Act of 1875?**

**The Public Health Act of 1875 made it mandatory for local councils to provide clean water, proper sewage systems, and waste disposal.**

**What was smallpox vaccination?**

**Edward Jenner developed the smallpox vaccine in 1796, but its widespread use in the 19th century helped eradicate the disease in Britain.**

**What were the main beliefs about the causes of disease before the Germ Theory?**

**Before the Germ Theory, people believed diseases were caused by miasma (bad air) or imbalances in the body's humours.**

Front

Back

**Why was Queen Victoria significant in the adoption of chloroform?**

**Queen Victoria used chloroform during childbirth in 1853, helping to popularise its use and reduce public suspicion of anaesthetics.**

**What were the main challenges to surgery in the 19th century?**

**Pain, infection, and blood loss were the three main challenges to surgery before the development of anaesthetics and antiseptics.**

**What was the link between industrialisation and public health issues?**

**Industrialisation led to overcrowded cities with poor sanitation, contributing to the spread of diseases like cholera and typhoid.**

**Why was the introduction of sewer systems significant?**

**The introduction of sewer systems, such as Bazalgette's in London, reduced waterborne diseases like cholera by improving sanitation.**

Front

Back

**What role did the cholera outbreaks play in public health reforms?**

**Cholera outbreaks in the 19th century highlighted the need for clean water and sanitation, leading to major public health reforms.**

**What was the role of the 1858 “Great Stink”?**

**The “Great Stink” caused by the River Thames in 1858 forced Parliament to act, leading to the construction of London’s sewer system.**

**What was the impact of antiseptics on surgery?**

**Antiseptics, introduced by Joseph Lister, reduced infections during surgery, increasing survival rates and making surgery safer overall.**

**What were the main aims of the Sanitary Movement?**

**The Sanitary Movement aimed to improve public health by advocating for clean water, proper waste disposal, and better living conditions.**

Front	Back
<p><b>How did hospitals change during the 19th century?</b></p>	<p><b>Hospitals became more specialised, hygienic, and professional, with better training for doctors and nurses and new medical technologies.</b></p>
<p><b>What was the role of the General Medical Council (GMC)?</b></p>	<p><b>The GMC, established in 1858, regulated doctors by ensuring proper qualifications and maintaining professional standards in medicine.</b></p>

**\*\*Advice for Using Flashcards:\*\*** These flashcards are designed for 14 to 15-year-old secondary school students studying 19th-century medicine as part of the AQA Britain: Health of the People curriculum. To maximise learning:

- \*\*Self-Testing:\*\*** Regularly test yourself using the flashcards, covering the answers to see how much you can recall.
- \*\*Group Study:\*\*** Work with classmates to quiz each other, as discussing answers can help deepen understanding.
- \*\*Repetition:\*\*** Revisit the flashcards multiple times to reinforce memory, focusing on cards you find more challenging.
- \*\*Contextual Links:\*\*** Try to relate the information on the flashcards to broader themes, such as the impact of industrialisation or scientific advancements.
- \*\*Exam Practice:\*\*** Use the flashcards to practise structuring answers for exam-style questions, ensuring you include relevant details and examples.