

**V1213 Disease and Society: An Introduction to the History of Medicine**

**Centre for the Social History of Health and Healthcare**

**(CSHHH Glasgow)**

**www.strath.ac.uk/cshhh**

******V1213 Disease and Society: An Introduction to the History of Medicine**



**Course Code: V1213**

**Course Leader: Professor James Mills**

**Course Administration: hass-courses-hum@strath.ac.uk**

**Course myplace page at** [**http://classes.myplace.strath.ac.uk**](http://classes.myplace.strath.ac.uk)

**Credit Value: 20 credits**

**First meeting on Thursday 22nd September 2pm in Graham Hills 514**

**Lecture Times:**

**Thursdays 2-3pm Graham Hills 514**

**Fridays 1-2pm Graham Hills 514**

**Lecturers:** Patricia Barton, Ved Baruah, Arthur McIvor, James Mills, Emma Newlands, Elsa Richardson, Lucas Richert, Matt Smith, Angela Turner

**Seminar Times:** See myplace page

**E-Mail:** hass-courses-hum@strath.ac.uk

**Telephone:** 0141 444 8227

**Course Content**

This class provides a broad introduction to the historical relationship between diseases and human societies in the early modern and modern periods. It examines the core thesis that diseases and other health conditions have had dramatic impacts on history, shaping economic relations, political and social structures and cultural and religious beliefs. However, it also explores the reverse of this, the thesis that human activities, ideas and behaviours have radically altered the diseases and conditions that afflict our societies over the last five hundred years. The course is grouped around three themes, infectious disease, chronic disease, and society's responses to disease. Lectures in the first two sections focus on exploring the origins of key diseases/debilities, the ways in which social structures/behaviours have caused or abetted these conditions, and their impacts on society, economics, politics and culture. In the final section, lectures focus more on the ways in which societies have sought to conceptualise, control and cure diseases. The key questions that students should be able to answer by the end is how have diseases and debilities shaped human societies, and how have human societies shaped diseases and debilities?

#### Recommended Class Texts

Albert Camus, The Plague, (1947)

Mark Harrison, Disease and the Modern World: 1500 to the Present Day, (Polity Press 2004).

Sheldon Watts, Epidemics and History: Disease, Power and Imperialism, (Yale 1999).

D. Brunton, Medicine Transformed: Health, Disease and Society in Europe 1800- 1930 (Manchester UP, 2004).

**Key Websites**

For news of Centre for the Social History of Health and Healthcare Glasgow (CSHHH) events see www.strath.ac.uk/cshhh

For news of events at the Medical Humanities Research Network Scotland see http://www.gla.ac.uk/schools/critical/research/fundedresearchprojects/mhrns/

For online history of medicine resources see: http://catalogue.wellcome.ac.uk/

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/

http://www.mla-hhss.org/histlink.htm

**Learning Outcomes**

Students will be able to

Knowledge and Understanding

1. Outline the key theoretical issues in the social history of diseases and debilities.

2. Identify changes and continuities in historical attitudes towards a range of health conditions.

3. Explain the relationship between these conditions and wider economic, social, political and cultural circumstances.

Subject-Specific Skills

4. Assess critically the historiographies of the history of diseases and debilities.

5. Evaluate the dynamic between diseases and human societies.

6. Examine explanatory models of change in the relationship between societies and diseases and debilities.

Key-Skills

7. Demonstrate an ability to challenge received conclusions (Learning to Learn).

8. Communicate effectively conclusions regarding the social history of diseases in clear and concise essay formats (Communication Skills).

9. Participate effectively within groups to deliver presentations on selected problems in the social history of diseases and debilities (Group Work Skills).

**Learning Formats**

Attendance at all Lectures and Seminars is **compulsory**. Attendance will be strictly monitored and continued absence will be penalised. Students must inform Student Business at the first reasonable opportunity of any medical or other circumstances which might adversely affect their attendance, performance and/or ability to study; studentbusiness-hass@strath.ac.uk

**Lectures** will provide frameworks and basic information for each period and issue. They are the point of entry into the reading rather than a substitute for it.

**Seminars** will be conducted in a variety of formats and will use both primary and secondary materials.

1. Written Papers: Students will be expected to produce short pieces of written work of up to 1000 words for these sessions. These pieces of work will be their assessments of articles or books produced by historians working on that week’s historical problems. Students will then work in groups to communicate their conclusions and to locate these alongside those of their colleagues.

2. Document Sessions: Students will be provided in class with primary or secondary sources and will work on these in groups to understand how they can be used to address that week’s historical problems.

**Assessment**

There will be **two** assessed exercises

**60% Essay (2000 words).** You will be required to present an essay of 2000 words. Please choose a topic from questions 1-9 below (go to page 8). **The deadline for the assignment is Friday 11th November**.

**40% Seen Exam (2000 words).** You will be issued with an Exam Paper on Friday 25th November and **must submit your response to myplace by the deadline of Friday 9th December**. You should select two questions from the Exam Paper and prepare answers of c. 1000 words to each. You should proceed as if preparing two short essays and use the reading lists below to inform your answers. The Exam will be based on topics covered in weeks 8-11.

**Assignment Reading**

Students should note that the reading listed is the starting point for research. Reading included under other questions may be useful. The full resources of all the Glasgow libraries and the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh should be consulted as between them they have particularly rich resources and contain both medical and history journals relevant to this course.

**Assignment Formats**

All work must

1. Be word-processed or typewritten. Handwritten work will not be accepted.

2. Conform to academic formats. This means that footnotes, bibliographies etc should be correctly provided.

3. Provide a cover page with name, e-mail address, student number and assignment title.

4. Not fall short of or significantly exceed prescribed word limits.

**Assignment Grades**

70%+ excellent work of first-class quality.

60-69% work of good to very good quality.

50-59% competent and adequate work.

40-49% poor, barely adequate work

Below 40% fail. Immediate remedial action required

**Submission Guidelines**

**Submission of Coursework**

Students must submit an electronic copy to Myplace; http://classes.myplace.strath.ac.uk.

No hard copy is required. The cover sheet includes a Declaration of Authorship which must be ticked by students before work will be accepted for marking. For the purpose of anonymous marking, when electronically uploading coursework or dissertations to Myplace, students must use their student registration number as the file name. Under no circumstances should a student save coursework under their name.

**Plagiarism**

The University of Strathclyde takes a very serious view of plagiarism. Students must ensure that every effort is made to avoid plagiarism and that all sources of information, data and ideas are properly acknowledged. When it is detected students will be given 0% for their work and further disciplinary steps may follow. It is essential that students read and take note of the University’s advice on plagiarism and effective note-taking at: http://www.strath.ac.uk/plagiarism/

Students should also read the Guide on Good Academic Practice and the Avoidance of Plagiarism at:

http://www.strath.ac.uk/media/ps/cs/gmap/plagiarism/plagiarism\_student\_booklet.pdf

Turntin UK is the leading academic plagiarism detector used by the university. All coursework will automatically go through Turnitin, which is connected to the submission link on Myplace.

**Return of Coursework**

All coursework will be presented and marked anonymously. It will be marked electronically and returned to students within four weeks of submission.

Students should note that all marks are provisional until ratified by the relevant Board of Examiners.

**Extensions**

Undergraduate students requesting an extension to coursework must apply online, via Myplace, before the deadline for the assignment. Students must fully meet the specific criteria before an extension will be agreed. It is essential that the relevant supporting evidence is submitted to Student Business within five working days of the agreed extension date. Please see the School of Humanities Student Handbook for more details.

**Late Submission Penalty**

Work submitted after the deadline without an agreed extension will be given a mark of zero.

**Resit procedures**

Students will be given the opportunity to resubmit any failed piece of work but may only achieve a maximum mark of 40%. A second essay title will be provided for those who have failed the class essay. This must be submitted by **Friday 13th January**. A resit seen exam paper will be provided for completion by **Friday 20th January.**

**Lecture Schedule**

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|  |
| Week 1 | **First meeting on Thursday 22nd September 2pm, Graham Hills 514** |
|  | Disease, Society and History: An introduction (JM) |
| **Infectious Diseases** |
| Week 2 | Plague and World History (PB) |
| September 29-30 | Disease and Death in the New World (MS) |
|  |  |
| Week 3 | Cholera (ER) |
| October 6-7 | The Secret Malady: Sex, Disease and Society (ER) |
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| Week 4 | The Enemy Within: The Spanish Influenza Pandemic of 1918-19 (EN) |
| October 13-14 | Food and Famine: Ireland, 1845-1852 (LR) |

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| **Chronic Diseases** |
| Week 5 | Self or Non-Self? Immunological Disease in the twentieth century (MS) |
| October 20-21 | Work, Health and Injury in an Industrial Age (AMc) |
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| Week 6 | The Mad Among Us: History, Psychiatry and Mental Health (MS) |
| October 27-28 | Alcoholism and Addiction (LR) |
|  |  |
| Week 7 | Cancer: Pleasure, commerce and death since 1900 (PB) |
| November 3-4 | Disability (AT) |
| **Society's responses: Concepts, controls and cures** |
| Week 8 | ‘Eye of newt and toe of frog’: Medicine before doctors (ER) |
| November 10-11 | From Miasmas to Germs: Theorising about the origins of disease (PB) |
|  |  |
| Week 9 | Labs, Jabs and antibiotics: The new medicines of the modern period (PB) |
| November 17-18 | Contagion and the State: The rise of ‘public health’ (PB) |
|  |  |
| Week 10 | From the battlefield: Medicine and the goodness of war? (EN) |
| November 24-25 | In Sickness and Health: The Twentieth Century and Healthcare (MS) |
|  |  |
| Week 11 | Illegal Remedies: Cures, controversies and control (VB) |
| December 1-2 | Revision session for the Seen-Exam (JM) |

**Seminar Topics**

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| **Week 2** | **Skills and Methods** | Preparing for success in essays in the history of drugs and medicines. |
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| **Week 3** | **Written Papers:****Infectious Diseases** | Question 1 | What impact did the ‘Black Death’ plagues that began in Europe in the fourteenth century have on societies there? |
|  |  | Question 2 | ‘The most cataclysmic event for human health was Columbus’s landfall on Hispaniola’. Is Roy Porter’s assessment an exaggeration? |
| **Week 4**  | **Document Session: Famine** |
|  |
| **Week 5** | **Written Papers:****Infectious Diseases** | Question 1 | Account for the devastating effects of the Spanish Influenza pandemic of 1918-19. |
|  |  | Question 2 | Explain the origins and impacts of changing social and medical attitudes towards sexually transmitted diseases since 1800. |
| **Week 6** | **Document Session: Alcoholism and Addiction** |
| **Week 7** | **Written Papers:****Chronic Diseases** | Question 1 | How and why was work such a potent source of disease and ill-health in the period 1850-1950? |
|  |  | Question 2 | Why has it been so difficult for psychiatrists to treat mental illness?  |
| **Week 8** | **Skills and Methods**  Research in the history of health and medicine |
| **Week 9** | **Written Papers:****Society’s responses** | Question 1 | What factors spurred interest in public health during the nineteenth century? |
|  |  | Question 2 | Has war been good for health and medicine in the twentieth-century? |
| **Week 10** | **Skills and Methods** | Exams. |

**Seminar and Essay Reading**

1. What impact did the ‘Black Death’ plagues that began in Europe in the fourteenth century have on societies there?

J. Arrizabalaga, J. Henderson & R. French, The Great Pox: The French Disease in Renaissance Europe (1997).

K.F. Kiple & S. V. Beck (eds.) Biological Consequences of European Expansion 1450-1800 (1997).

B. Bergmann (ed.), Population and Disease in Early Industrial England (1973).

J. Nohl (ed.) The Black Death. A Chronicle of the Plague from Contemporary Sources (1926).

J.T. Alexander, Bubonic Plague in Early Modern Russia: Public Health and Urban Disaster (1980).

S. Cohn, The Black Death Transformed. Disease and Culture in Past Time (2002).

M. Dols, The Black Death in the Middle East (1977).

R. S. Gottfried, The Black Death. Natural and Human Disaster in Medieval Europe (1983).

D. Herlihy, The Black Death and the Transformation of the West (1997).

R. Horrox, The Black Death (1998).

W. McNeill, Plagues and People (1977).

W. G. Naphy, The Black Death and the History of Plagues 1345- 1730 (2000).

W. G. Naphy & A. Spicer, Plague: Black Death and Pestilence in Europe (2004).

C. Platt, King Death. The Black Death and Its Aftermath in Late Medieval England (1994).

P. Slack, The Impact of Plague in Tudor and Stuart England (1985).

2. ‘The most cataclysmic event for human health was Columbus’s landfall on Hispaniola’. Is Roy Porter’s assessment an exaggeration?

J. Alden & J. C. Miller, ‘Out of Africa: The Slave Trade and the Transmission of Smallpox to Brazil 1560- 1831’, Journal of Interdisciplinary History 18, 1987, pp. 195-224.

J. Campbell, ‘Smallpox in Aboriginal Australia, 1829- 31’, Historical Studies 20, 1983, 536-56.

A. W. Crosby, The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492 (1975).

A. W. Crosby, Ecological Imperialism. The Biological Expansion of Europe 900- 1900 (1986).

A. W. Crosby, ‘Hawaiian Depopulation as a Model for the Amerindian Experience’, Ranger and Slack, pp. 175-202.

P. D. Curtin, Death by Migration. Europe's Encounter with the Tropical World in the Nineteenth Century (1989).

L. de Vorsey, ‘The Tragedy of the Columbian Exchange’ in T. McIlwraith et al (eds), America: The Historical Geography of a Changing Continent, (2001).

J. Duffy, ‘Smallpox and the Indians in the American Colonies’, Bulletin of the History of Medicine 25, 1951, 324- 41.

K.F. Kiple & S. V. Beck (eds.) Biological Consequences of European Expansion 1450-1800, (1997)

R. Lange, ‘Plagues and Pestilences in Polynesia: The Nineteenth Century Cook Islands Experience’, Bulletin of the History of Medicine 58, 1984.

E. leRoy Ladurie, "A Concept: The Unification of the Globe by Disease" in his The Mind and Method of the Historian (1981).

B. Mann, The Tainted Gift: The Disease Method of Frontier Expansion (2009).

R. Shlomowitz, Mortality and Migration in the Modern World (1993).

C. E. Trafzer & D. Weiner (eds.) Medicine Ways: Disease, Health and Survival among Native Americans (2001).

3. Why did a plant disease have such a widespread impact in Ireland between 1845 and 1852?

L. Clarkson and M. Crawford, Feast and famine : a history of food in Ireland, 1500-1920, (2001).

L. Clarkson and M. Crawford, Famine and disease in Ireland, (2005), see General Introduction, vol. 1.

S. Connolly, Priests and people in pre-famine Ireland, 1780-1845, (2000).

E. Delany, The curse of reason : the great Irish famine, (2012).

P. Gray, Famine, land and politics : British government and Irish society, 1843-1850, (1998).

C. Morash et al., 'Fearful realities' : new perspectives on the famine, (1996).

C. Ó Gráda, Black '47 and beyond : the great Irish famine in history, economy, and memory, (2000).

I. Sherman, Twelve diseases that changed our world, (2007).

4. Account for the devastating effects of the Spanish Influenza pandemic of 1918-19.

F. Aimone, ‘The 1918 influenza epidemic in New York City: A review of the public health response’, Public Health Reports (1974-), Vol. 125, Supplement 3: The 1918-1919 Influenza Pandemic in the United States (April 2010), pp. 71-71: access via JSTOR.

C. R. Byerly, ‘The U.S. Military and the Influenza Pandemic of 1918-19’, Public Health Reports (1974), Vol. 125, Supplement 3: The 1918-1919 Influenza Pandemic in the United States (April 2010), pp. 134-144: access via JSTOR.

R. Collier, The Plague of the Spanish Lady: The Influenza Pandemic of 1918-19 (1974).

A. Crosby, America’s Forgotten Pandemic: The Influenza of 1918 (2003).

C. Foley, The last Irish plague : the great flu epidemic in Ireland 1918-19, (2011).

M. Honigsbaum, Living with enza : the forgotten story of Britain and the great flu pandemic of 1918, (2009).

H. Philips and D. Killingray, The Spanish Influenza Pandemic of 1918-19: New Perspectives (2003).

M. Osbourse Humphries, The Last Plague: Spanish Influenza and the Politics of Public Health in Canada (2012).

D. Patterson, ‘The influenza pandemic of 1918-19 in the Gold Coast’, Journal of African History, 24 (1983), pp. 485-502.

5. Explain the origins and impacts of changing social and medical attitudes towards sexually transmitted diseases since 1800.

V. Berridge and P. Strong, AIDS and Contemporary History (1993).

A. M. Brandt, No Magic Bullet: A Social History of Venereal Disease in the United States since 1880 (1987).

R. Davidson, Dangerous Liaisons: A Social History of Venereal Disease in Twentieth Century Scotland (2000).

R. Davidson and L. Hall, Sex, Sin and Suffering: Venereal Disease and European Society since 1870 (2001).

J. Engels, The Epidemic: A Global History of AIDS (2006).

L. Hall, ‘‘War always brings it on’: War, STDs, the military and the civilian population in Britain, 1850-1950’, in R. Cooter, M. Harrison and S. Sturdy (eds.), Medicine and Modern Warfare (2000), pp. 205-223.

P. Levine (ed.), Gender and Empire (2004).

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

F.B. Smith, ‘The Contagious Diseases Acts Reconsidered’, Social History of Medicine 3:2 (1990), pp. 197-215 http://shm.oxfordjournals.org/content/3/2/197.full.pdf

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

6. In what ways can the rise in immunological disease during the twentieth century be explained?

A. Cone and Emily Martin, ‘Corporeal Flows: The Immune System, Global Economies of Food and Implications for Health’, The Ecologist 27 (1997), 107-11

M. Jackson, Allergy: History of a Modern Malady (2006)

M. Jackson, Asthma: The Biography (2009)

S. Krimsky, Hormonal Chaos: The Scientific and Social Origins of the Environmental Endocrine Hypothesis (2000)

S. Kroll-Smith and H. Hugh Floyd, Bodies in Protest: Environmental Illness and the Struggle over Medical Knowledge (1997)

G. Mitman, Breathing Space: How Allergies Change our Lives and Landscapes (2007)

M. Murphy, Sick Building Syndrome (2005)

M. Smith, An Alternative History of Hyperactivity: Food Additives and the Feingold Diet (2011)

M. Smith, 'A Pre-Peanut History of Food Allergy', Food, Culture, and Society 16 (2013), 125-43

C. Timmermann, 'Chronic Illness and Disease History', in Mark Jackson (ed), Oxford Handbook of the History of Medicine (2012), 393-410.

7. How and why was work such a potent source of disease and ill-health in the period 1850-1950?

A. Dembe, Occupation and Disease: How Social Factors Affect the Conception of Work-Related Disorders (1996).

P. Dorman, Markets and Morality: Economics, Dangerous Work, and the Value of Human Life (1996)

B. Harrison, Not Only in the ‘Dangerous Trades’: Women’s Work and Health in Britain 1880-1914 (1996).

A. McIvor, A History of Work in Britain, 1880-1950(2000), chapter 5.

A. McIvor and R. Johnston, Miners’ Lung (2007).

D. Rosner and G. Markowitz, Dying for Work (1987).

C. Sellers and Joseph Melling (eds), Dangerous Trade: Histories of Industrial Hazard Across a Globalising World (2012).

G. Tweedale, Magic Mineral to Killer Dust (2000).

P. Weindling (ed.), The Social History of Occupational Health (1985).

A. Wohl, Endangered Lives (1983), chapter 10.

8. Can chronic diseases be accurately called ‘diseases of civilisation’? Answer using two examples of chronic disease.

J. Brumberg, Fasting Girls: The History of Anorexia Nervosa (1989)

M. Jackson, Allergy: The History of a Modern Malady (2006)

M. Jackson, Asthma: The Biography (2009)

S. Krimsky, Hormonal Chaos: The Scientific and Social Origins of the Environmental Endocrine Hypothesis (2000)

S. Kroll-Smith and H. Hugh Floyd, Bodies in Protest: Environmental Illness and the Struggle over Medical Knowledge (1997)

E. Martin, Flexible Bodies: Tracking Immunity in American Culture from the Days of Polio to the Age of AIDS (1994)

G. Mitman, Breathing Space: How Allergies Shape Our Lives and Landscapes (2007)

M. Murphy, Sick Building Syndrome and the Problem of Uncertainty: Environmental Politics, Technoscience, and Women Workers (2006)

C. Rosenberg, ‘Pathologies of Progress: The Idea of Civilization at Risk’, Bulletin of the History of Medicine 72 (1998), 714-30

M. Smith, An Alternative History of Hyperactivity: Food Additives and the Feingold Diet (2011).

9. To what extent were ideas about alcoholism shaped by the changing social and cultural context of Victorian Britain?

E. Burns, Bad Whisky, Glasgow, (1995).

D.T. Courtwright, Forces of Habit: Drugs and the Making of the Modern World, (2002).

B. Harrison, Drink and the Victorians: The Temperance Question in England 1815-1872, (1981).

G. Hunt, J. Mellor, J. Turner, ‘Wretched, Hatless and Miserably Clad: Women and the Inebriate Reformatories from 1900 – 1913’, British Journal of Sociology, Volume 40: 2, 1989, pp 224 -270

G. Johnstone, ‘From Vice to Disease? The Concepts of Dipsomania and Inebriety 1860-1908, Social and Legal Studies, 5:37, (1996).

R. Kenna, A. Mooney, People's Palaces: Victorian and Edwardian Pubs of Scotland, (1983).

C. May, ‘Habitual Drunkards and the Invention of Alcoholism: Susceptibility and Culpability in Nineteenth Century Medicine’, Addiction Research, Volume 5:2 (1997), pp 56 – 69

J. Nicholls, The Politics of Alcohol: A History of the Drink Question in England, (2009). Chapters 2, 3, 5, 10.

R. Porter, 'The drinking man's disease: The pre-history of alcoholism in Georgian Britain', British Journal of Addiction: 80, 1985, pp 385-396.

R. B. Weir, ‘Obsessed with Moderation: The Drink Trades and the Drink Question 1870-1930’, British Journal of Addiction, 79, (1984), pp 93-107.

**Seminar and Exam Reading**

10. What is the ‘germ theory’ of disease causation and how did it affect the understanding and treatment of disease?

W. F. Bynum, Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century (1994)

Gerald Geison, The Private Science of Louis Pasteur (1995).

W. F. Bynum & R. Porter (eds.), Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine (1993)

R. Cooter, ‘Anticontagionism’ in P. Wright & A. Treacher (eds), The Problem of Medical Knowledge (1983).

B. Latour, The Pasteurization of France. Translated by Alan Sheridan and John Law, (1988).

J. Pickstone, ‘Death, Dirt and Fever Epidemics: rewriting the History of British 'Public Health'’, in T. Ranger and P. Slack, (eds), Epidemics and Ideas: Essays on the Historical Perception of Pestilence (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992).

R. Porter, The Greatest Benefit to Mankind: A Medical History of Humanity, (1997).

N. Tomes, The Gospel of Germs: Men, Women, and the Microbe in American Life, (1998).

J. Waller, The Discovery of the Germ: Twenty-Five Years That Transformed the Way We Think About Disease (2002).

J. Warner, The Therapeutic Perspective: Medical Practice, Knowledge, and Identity in America, 1820-1885,(1986).

M. Worboys, Spreading Germs: Diseases, Theories and Medical Practice in Britain, 1865- 1900 (2000)

11. Has war been good for health and medicine in the twentieth-century?

J. Anderson: War, Disability and Rehabilitation in Britain; Soul of a Nation (2011)

R. Cooter, 'Medicine and the Goodness of War', Canadian Bulletin of Medical History, Vol.7:2 (1990).

R. Cooter, M. Harrison & S. Sturdy (eds.), War, Medicine and Modernity (1998).

M. Daunton, Wealth and Welfare: An Economic and Social History of Britain 1851-1951, (2007).

M. Harrison, Medicine and Victory: British Military Medicine in the Second World War (OUP, 2004)

M. Harrison, The Medical War: British Military Medicine in the First World War (OUP, 2010)

M. Harrison, Disease and the Modern World: 1500 to the Present Day, (2004).

H. Smith, War and Social Change: British Society in the Second World War (1986)

A. Hardy, ‘‘Straight back to Barbarism’: Anti-Typhoid Inoculation and the Great War’, Bulletin of the History of Medicine, 74, 2000, pp. 265-90.

P. Weindling (ed.), International health organisations and movements, 1918-1939, (1995)

J. Winter, The Great War and the British People, 2nd edition (2003).

12. Why has it been so difficult for psychiatrists to treat mental illness?

E. Dyck, Psychedelic Psychiatry (2008).

M. Foucault, Madness and Civilization (2001).

A. Haggett, Desperate Housewives: Neuroses and the Domestic Environment, 1945-1970, (2012).

D. Healy, The Anti-Depressant Era (1997)

M. Jackson, The Borderlands of Imbecility,Medicine, Society and the Fabrication of the Feeble Mind in Late Victorian and Edwardian England, (2000).

R. Porter, Madness: A Brief History (2002).

J. Pressman, Last Resort: Psychosurgery and the Limits of Medicine (1998).

A. Scull, Madness: A Very Short Introduction (2011).

E. Shorter, A History of Psychiatry (1997).

M. Smith, Matthew, Hyperactive: The Controversial History of ADHD (2012).

13. What factors drove the development of public health approaches to health during the nineteenth century?

P. Baldwin, Contagion and the State in Europe, 1830-1930, (1999).

C. Hamlin, Public Health and Social Justice in the Age of Chadwick: Britain 1800-1854, (1998).

A. Hardy, Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860, (2001).

H. Marland, Medicine and Society in Wakefield and Huddersfield (1987).

T. McKeown, Modern Rise of Population (1976).

D. Porter, The History of Public Health and the Modern State (1994).

D. Porter, Health, Civilization and the State (1999).

G. Rosen, A History of Public Health (1993).

C. Rosenberg, The Cholera Years: The United States in 1832, 1849, and 1866 (1962 [1987]).

M. Worboys, Spreading Germs: Disease Theories and Medical Practice in Britain, 1865-1900 (2000).

14. Account for the contrasting healthcare systems that have developed in western countries in the twentieth-century.

P. Funigello, Chronic Politics: Health Care Security from FDR to George W. Bush (2005).

C. Gordon, Dead on Arrival: The Politics of Health Care in Twentieth Century America (2005).

M. Gorsky and S. Sheard, Financing Medicine: The British Experience since 1750 (2006).

J. Hacker, ‘The Historical Logic of National Health Insurance: Structure and Sequence in the Development of British, Canadian, and American Medical Policy’, Studies in American Policy Development 12 (1998), 57-130.

C. Hamlin, Health Policy in Britain: The Politics and Organisation of the National Health Service (1999).

C. Houston, Steps on the Road to Medicare: Why Saskatchewan Led the Way (2002).

A. Maioni, Parting at the Crossroads: The Emergence of Health Insurance in the United States and Canada (1998).

R. Mayes, Universal Coverage: The Elusive Quest for National Health Service (2001).

P. Starr, Remedy and Reaction: The Peculiar American Struggle over Health Care Reform (2011).

C. Webster, The National Health Service: A Political History (2002).