HI156

'Medicine, Disease and Society in Britain, 1750-1950'

Course Outline

Course Leader: Angela Davis

Room: tbc

Tel:

Email:

Office Hours: Tuesdays 1000-1200

Course Aims and Learning Outcomes

Academic Aims

This module introduces students to a series of ongoing debates within the social history of medicine, and encourages them to situate sickness, disease and the provision of medical care in a broad social, demographic, economic, political and cultural context. The module aims to provide a deep understanding of how these different contexts shaped medical thought and practice between 1750 and 1950. It focuses on professionalisation and specialisation, the rise of medical institutions, the types of care offered by charitable, voluntary and self-help sources, and how patients experienced the care they received. The module will look at the evolving relationship between doctors and patients, and the impact of poverty, class, gender and ethnicity on this relationship. The course will also cover population and urban growth and changing patterns and understandings of disease. Other themes include midwifery and childbirth, developments in medical science, and the relationship between war and medicine. The course will be based on British sources and will seek to give students a feel for regional difference, the role of the metropolis and centres of learning compared with provincial medical practice and medicine at the periphery. While the course will be based largely on secondary readings, it will aim to introduce students to a small selection of primary source material, including patients' narratives, film and pictorial sources.

The module will be taught through weekly lectures and fortnightly seminars which students are **required** to attend. Emphasis will be on student-led seminars.

Expected Learning Outcomes

a) to develop study, writing and communication skills.
b) to provide the opportunity, through writing a 4,000-4,500 word essay, shorter essays and seminar discussions, to develop an understanding of medicine as part of broader changes in British society and as subject to the impact of cultural, demographic, political and economic forces.
c) to develop critical skills through the assessment of a range of historical and inter-disciplinary approaches within the social history of medicine.

d) to develop the ability to handle historical sources, and to evaluate a select range of primary sources and their potential use to historians.

Lecture Times

Tuesdays 0900-1000 (Room SO.18)
Term 1: Weeks 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10
Term 2: Weeks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10
Term 3: Weeks 1, 2, 3

Seminar Times

Tuesdays 1600-1730 in odd weeks (room B2.09 Engineering building)

Thursdays 1130-1300 in even weeks (room SO.28 Social Studies building)

Workload and Assessment

3 short essays (1,500-2,000 words): due Term 1 Monday Week 8 Term 2 Monday Week 2 and Term 3 Monday Week 8

First Year and Part-time Level One Students
Assessment on the basis of the best of two out of three short essays and a long (4,000-4,500 word) essay.

Second Year and Part-time Honours-Level Students
A three hour Examination Paper
OR
A two hour Examination Paper plus a 4,000-4,500 word assessed essay

Deadlines for long assessed essay

First Year and Part-time Level One Students: Term 3, Friday Week 4, 12 noon
Second Year and Part-time Honours-Level Students: Term 3, Wednesday Week 5, 12 noon

List of Lecture Topics

1. Introduction: medical history and the social history of medicine.
2. The medical marketplace of the Eighteenth century.
3. Professionalisation and specialisation: medical knowledge, practice and power.
4. Poverty, charity and welfare.
5. Lay and alternative medicine.
6. Men and women in medicine: conflicts, contests and debates.
7. The changing shape of the hospital.
8. Anatomy and the study of the body.
9. The emergence of modern surgery.
10. The role of the laboratory.
11. Epidemics and infections.

12. Understandings of death: medicine, religion and disease.
13. Reproduction, population and contraception.
14. Children in sickness and in health.
15. Women, childbirth and midwifery.
16. Aging, health and society.
17. Medicine and war.
18. Madness, medicine and understandings of the mind.
19. Public health and the rise of state medicine.
20. The experience of being ill: the patient's view.

Reading List

Recommended Purchases

There are several books recommended for purchase, books that you will be able to refer to again and again during the course of the year (although make sure that you read widely and do not rely too heavily on a small range of books). Highly recommended (and all available in paperback) are:

- Joan Lane, *Social History of Medicine: Health, Healing and Disease in England, 1750-1950* (2001).
- Roy Porter, *Disease, Medicine and Society in England, 1550-1860* (1987, 2nd edn 1993).
- Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860* (2001).
- Jacalyn Duffin, *History of Medicine: A Scandalously Short Introduction* (1999).
- Roy Porter, *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind: A Medical History of Humanity from Antiquity to the Present* (1997).
- Charles Webster (ed.), *Caring for Health: History and Diversity* (1985, 2nd edn 2001).
- Deborah Brunton (ed.), *Medicine Transformed: Health, Disease and Society in Europe, 1800-1939* (2003).

Other Core Course Books (SLC indicates books in Student Reserve Collection)

* Particularly useful

Peter Baldwin, *Contagion and the State in Europe, 1830-1930* (1999). **SLC**
*Jonathan Barry and Colin Jones (eds), *Medicine and Charity Before the Welfare State* (1991). **SLC**
D. Baxby, *Jenner's Smallpox Vaccine* (1981).
*Virginia Berridge, *Health and Society in Britain since 1939* (1999). **SLC**
Joanna Bornat et al., *Oral History, Health and Welfare* (2000).
*W.F. Bynum and Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine* (1993), 2 vols. **SLC**
W.F. Bynum and Roy Porter (eds), *William Hunter and the Eighteenth Century Medical World* (1985).
W.F. Bynum and Roy Porter (eds), *Medical Fringe & Medical Orthodoxy 1750-1850* (1987).
W.F. Bynum, *The Science and Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994).
F.F. Cartwright, *A Social History of Medicine* (1977).
*Steven Cherry, *Medical Services and the Hospitals in Britain, 1860-1939* (1996). **SLC**
Lawrence Conrad et al., *The Western Medical Tradition 800BC to AD1800* (1995). **SLC**
Roger Cooter, Mark Harrison and Steve Sturdy (eds), *Medicine and Modern Warfare* (1999).
*Roger Cooter and John Pickstone (eds), *Medicine in the Twentieth Century* (2000). **SLC**

W.F. Richard Creese (ed.), *The Health of Prisoners: Historical Essays* (1995).
Charles Creighton, *A History of Epidemics in Britain*, 2 vols. (1891-4, 1965).
Anne Crowther, *The Workhouse System 1834-1929* (1981).
*Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living: Doctors and Patients in the English Market for Medicine* (1994). **SLC**
Anne Digby, *The Evolution of British General Practice, 1850-1948* (1999).
Brian Dolan (ed.), *Malthus, Medicine and Morality* (2000).
M. Durey, *The Return of the Plague: British Society and the Cholera 1831-2* (1979).
Mary E. Fissell, *Patients, Power, and the Poor in Eighteenth-Century Bristol* (1991).
L. Geary, *Medicine and Charity in Ireland 1718-1851* (2004).
Lindsay Granshaw and Roy Porter (eds), *The Hospital in History* (1989). **SLC**
David Hamilton, *The Healers: A History of Medicine in Scotland* (1981).
Chris Hamlin, *Public Health and Social Justice in the Age of Chadwick: Britain, 1800-1854* (1998).
*Anne Hardy, *The Epidemic Streets: Infectious Disease and the Rise of Preventive Medicine 1856-1900* (1993). **SLC**
Bernard Harris, *The Health of the Schoolchild* (1995).
G. Howe, *Man, Environment and Disease in Britain* (1976), and *People, Environment, Disease and Death: A Medical Geography of Britain throughout the Ages* (1997).
F. Huisman and J.H. Warner, *Locating Medical History: The Stories and Their Meanings* (2004).
Steve King, *Poverty and Welfare in England 1700-1850* (2000).
*Helen Jones, *Health and Society in Twentieth-Century Britain* (1994). **SLC**
Jane Lewis, *The Politics of Motherhood: Child and Maternal Welfare in England, 1900-1939* (1980).
Jane Lewis, *What Price Community Medicine?: The Philosophy, Practice and Politics of Public Health in Britain since 1919* (1986).
*Joan Lane, *The Making of the English Patient* (2000). **SLC**
*Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine in the Making of Modern Britain 1700-1920* (1994). **SLC**
*Irvine Loudon, *Medical Care and the General Practitioner, 1750-1850* (1987). **SLC**
Irvine Loudon, *Western Medicine: An Illustrated History* (1997). **SLC**
Thomas McKeown, *The Modern Rise of Population* (1976).
Elizabeth Malcolm and Greta Jones (eds), *Medicine, Disease and the State in Ireland, 1650-1940* (1999).
*Hilary Marland, *Medicine and Society in Wakefield and Huddersfield, 1780-1870* (1987). **SLC**
Hilary Marland (ed.), *The Art of Midwifery: Early Modern Midwives in Europe* (1993, 1994).
Joseph Melling and Bill Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society, 1800-1914* (1999).
R.J. Morris, *Cholera 1832: The Social Response to an Epidemic* (1976).
William Ll. Parry-Jones, *The Trade in Lunacy* (1972).
Margaret Pelling, *Cholera, Fever and English Medicine 1825-1865* (1978).
M.J. Peterson, *The Medical Profession in Mid-Victorian London* (1978).
Dorothy Porter and Roy Porter (eds), *Doctors, Politics and Society: Historical Essays* (1993).
*Roy Porter (ed.), *Patients and Practitioners* (1985). **SLC**
Roy Porter, *Mind-Forg'd Manacles: A History of Madness in England from the Restoration to the Regency* (1987, 1990).
*Roy Porter and Dorothy Porter, *In Sickness and in Health: The British Experience 1650-1850* (1988). **SLC**
*Roy Porter and Dorothy Porter, *Patient's Progress: Doctors and Doctoring in Eighteenth-Century England* (1989). **SLC**
Roy Porter (ed.), *Medicine in the Enlightenment* (1995).
Roy Porter (ed.), The Cambridge Illustrated History of Medicine (1996). **SLC**
*Roy Porter, *Quacks: Fakers and Charlatans in English Medicine* (2000).

Peter Razzell, *The Conquest of Smallpox: The Impact of Inoculation on Smallpox Mortality in Eighteenth Century Britain* (1977).
P. Razzell, *Edward Jenner's Cowpox Vaccine: The History of a Medical Myth* (1997).
Ruth Richardson, *Disease, Dissection and the Destitute* (1987).
James Riley, *Sick Not Dead: The Health of British Workingmen during the Mortality Decline* (1997).
Guenter B. Risse, *Hospital Life in Enlightenment Scotland* (1986).
Charles E. Rosenberg, *Explaining Epidemics and Other Studies in the History of Medicine* (1992). **SLC**
Lisa Rosner, *Medical Education in the Age of Improvement: Edinburgh Students and Apprentices 1760-1826* (1990).
*Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain, 1700-1900* (1993). **SLC**
F.B. Smith, *The People's Health 1830-1910* (1979, 1990). **SLC**
J.R. Smith, *The Speckled Monster: Smallpox in England, 1670-1970, with Particular Reference to Essex* (1987).
Ivan Waddington, *The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution* (1984).
B. Watkin, *Documents on Health and Social Services* (1975).
*Andrew Wear, *Medicine in Society* (1992). **SLC**
Paul Weindling (ed.), *The Social History of Occupational Health* (1985).
John Welshman, *Municipal Medicine: Public Health in Twentieth-Century Britain* (2000).
*Anthony Wohl, *Endangered Lives: Public Health in Victorian Britain* (1983).
R. Woods and J. Woodward (eds), *Urban Disease and Mortality* (1984).
Robert Woods and Nicola Shelton, *An Atlas of Victorian Mortality* (1999).
John Woodward, *To Do the Sick No Harm* (1974).
Michael Worboys, *Spreading Germs: Disease Theories and Medical Practice in Britain, 1865-1900* (2001).
A.J. Youngson, *The Scientific Revolution in Victorian Medicine* (1979).

Use references given in footnotes and bibliographies to find other books and articles to read. Roy Porter's *The Greatest Benefit* and *Disease, Medicine and Society* have especially good reading lists.

Seminar Topics and Reading

Items marked **SLC** are books in the Short Loan Collection or articles in SLC **(SLC articles)** (under the author's name). At least one item a week will be in SLC. Many items are also available online as electronic resources, 3 day loan items or in the Learning Grid.
Try to read as much as possible of the assigned seminar reading.
All students taking the course will be expected to introduce at least one topic or address a question on the seminar list.
The questions are to urge you to structure your reading, but students will be encouraged to come to seminars with their own points for discussion.
The course will be based largely on secondary sources, though we will be looking at selected primary sources and film material. **Make sure that you read widely.**
The seminar questions double as essay titles.

Seminar 1: A Local Study – A History of Health Care in Warwickshire.

Using Warwickshire as a case study this week's seminar will provide an introduction to some of the themes which we will be considering later in the course. In addition, we will ask how studies of particular localities or institutions can add to our wider understanding of the social history of medicine in the period 1750-1950.

Seminar/Essay Questions:

1. What do local studies contribute to the history of medicine?
2. Did the Midlands' role as the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution affect the health of its inhabitants?
3. In what ways do the local geography and environment of an area influence its population's experience of health and disease?

Seminar Reading:

Coventry and Warwickshire Hospitals Project:
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/history/chm/hospitalproject/sitesofmemory/
J. Lane, 'A Provincial Surgeon and his Obstetric Practice: Thomas W. Jones of Henley-in-Arden, 1764-1846', *Medical History,* 31 (1987), 333-348.
J. Lane, 'Eighteenth-Century Medical Practice: A Case Study of Bradford Wilmer, Surgeon of Coventry, 1737-1813', *Social History of Medicine*, 3 (1990), 369-386.
H. Marland, 'Getting Away with Murder?: Puerperal Insanity, Infanticide and the Defence Plea', in M. Jackson (ed.), *Infanticide: Historical Perspectives on Child Murder and Its Concealment, 1550-2000* (London: Athlone, 2002), pp. 168-192. **SLC**
L. D. Smith, 'The Pauper Lunatic Problem in the West Midlands 1815-1850', *Midland History*, 21 (1996), 101-118. **SLC** article

Additional Reading:

S.T. Anning, 'A Medical Case Book: Leeds, 1781-84', *Medical History*, 28 (1984), 420-431.
A. Borsay, *Medicine and Charity in Georgian Bath: A Social History of the General Infirmary, c. 1739-1830* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999).
S. Cherry, 'The Role of a Provincial Hospital: The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 1771-1880', *Population Studies*, 26 (1972), 291-306.
S. Cherry, 'Change and Continuity in the Cottage Hospitals c. 1859-1948: The Experience in East Anglia', *Medical History* 36 (1992), 271-289.
L. Granshaw, *St Mark's Hospital, London: A Social History of a Specialist Hospital* (London: King's Fund, 1985)
S. King, *Poverty and Welfare in England 1700-1850: A Regional Perspective* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2000).
H. Marland, *Medicine and Society in Wakefield and Huddersfield, 1780-1870* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987).
L. Marks, *Model Mothers: Jewish Mothers and Maternity Provision in East London, 1870-1939* (Oxford: Clarendon Pres, 1994).
E. Peretz, 'A Maternity Service for England and Wales: Local Authority Maternity Care in the Inter-War Period in Oxfordshire and Tottenham', in J. Garcia et al. (eds.), *The Politics of Maternity Care* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990), 30-46. **SLC** article

J.V. Pickstone and S.V.F. Butler, 'The Politics of Medicine in Manchester Hospital Reform and Public Health Services in the Early Industrial City', *Medical History,* 28 (1984), 227-49.

J.V. Pickstone, *Medicine and Industrial Society. A History of Hospital Development in Manchester and its Region, 1752-1946* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1985)

J. Reinarz, *The Birth of a Provincial Hospital: The Early Years of the General Hospital, Birmingham, 1765-1790* (Stratford-upon-Avon: Dugdale Society, 2003).

J. Reinarz, 'Investigating the "Deserving" Poor: Charity and the Voluntary Hospitals in Nineteenth-Century Birmingham', in Anne Borsay and Peter Shapely (eds.), *Medicine, Charity and Mutual Aid: The Consumption of Health and Welfare in Britain, c.1550-1950.* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2007), pp. 111-134.

J. Reinarz (ed.), *Medicine and Society in the Midlands, 1750-1950* (Midland History Occasional Publications) (2007).

J.R. Smith, *The Speckled Monster: Smallpox in England, 1670-1970, With Particular Reference to Essex* (Chelmsford: Essex Record Office, 1987).

Seminar Two: The Medicalisation of Childbirth?

From the Eighteenth century onwards competition stepped up between female midwives and male accoucheurs or men-midwives. Male practitioners, armed with instruments, especially obstetric forceps, began to attack midwives and to take over attendance at childbirth. The location for birth increasingly moved from home to hospital. This week's seminar will investigate the changing status of midwives and medical men; how childbirth went from being viewed as a traditional, female activity to a medical event; and how mothers themselves experienced these developments.

Seminar/Essay Questions:

1. Why did midwifery become an area of conflict in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries?
2. What changes took place in the training and registration of midwives up to 1936, and how did this affect their status?
3. In what ways did the experience of childbirth change between 1750 and 1950?
4. 'There was no golden age in which women gave birth both safely and effortlessly': is this an accurate portrayal of the risks of childbirth between the Eighteenth and Twentieth centuries?

Seminar Reading:

B. Croxson, 'The Foundation and Evolution of the Middlesex Hospital's Lying-In Service, 1745-86', *Social History of Medicine*, 14 (2001), 27-57.

M. Connor Versluysen, 'Midwives, Medical Men and "Poor Women Labouring of Child": Lying-in Hospitals in Eighteenth-Century London', in H. Roberts (ed.), *Women, Health and Reproduction* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1981), 18-49. **SLC** article

J. Donnison, 'Medical Women and Lady Midwives: A Case Study in Medical and Feminist Politics', *Women's Studies*, 1976 (3), 229-250. **SLC** article

L. McCray Beier, 'Expertise and Control: Childbearing in Three Twentieth-Century Working-Class Lancashire Communities', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 78 (2004), 379-409.

L. Marks, ''They're Magicians': Midwives, Doctors and Hospitals. Women's Experiences of Childbirth in East London and Woolwich in the Inter-war Years', *Oral History*, 23 (1995), 46-53. **SLC** article

E. Peretz, 'A Maternity Service for England and Wales: Local Authority Maternity Care in the Inter-War Period in Oxfordshire and Tottenham', in J. Garcia et al., *The Politics of Maternity Care* (1990), 30-45. **SLC** article

Additional Reading:

W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds.), *William Hunter and the Eighteenth Century Medical World* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Pres, 1985).
M. DeLacy, 'Puerperal Fever in Eighteenth-Century Britain', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 63 (1989), 521-56. **SLC** article
J. Donnison, *Midwives and Medical Men* (New Barnett: Historical Perspectives, 1988).
A. Eccles, 'Obstetrics in the 17th and 18th centuries and its implications for maternal and infant mortality', *Bulletin, Society for the Social History of Medicine*, 20 (1977), 8-11.
T.R. Forbes, 'The regulation of English midwives in the 18th and 19th centuries', *Medical History*, 15 (1971), 352-62.
J. Lane, *A Social History of Medicine* (London: Routledge, 2001), ch. 7.
J.S. Lewis, *In the Family Way: Childbearing in the British Aristocracy 1760-1860* (New Brunswick, Rutgers University press, 1986).
I. Loudon, *Death in Childbirth: An International Study of Maternal Care and Maternal Mortality 1800-1950* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1992).
I. Loudon, *The Tragedy of Childbed Fever* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000).
T. MacIntosh, 'Profession, Skill or Domestic Duty: Midwifery in Sheffield 1881-1936', *Social History of Medicine* 11 (1998), 403-20.
H. Marland (ed.), *The Art of Midwifery: Early Modern Midwives in Europe* (London: Routledge, 1993).
H. Marland, *Dangerous Motherhood; Insanity and Childbirth in Victorian Britain* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004).
H. Marland and A.M. Rafferty, *Midwives, Society and Childbirth: Debates and Controversies in the Modern Period* (London: Routlegde, 1997).
A. Oakley, *The Captured Womb: A History of the Medical Care of Pregnant Women* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1984).
B.B. Schnorrenberg, 'Is Childbirth any Place for a Woman? The Decline of Midwifery in Eighteenth-Century England', *Studies in Eighteenth-Century Culture*, 10 (1981), 393-408.
M. Tew, *Safer Childbirth: A Critical History of Maternity Care* (London: Chapman and Hall, 1995).
J. Towler and J. Bramall, *Midwives in History and Society* (London: Croom Helm, 1986). **SLC**
A. Wilson, *The Making of Man-Midwifery: Childbirth in England, 1660-1770* (London: UCL Press, 1995).

Seminar Three: Dealing with Disease: Small Pox and Cholera.

By the Eighteenth century smallpox was the most feared, widespread and fatal infection in Britain. Despite the use of inoculation and vaccination the disease was endemic and epidemic in the Eighteenth century. In contrast although cholera was known to British travellers in the Eighteenth century, it did not spread into Europe from Asia until the middle years of the Nineteenth. Once it did spread in Britain, however, the results were just as deadly. In this week's seminar we will examine changing understandings of, and attitudes towards, infections and disease. We will consider the role of national government, local government and lay and medical men in tackling disease, and we will assess how successful they were.

Seminar/Essay Questions:

1. How effective were efforts in public health reform in reducing the death toll from diseases in the middle and late Nineteenth century?
2. Assess the relative importance of central government and local government in the implementation of public health reform?
3. How did understandings of disease causation alter during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
4. 'A landmark in social history': is this a fair description of the eradication of smallpox?

Seminar Reading:

M. Dobson, 'Epidemics and the geography of disease', in I. Loudon (ed.), *Western Medicine* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997), pp. 176-191.
M. Durey, *The Return of the Plague: British Society and the Cholera 1831-2* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 1979), ch. 2. **SLC**
R.J. Evans, 'Epidemics and Revolutions: Cholera in Nineteenth Century Europe', *Past and Present*, 120 (1988), 123-146.
J.M. Eyle, 'Smallpox in History: The Birth, Death, and Impact of a Dread Disease', *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*, 142, (2003), 216-220.
A. Hardy, *The Epidemic Streets: Infectious Disease and the Rise of Preventive Medicine 1856-1900* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1993), ch. 5.
A.S. Wohl, *Endangered Lives: Public Health in Victorian Britain* (London: Methuen, 1983), ch. 5. **SLC**

Additional Reading:

D. Baxby, *Jenner's Smallpox Vaccine: The Riddle of Vaccinia Virus and its Origin* (London: Heinemann Educational, 1981).
H. Bazin, *The Eradication of Smallpox: Edward Jenner and the First and Only Eradication of a Human Infectious Disease* (London: Academic Press, 2000).
W.F. Bynum, 'Health, Disease and Medical Care', in G.S. Rousseau and R. Porter (eds.), *The Ferment of Knowledge* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1985).
S.E. Finer, *The Life and Times of Sir Edwin Chadwick* (London: Methuen, 1952).
C. Hamlin, *Public Health and Social Justice in the Age of Chadwick: Britain, 1800-1854* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998).
D.R. Hopkins, *The Greatest Killer: Smallpox in History* (Chicago: Chicago University Press, 2002).
R. McLeod and M. Lewis (eds.), *Disease Medicine and Empire: Perspectives on Western and Experience of European Expansion* (London: Routledge, 1988).
R.J. Morris, Cholera *1832: The Social Response to an Epidemic* (London: Croom Helm, 1976).
M. Pelling, *Cholera, Fever and English Medicine 1825-1865* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1978).
P. Razzell, *The Conquest of Smallpox: The Impact of Inoculation on Smallpox Mortality in Eighteenth Century Britain* (Firle: Caliban Books, 1977).
P. Razzell, *Edward Jenner's Cowpox Vaccine: The History of a Medical Myth* (Firle: Caliban Books, 1980).
J.C. Riley, *The Eighteenth-Century Campaign to Avoid Disease* (Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1987).
C.E. Rosenberg, *Explaining Epidemics and Other Studies in the History of Medicine* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992).

T. Shapter, *The History of Cholera in Exeter in 1832* (Wakefield: S.R. Publishers, 1971). J.R. Smith, *The Speckled Monster: Smallpox in England, 1670-1970, With Particular Reference to Essex* (Chelmsford: Essex Record Office, 1987).
S.J. Watts, *Epidemics and History: Disease, Power and Imperialism* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1997).

Seminar Four: Medicine, Charity and the Care of the Poor.

Different approaches to medical care were embodied in the charitable voluntary hospitals and dispensaries and in self-help provisions, the most significant of which were the friendly societies of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. Voluntary hospitals and dispensaries provided care paid for by the better off for the 'deserving' poor, with admissions being made as much on social as on medical grounds, while friendly societies allowed certain sections of the working class to set up their own systems of medical care and sickness benefits. This week's seminar will examine the roles of both charity and self-help in the medical care on offer to the poor.

Seminar/Essay Questions:

1. What drove the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in the 18th and 19th centuries?
2. Did voluntary hospitals serve their patients, their patrons or their doctors?
3. Why were dispensaries so successful?
4. 'Gateways to Death': is this a fair description of hospitals in the 18th and 19th centuries?

Seminar Reading:

J. Lane, *A Social History of Medicine* (London: Routledge, 2001), chs 4 and 5. **SLC**
I. Loudon, 'The Origins and Growth of the Dispensary Movement in England', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 55 (1988), 322-342. **SLC** article
L. Marks, 'Medical Care for Pauper Mothers and Their Infants: Poor Law provision and Local Demand in East London, 1870-1929', *Economic History Review*, 46 (1993), 518-542.
R. Porter, 'The Gift Relation: Philanthropy and Provincial Hospitals in Eighteenth-Century England', in L. Granshaw and R. Porter (eds), *The Hospital in History* (1989), 149-178. **SLC** article
E.M. Sigsworth, 'Gateways to Death? Medicine, Hospitals and Mortality, 1700-1850', in P. Mathias (ed.), *Science and Society 1600-1900* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1972), 97-110. **SLC** article
S. Szreter, 'The Importance of Social Intervention in Britain's Mortality Decline, c.1850-1914: A Re-Interpretation of the Role of Public Health', *Social History of Medicine*, 1 (1988), 1-37.

Additional Reading:

A. Borsay, *Medicine and Charity in Georgian Bath: A Social History of the General Infirmary, c. 1739-1830* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999).
S. Cherry, 'The Hospitals and Population Growth: The Voluntary General Hospitals, Mortality and Local Populations in the English Provinces in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries', Pts 1 and 2, *Population Studies*, 34 (1980), 59-75, 251-266.
S. Cherry, 'Change and Continuity in the Cottage Hospitals c. 1859-1948: The Experience in East Anglia', *Medical History* 36 (1992) 271-289.

L. Granshaw, 'The Rise of the Modern Hospital in Britain', in A. Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society: Historical Essays* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992), pp. 197-218. **SLC**

D.G. Green, *Working Class Patients and the Medical Establishment: Self-Help in Britain from the Mid-Nineteenth Century to 1948* (Aldershot: Gower,1985).

T. McKeown and R.G.Brown, 'Medical Evidence Related to English Population Changes in the Eighteenth Century', *Population Studies*, 9 (1955), 119-141.

T. McKeown and R.G. Record, 'Reasons for the Decline of Mortality in England and Wales during the Nineteenth Century', *Population Studies*, 16 (1962), 94-122.

H. Marland, *Medicine and Society in Wakefield and Huddersfield, 1780-1870* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987), chs 4 and 5. Ch. 5 **SLC** article

G. Mooney, B. Luckin and A. Tanner, 'Patient Pathways: Solving the Problem of Institutional Mortality in London during the Later Nineteenth Century', *Social History of Medicine*, 12 (1999), 227-269.

J.V. Pickstone, *Medicine and Industrial Society: A History of Hospital Development in Manchester and its Region 1752-1946* (1985).

G. Risse, *Hospital Life in Enlightenment Scotland: Care and Teaching at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986).

K. Waddington, *Charity and the London Hospitals, 1850-1898* (London: Royal Historical Society/Boydell Press, 2000).

J. Woodward, *To Do the Sick No Harm: A Study of the British Voluntary Hospital System to 1875* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1974).

J.C. Riley, *Sick, Not Dead: The Health of British Workingmen during the Mortality Decline* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1997).

P.H.J.H. Gosden, *Self-Help Voluntary Associations in the 19th Century* (London: Batsford, 1973).

Seminar Five: The Rise of the Asylum.

In the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries one change dominated the care and treatment of the insane: increased confinement in asylums. What started out as small-scale private institutions, were supplemented in the late Eighteenth century by public asylums, founded as part of the wave of charitable medical provisions. From the early Nineteenth onwards county asylums were established in increasing numbers and on an ever larger scale, becoming massive 'warehouses' for the insane. Public asylums were driven by the urge to reform conditions for treating mental disorder, but were also a response to changing social and economic conditions and attitudes to 'deviant' forms of behaviour. This week's seminar will examine this rise of the asylum and the changing understandings of insanity that accompanied it.

Seminar/Essay Questions:

1. Were private asylums merely money-making enterprises?
2. How can we account for the rise of county asylums in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries?
3. 'A convenient place to get rid of inconvenient people'. Does this reflect patient admissions to Nineteenth century asylums?

Seminar Reading:

R. Adair, B. Forsythe and J. Melling, 'A Danger to the Public? Disposing of Pauper Lunatics in Late-Victorian and Edwardian England: Plympton St Mary Union and the Devon County Asylum, 1867-1914', *Medical History*, 42 (1998), 1-25. **SLC** article
W. Ll. Parry-Jones, *The Trade in Lunacy: A Study of Private Madhouses in England in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries* (1972), esp. ch. 2. Book and ch. in **SLC**
L. Smith, '"To Cure those Afflicted with the Disease of Insanity": Thomas Bakewell and Spring Vale Asylum', *History of Psychiatry*, 4 (1993), 107-127. **SLC** article
A. Scull, *The Most Solitary of all Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain, 1700-1900* (New Haven: Yale University Pres, 1993), ch. 6. **SLC**
A. Scull, 'Museums of Madness Revisited', *Social History of Medicine*, 6 (1993), 3-23.

Additional Reading:

P. Bartlett, *The Poor Law of Lunacy: The Administration of Pauper Lunatics in Mid-Nineteenth-Century England* (London: Leicester University Press, 1999).
J. Melling and B. Forsythe (eds.), *Insanity, Institutions and Society, 1800-1914* (London: Routledge, 1999). **SLC**
J. Melling, B. Forsythe and R. Adair, 'Families, Communities and the Legal Regulation of Lunacy in Victorian England: Assessments of Crime, Violence and Welfare in Admissions to the Devon Asylum, 1845-1914', in P. Bartlett and D. Wright (eds.), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum: The History of Care in the Community 1750-2000* (London: Athlone Press, 1999), 153-180.
R. Porter, 'Madness and its Institutions', in A. Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society: Historical Essays* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992), 277-301. **SLC**
R. Porter, *Mind-Forg'd Manacles: A History of Madness in England from the Restoration to the Regency* (Cambridge, Mass.:1987). **SLC**
A. Scull, *Museums of Madness: The Social Organization of Insanity in 19th Century England* (London: Allen Lane, 1979).
L.D. Smith, *'Cure, Comfort and Safe Custody': Public Lunatic Asylums in Early Nineteenth-Century England* (London: Leicester University Press, 1999).
J. Walton, 'The Treatment of Pauper Lunatics in Victorian England: The Case of Lancaster Asylum, 1816-70', in A. Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors, and Madmen: The Social History of Psychiatry in the Victorian Era* (London: Athlone, 1981), 166-97.
D. Wright, 'The Certification of Insanity in Nineteenth-Century England and Wales', *History of Psychiatry*, 9 (1998), 267-290. **SLC** article

Seminar Six: Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole: Nurses, Nursing and Reform.

Until the second half of the Nineteenth century nursing was largely considered to be the responsibility of the patient's family. The demand for hospital nurses in late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth century Britain was low and their work consisted of domestic rather than medical tasks. However, with the expansion of hospital medicine in the latter part of the Nineteenth century nursing was reformed and emerged as a skilled occupation. Taking the careers of two famous nurses – Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole – as our starting point, this week's seminar will examine how this transformation in the status of nursing took place.

Seminar/Essay Questions:

1. Assess the role of Florence Nightingale in the professionalisation of nursing.
2. In what ways was nursing a profession divided by class?
3. Why has Florence Nightingale's work in the Crimea remained better known than Mary Seacole's?

Seminar Reading:

C. Maggs, 'A General History of Nursing: 1800-1900', in W.F. Bynum and Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine* (London: Routledge, 1993), 1309-1328.
A.M. Rafferty, *The Politics of Nursing Knowledge* (London: Routledge, 1996), ch. 2. **SLC**
M. Seacole, *Wonderful Adventures of Mrs Seacole in Many Lands* (Bristol: Falling Wall Press, 1984). (Edited by Ziggi Alexander & Audrey Dewjee), editors' introduction. **SLC**
A. Summers, 'Pride & Prejudice: Ladies and Nurses in the Crimean War', *History Workshop Journal*, 16 (1983), 33-56.
A. Summers, 'Ministering Angels – Victorian Ladies and Nursing Reform', *History Today*, 39 (1989), 31-37.
K. Williams, 'From Sarah Camp to Florence Nightingale: A Critical Study of Hospital Nursing Systems from 1840-1897', in C. Davies (ed.), *Rewriting Nursing History* (London: Croom Helm, 1980), pp. 41-75. **SLC**

Additional Reading:

M. Baly, *Florence Nightingale and the Nursing Legacy* (London: Croom Helm, 1986).
A. Bradshaw, *The Nurse Apprentice, 1860-1977* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2001).
C. Davies (ed), *Rewriting Nursing History* (London: Croom Helm, 1980).
R. Dingwall, A.M. Rafferty and C. Webster, *Introduction to the Social History of Nursing* (London: Routledge, 1988).
J. Geyer-Kordesch, 'Women and Medicine', in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds.), *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine* (London: Routledge, 1993), 884-910.
S.M. Goldie (ed.), *Florence Nightingale: Letters from the Crimea 1854-56* (Manchester: Mandolin, 1997).
G. Larkin, 'The Emergence of the Para-Medical Professions', in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds.), *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine* (London: Routledge, 1993), 1321-1341.
B. Mortimer and S. McGann, *New Directions in the History of Nursing: International Perspectives* (London: Routledge, 2005).
F. Nightingale, *Notes on Nursing: What It Is, and What It Is Not* (New York: Dover Publications, 1969).
A.M. Rafferty, J. Robinson and R. Elkan (eds.) *Nursing History and the Politics of Welfare* (London: Routledge, 1997).
J. Robinson, *Mary Seacole, The Charismatic Black Nurse Who became a Heroine of the Crimea* (London: Constable, 2005).
F.B. Smith, *Florence Nightingale: Reputation and Power* (London: Croom Helm, 1982)
A. Summers, *Angels and Citizens: British Women as Military Nurses* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1988).
C.J. Maggs, *The Origins of General Nursing* (London: Croom Helm, 1988).
A. Summers, 'Images of the Nineteenth Century Nurse', *History Today*, 34 (1984), 40-42.

A. Summers (1988) *Angels and Citizens: British Women as Military Nurses 1854-1914* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1988).
R. White, *Social Change and the Development of the Nursing Profession: the Poor Law Nursing Service 1848-1948* (London: Kimpton, 1978).

Seminar Seven: Sexual Health and Venereal Disease.

In the period 1750-1950, the two commonest sexually transmitted diseases were gonorrhoea and syphilis, but it was only the latter than was fatal and eventually provoked government intervention. Indeed there were strikingly different attitudes towards venereal disease between the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, largely reflecting contemporary attitudes to sexuality generally. It was not until the Nineteenth century that the public health problems associated with venereal disease were acknowledged, culminating in passing of the 1864 Contagious Diseases Act and the campaigns for their repeal. In this seminar we will particularly focus on late nineteenth and early twentieth experiences of venereal disease and the local and national government campaigns to address it.

Seminar/Essay Questions:

1. How successful were the venereal disease treatment centres of the interwar period?
2. Assess the role of the First World War in changing attitudes towards venereal disease?
3. How were attitudes towards venereal disease, its treatment and prevention influenced by the gender of the sufferer?
4. Were efforts at tackling venereal disease focused upon prevention or cure?

Seminar Reading:

A. Brandt, 'Sexually-Transmitted Diseases', in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds.), *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine* (London: Routledge, 1993), 562-584.
L. Bland, '"Cleansing the Portals of Life": The Venereal Disease Campaign in the Early Twentieth Century', in M. Langan and B. Schwartz (eds.), *Crises in the British State 1880-1930* (London: Hutchinson, 1985), pp, 192-208. **SLC**
D. Evans, 'Tacking the "Hideous Scourge": The Creation of Venereal Disease Treatment Centres in Early Twentieth-century Britain', *Social History of Medicine*, 39 (1995), 133-158.
L.A. Hall, 'Venereal Diseases and Society and Britain, from the Contagious Diseases Acts to the National Health Service', in R. Davidson and L.A. Hall, *Sex, Sin and Suffering Venereal Disease and European Society since 1870* (London: Routledge, 2001), pp. 120-136. **SLC**
F. Mort, *Dangerous Sexualities: Medico-Moral Politics in England since 1830* (London: Routledge, 2000), Part Three. **SLC**

Additional Reading:

P.-G. Boucé (ed.), *Sexuality in Eighteenth-Century Britain* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1982).
R. Davidson and L.A. Hall, *Sex, Sin and Suffering Venereal Disease and European Society since 1870* (London: Routledge, 2001).
M. Harrison, 'The British Army and the Problem of Venereal Disease in France and Egypt During the First World War', *Medical History*, 39 (1995), 133-158.

D. Hayden, *Pox: Genius, Madness, and the Mysteries of Syphilis* (Oxford: Oxford Publicity Partnership, 2003).

J. Heydt-Stevenson, *Austen's Unbecoming Conjunctions: Subversive Laughter, Embodied History* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005), ch. 5.

P. Levine, *Prostitution, Race and Politics: Policing Venereal Disease in the British Empire* (London: Routledge, 2003).

L. McCray Beier, ''We were Green as Grass': Learning about Sex and Reproduction in Three Working-Class Lancashire Communities, 1900-1970', Social History of Medicine, 16 (2003), 461-480.

L.E. Merians, *The Secret Malady: Venereal Disease in Eighteenth-Century Britain and France* (Lexington, K.Y.: University of Kentucky Press, 1996).

R. Porter, *Sexual Knowledge, Sexual Science: The History of Attitudes towards Sexuality* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994).

R. Porter and L. Hall, *The Facts of Life: The Creation of Sexual Knowledge in Britain, 1650-1950* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1995).

K.P. Siena, *Venereal Disease, Hospitals and the Urban Poor: London's 'Foul Wards', 1600-1800* (Rochester, NY : University of Rochester Press, 2004).

M. Spongberg, *Feminizing Venereal Disease: The Body of the Prostitute in Nineteenth-Century Medical Discourse* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1997).

T. Rosebury, *Microbes and Morals* (St Alban's: Paladin, 1975).

J. Weeks, *Sex Politics and Society: The Regulation of Sexuality since 1800* (London: Longman, 1989).

Seminar Eight: Infant Welfare and Childcare Experts in the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries.

The campaign to save infant lives – a response to the fact that while general mortality rates had fallen infant deaths remained at shockingly high levels – took off early in Twentieth century, and serves as an example of the nature of the involvement of local and national government in health and welfare. This week's seminar will therefore focus on infants and their welfare in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth century. We will examine the development of expert advice on infant care, how and why mothers were being educated to care for their infants, who was deemed in need of this education and what form it was thought it should take.

Seminar/Essay Questions:

1. What steps were taken to combat the deaths of infants in the early Twentieth century, and what impact did they have?
2. How popular were programmes of education in mothercraft with the mothers they sought to aid?
3. Was the development of infant welfare programmes a response to the experiences of war?
4. How and why did women's experience of childrearing change in the early Twentieth century?

Seminar Reading:

A. Davin, 'Imperialism and Motherhood', *Historical Workshop*, 5 (1978), 9-66.
C.R. Gale and C.N. Martyn, 'Dummies and the Health of Hertfordshire Infants, 1911–1930', *Social History of Medicine*, 8 (1995), 231-255.
P. King and R. O'Brien, 'You Didn't Get Much Help in Them Days, You Just Had to Get On with It': Parenting in Hertfordshire in the 1920s and 1930s', *Oral History*, 23 (1995), 54-62. **SLC** article

H. Marland, 'A Pioneer in Infant Welfare: The Huddersfield Scheme 1903-1920', *Social History of Medicine*, 5 (1993), 25-50.
G. Smith, 'Protest is Better for infants: Motherhood, Health and Welfare in a Woman's Town, c. 1911-1931', *Oral History*, 23 (1995), 63-70. **SLC** article

Additional Reading:

M. Arnot, 'Infant Death, Child Care and the State: The Baby-Farming Scandal and the First Infant Life Protection Legislation of 1872', *Continuity and Change*, 9 (1994), 271-311.
E. Badinter, *The Myth of Motherhood: An Historical View of the Maternal Instinct* (London: Souvenir Press, 1981).
G.K. Behlmer, 'Deadly Motherhood: Infanticide and Medical Opinion in Mid-Victorian England', *Journal of the History of Medicine*, 34 (1979), 403-27. **SLC** article
G.K. Behlmer, *Child Abuse and Moral Reform in England, 1870-1908* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1982).
V. Berridge, *Opium and the People: Opiate Use and Policy in Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century England* (London: Free Association,1999), ch.9. **SLC**
C. 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.
D. Dwork, *War is Good for Babies and Other Young Children: A History of the Infant and Child Welfare Movement in England, 1898-1918* (London: Tavistock, 1987).
B. Ehrenreich and D. English, *For Her Own Good: 150 Years of the Experts' Advice to Women* (London: Pluto Press, 1979).
A.H. Ferguson, L.T. Weaver, and M. Nicolson, 'The Glasgow Corporation Milk Depot 1904–1910 and its Role in Infant Welfare: An End or a Means?', *Social History of Medicine*, 19 (2006), 443-460.
V. Fildes, L.Marks and H. Marland (eds), *Women and Children First: International Maternal and Infant Welfare, 1870-1945* (London: Routledge, 1992).
M. Jackson (ed.), *Infanticide: Historical Perspectives on Child Murder and Its Concealment, 1550-2000* (London: Athlone, 2002).
J. Lewis, *The Politics of Motherhood: Child and Maternal Welfare in England, 1900-1939* (London: Croom Helm, 1980)
L. McCray Beier, 'Expertise and Control: Childbearing in Three Twentieth-Century Working-Class Lancashire Communities', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 78 (2004), 379-409.
J. Mechling, 'Advice to Historians on Advice to Mothers', *Journal of Social History*, 9 (1975), 44-63.
D. Riley, *War in the Nursery: Theories of Child and Mother* (London: Virago, 1983).
E. Ross, *Love and Toil: Motherhood in Outcast London, 1870-1918* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993).
S. Wilson, 'The Myth of Motherhood a Myth: The Historical View of European Child-Rearing', *Social History*, 9 (1984), 181-198.
J.M. Winter, 'Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Public Health in Britain in the 1930s', *Journal of European Economic History*, 8 (1979), 439-462.

Seminar Nine: War and Madness: 'Shell Shock' and the First World War.

Mental health became a significant social, political and medical concern during the First World War and brought new attention to psychiatric medicine. The first English description of shellshock was published in *The Lancet* in 1915 and while the description 'shellshock' was largely avoided after 1917,

it became the second greatest medical problem, after wounds, in the war. During this seminar we will therefore focus on the relationship between war and the treatment of mental disorder.

Seminar/Essay Questions:

1. How did the military and doctors respond to shellshock during the First World War and subsequently?
2. How did the class background of sufferers of shellshock affect the treatment they were provided?
3. What was the legacy of the experiences of the First World War on psychiatric medicine?

Seminar Reading:

T. Bogacz, 'War Neurosis and Cultural Change in England, 1914-22: The Work of the War Office Committee of Inquiry into "Shell-Shock"', *Journal of Contemporary History*, 24 (1989), 227-256. **SLC** article
J. Bourke, *Dismembering the Male: Men's Bodies, Britain and the Great War* (London: Reaktion, 1996), pp. 107-122.
J. Bourke, Effeminacy, Ethnicity and the End of Trauma: The Sufferings of 'Shell-shocked' Men in Great Britain and Ireland, 1914-39', *Journal of Contemporary History*, 35 (2000), 57-69. Journal in **SLC**
E. Leed, 'Fateful Memories: Industrialized War and Traumatic Neuroses', *Journal of Contemporary History*, 35 (2000), 85-100. Journal in **SLC**
H. Merksey, 'Shell-Shock', in G. Berrios and H. Freeman (eds.), *150 Years of British Psychiatry 1841-1991* (London: Gaskell, 1991), 245-267. **SLC**
J. Winter, 'Shell-shock and the Cultural History of the Great War', *Journal of Contemporary History*, 35 (2000), 7-11. Journal in **SLC**

Additional Reading:

H. Binneveld, *From Shell Shock to Combat Stress: A Comparative History of Military Psychiatry* (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 1997). ch. 6 **SLC** article
J. Bourke, 'Wartime', in R. Cooter and J. Pickstone (eds.), *Medicine in the 20th Century* (Abingdon: Marston, 2000), 589-600.
V. Brittain, *Testament of Youth* (London: Gollancz, 1933), (many re-prints).
R. Cooter, 'War and Medicine', in W.F. Bynum and R. Porter (eds.), *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine* (London: Routledge, 1993), 1536-1573. **SLC** article
R. Cooter, *Surgery and Society in Peace and War: Orthopaedics and the Organisation of Modern Warfare 1880-1948* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1993).
R. Cooter, M. Harrison and S. Sturdy (eds.), *War, Medicine and Modernity* (Stroud: Sutton, 1998). **SLC**
R. Cooter, M. Harrison and S. Sturdy (eds.), *Medicine and Modern Warfare* (Amsterdam: Rodopi, 1999).
R. Cooter, 'Of War and Epidemics: Unnatural Couplings, Problematic Conceptions', *Social History of Medicine*, 16 (2003), 283-302.
A. Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860* (Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2001), chs. 2 and 4. **SLC**
M. Harrison, 'The Medicalization of War – The Militarization of Medicine' *Social History of Medicine* 9 (1996) 267-276.

M. Harrison, *Medicine and Victory: British Military Medicine in the Second World War* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004).

E. Jones, 'War and the Practise of Psychotherapy: The UK Experience, 1939-60', *Medical History*, 48 (2004), 493-510.

H. Jones, *Health and Society in Twentieth-Century Britain* (London: Longman, 1994), esp. chs 2-5.

J. Lane, *A Social History of Medicine* (London: Routledge, 2001), ch. 10. **SLC**

L. MacDonald, *The Roses of No Man's Land* (London: Joseph, 1980).

G.L. Mosse, 'Shell-shock as a Social Disease', *Journal of Contemporary History*, 35 (2000), 101-108. Journal in **SLC**

B. Shephard, *A War of Nerves: Soldiers and Psychiatrists 1914-1994* (London: Jonathan Cape, 2000). **SLC**

A. Summers, *Angels and Citizens: British Women as Military Nurses 1854-1914* (1988, 2000).

J.M. Winter, 'The Impact of the First World War on Civilian Health in Britain', *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, 30 (1977), 489-504. **SLC** article

J.M. Winter, 'Military Fitness and Public Health in Britain in the First World War', *Journal of Contemporary History*, 15 (1980), 211-244.

J.M. Winter, *The Great War and the British People* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003).

Seminar Ten: The 'NHS' and the 'Welfare state'.

The establishment of the National Health Service has often been seen as directly resulting from the experience of the Second World War. It has been viewed as a response to the mood of optimism, consensus and drive for equality that prevailed after the victory, and has also been considered as building upon the cooperation seen between hospitals, local authorities and individual practitioners that had taken place within the Emergency Medical Services. However in this week's seminar we will consider whether the picture is, in fact, more nuanced. We will question whether the war really did mark a break in the provision of health and welfare and examine continuities with the pre-war system.

Seminar/Essay Questions:

1. Did the National Health Service mark a break from the pre-war national health insurance schemes or a development of them?
2. Was the establishment of the National Health Service characterised by conflict or consensus?
3. How successful was the National Health Service in establishing a system of unified health-care provision?

Seminar Reading:

P. Benner, 'The Early Years of the National Health Service – An Insider's View', in A. Gorst, L. Johnman and W. Scott-Lucas (eds.), *Post-War Britain, 1945-64, Themes and Perspectives* (London: Pinter, 1989), 43-52. **SLC**

V. Berridge, *Health and Society in Britain since 1939* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), chs. 1 and 2. **SLC**

J. Harris, 'Some Aspects of Social Policy in Britain during the Second World War', in W. Mommsen (ed.), *The Emergence of the Welfare State in Britain and Germany* (London: Croom Helm, 1981), 247-262. **SLC**

R. Lowe, 'The Second World War, Consensus and the Foundation of the Welfare State', *Twentieth Century British History*, 1 (1990), 152-182.

C. Webster, 'Conflict and Consensus: Explaining the British Health Service', *Twentieth Century British History*, 1 (1990), 115-151.

Additional Reading:

J. Carrier and I. Kendall, *Health and the National Health Service* (London: Athlone 1998).
A. Digby, *British Welfare Policy: Workhouse to Workfare* (London: Faber and Faber, 1989).
D. Fraser, *The Evolution of the British Welfare State: A History of Social Policy since the Industrial Revolution* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003).
D. Gladstone (ed), *Before Beveridge: Welfare before the Welfare State* (London: IEA Health and Welfare Unit, 1999)
G. Godber, *The Health Service: Past, Present and Future* (London: Athlone Press, 1975).
H.M. Government, *Social Insurance and Allied Services (The Beveridge Report)* (London: HMSO, 1942).
J. Harris, 'Did British Workers Want the Welfare State?', in J.M. Winter (ed.), *The Working Class in Modern British History: Essays in Honour of Henry Pelling* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 200-214.
R. Lowe, *The Welfare State in Britain since 1945* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1993).
Ministry of Health, *A National Health Service* (London: HMSO, 1944)
J. Pater, *The Making of the National Health Service* (London: King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 1981).
D. Riley, '"Free mothers": Pronatalism and Working Women in Industry at the End of the Last War in Britain', *History Workshop Journal*, 11 (1981), 59-118.
P. Thane, *Foundations of the Welfare State* (Harlow: Longman, 1996).
R. Titmuss, *Problems of Social Policy* (London: HMSO, 1950).
C. Webster, *The Health Services since the War, vol. 1, Problems of Health Care: The National Health Service before 1957* (London: Stationery Office, 1988).
C. Webster, *The National Health Service: A Political History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998).