

SOCIAL SCIENCE

An Introduction to the History of Healthcare

- I. HEALTHCARE IN THE ANCIENT WORLD 20%
 - A. Defining the Relationship Between Health, the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Disease
 - B. Understanding the Role of the Healer Across Time and Place
 - C. The Terms “Science,” “Reason,” “Magic,” and “Superstition”
 - D. Patterns of Life and Death in the Past
 - 1. Health and Disease in Prehistory
 - 2. Civilization and the Cradle of Disease
 - E. The Early Textual Traditions of Medicine
 - 1. Mesopotamian Medicine
 - 2. Egyptian Medicine
 - 3. Indian and Chinese Medicine
 - 4. Greece and the Origins of the Western Medical Tradition
 - a. Homer’s *Iliad*
 - b. The Cult of Asclepius
 - F. Hippocratic Medicine as Greek Natural Philosophy
 - 1. Naturalism and Secularism in the Hippocratic Writings
 - 2. Hippocratic Ethics
- II. HEALTHCARE FROM THE FIRST CENTURY CE TO THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION 25%
 - A. Reason, Secularism, and Interpreting the Greeks as the Founders of the Western Tradition
 - B. Greek Medicine in the Roman Empire
 - 1. Galen of Pergamon: The “Roman Hippocrates”?
 - a. The influence of Greek philosophy on Galen’s views of Hippocratic medicine
 - b. The Hippocratic Oath and the medical ethics of Galen
 - 2. Practical Healthcare in the Western World
 - C. Slave Medicine, the Roman Army, and the Origins of the Western Hospital (*Valetudinarium*)
 - D. The Greco-Roman Tradition after the Fall of the Roman Empire
 - 1. The Greco-Roman Tradition in the East and the Rise of the Islamic Golden Age
 - 2. The Greco-Roman Tradition in the West and “Pagan” Philosophy in Christian Thought
 - E. Medieval Healthcare Institutions
 - 1. The Church, Hospitals, and Institutionalized Philanthropy
 - 2. Healthcare and the Teachings of the Early and Medieval Church
 - 3. Medieval Hospitals and the Influence of Galen
 - 4. Medieval Hospitals and Archeological Evidence
 - 5. Lazar Houses
 - F. The Greco-Roman Magico-Religious Tradition and Christian Belief
 - G. Medieval Medicine: From Prosperity to the Black Death

1. Scholastic Medicine and the Status of Learned Physicians
 2. The Growth of Universities
 3. The Use of Galenic Therapies
 4. The Role of Mathematics
 5. The Influence of Astrology
 6. Medieval Surgery
 7. Apothecaries, Surgeons, and the Formation of Guilds
- H. The Black Death and Epidemic Plague
1. Modern-Day Investigations into the Plague
 2. Violent Responses to the Plague
 3. Socioeconomic Impacts of the Plague
 4. The Plague's Effect on Late Medieval Medicine

III. MEDICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE DURING THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION 15%

- A. The Renaissance, Renaissance Humanism, and the Origins of the Scientific Revolution
1. Dante Alighieri
 2. Renaissance Art
 3. Copernicus' *De Rev.*
 4. Exploration and Colonialism
- B. The Printing Press and the Notion of the "Singular Genius" in the History of Science
- C. Vesalius, Harvey, and the Anatomical Renaissance
1. Vesalius and the Myth of the Singular Genius
 2. Vesalius and the Influence of Renaissance Humanism
 3. Vesalius and Dissection
 4. William Harvey and the Circulation of the Blood
 5. Malpighi, the Microscope, and Studies of Circulation after Harvey
- D. Medical Reformers during the Scientific Revolution
1. Paracelsus
 2. Nicholas Culpeper

IV. THE AGE OF EXPLORATION TO THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY 25%

- A. The Columbian Exchange and Life and Death in the Americas
- B. The Impact of Smallpox on Native Americans and European Settlers
- C. The Plague and Public Health in Europe
- D. Smallpox and the Boston Inoculation Debate, 1721–22
- E. The "Discovery" of Vaccination and Historical Views of Early Vaccinators
- F. Elite Medicine in the Medical Marketplace
1. The Medical Marketplace in Great Britain
 2. The Medical Marketplace in New England
 3. Benjamin Rush and "Heroic Medicine"
 4. Martha Ballard: Midwives and Domestic Medicine in the Medical Marketplace
 5. William Buchan
 6. The Tightening of the Medical Marketplace
- G. Sanitarianism and Public Health
- H. The Rise of Scientific Medicine in Europe: The Birth of the Clinic to the Laboratory Revolution

1. Morgagni and the Rise of Morbid Anatomy
 2. Bichat's Reordering of Pathological Inquiry and Classification
 3. The Rise of the Scientific Laboratory
 4. Virchow, Schwann, and the Use of the Microscope
 - I. Medical Heterodoxies from Mesmerism to Thomsonianism
 1. Mesmer and "Animal Magnetism"
 2. Hahnemann and Homeopathy
 3. Thomson and Herbalism
 - J. The U.S. Civil War and the Transformation of American Medicine
 1. Florence Nightingale and Sanitarian Reforms
 2. Data Collection by the Union Army
 3. Medical Education in the Civil War Era
- V. THE RISE OF MODERN LABORATORY MEDICINE 15%
- A. Late Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Medicine in Historical Context
 - B. Germ Theory and the "New" Public Health
 1. Louis Pasteur
 2. Robert Koch
 3. Germ Theory, Sanitarians, and Public Health
 4. The Case of Mary Mallon (Typhoid Mary)
 5. New State Powers in Public Health
 - C. The Reform of Medical Education and the Professionalization of American Medicine
 - D. The Hospital and the Rise of Technology in Medicine
 1. The Development of Anesthesia
 2. The Sphygmomanometer
 3. The Use of X-Rays
 - E. Therapeutic Optimism and the Golden Age of Medicine
 1. Salvarsan
 2. Insulin
 3. Polio
 4. HIV
 - F. Health Insurance and Opposition to "Socialized Medicine" in the U.S.
 1. AMA Opposition to Compulsory Insurance
 2. Private Insurance Options
 3. Medicare and Medicaid
 4. The ACA