

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Themes and Methods in Medical History

Module Handbook 2012/13

Module Convenor: Dr Roberta Bivins

This module introduces taught MA students to two narratives. During the first half of the term, we study key themes in a chronological narrative of the history of medicine: from early modern to contemporary. During the second half of the term, we study critical interventions in-- or 'interruptions' to-- this narrative (that have come from both within and without academia).

These critical interventions are both connected to broader societal debates during the final quarter of the twentieth century as well as reflect a changing of the guard within the history of medicine--a story told by some as "a big fight between doctors and historians" over the field's rightful owners--and rightful authors. Historians win.

In other words, the second half of the module reflects critically on the standard and accepted chronological narrative of the history of medicine by introducing students to key historiographical moments that have shaped the field we inherit and inhabit today.

Assessment

Students are assessed on the basis of one 5000-word essay, due at 12 NOON one week after the end of term- see current MA student handbook for the date. This essay is normally based on one of the module's weekly themes. Students interested in writing on different topics should consult with the module convenor well before the essay deadline. Students are also invited to write an unassessed essay of 2000 words. These essays should normally be handed to the module convenor in Week 7.

October 2

1. Intro session (Roberta Bivins)

Over the past few decades, historians of medicine have regularly taken stock of the field through the medium of the edited volume. This week begins with a trawl through some of the most high-profile recent edited collections (plus one more). Please peruse each of the volumes listed below. Have a look at their introductions and the chapter in each that is most closely related to your own research interest.

- William Bynum and Roy Porter (eds.), *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine*, Vols. 1 & 2 (London: Routledge, 1993)
- Roger Cooter and John Pickstone (eds.), *Medicine in the Twentieth Century* (Amsterdam: Harwood, 2000)
- Frank Huisman and John Harley Warner (eds.), *Locating Medical History: The Stories and Their Meanings* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 2004).
- Mark Jackson (ed.), *Oxford Handbook to the History of Medicine* (Oxford: OUP, 2011).
- Fielding Garrison, *An Introduction to the History of Medicine* (1913)

Except for and Garrison (too old) these are all available in the small reading library in the Centre of History of Medicine -- located off the Graduate Space in H449a--additional copies are in the University Library.

Come to seminar ready to answer the following questions:

1. What do these volumes share in common?
2. What are their important differences?
3. What are the differences in "your" chapter across the texts?
4. What does this tell us about the field?

And an assignment: Draw up a "fantasy football" list of chapters for an edited volume titled "Introduction to the History of Medicine according to [Your Name]."

For substantial extra credit, also peruse the on-line (or paper!) tables of contents for the following journals: *Social History of Medicine*, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, and *Medical History*. When did these journals begin? How have they changed? How do they differ from one another?

One more thing to think about: at a job interview I was once asked 'Other than the people in this room, who would you say are the five outstanding living scholars in your field?'. I think it was the hardest interview question I've ever faced. So here's a thought: write down your top five historians of medicine (living or dead) in the space below. Let's see if they are the same by the end of the term...

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Part 1 - Narratives

October 9

2. Medicine and the Enlightenment (Roberta Bivins)

One of the most striking developments in all European states during the period of the so-called Enlightenment is the emergence of medicine in the service of the state. This phenomenon is part of a new technique of power which Michel Foucault labelled 'biopower'. The term refers to the practice of modern states and their regulation of their subjects through 'an explosion of numerous and diverse techniques for achieving the subjugations of bodies and the control of populations'. In order to provide control medicine developed new methods and practices, which targeted both, the individual and the population as a whole. This seminar deals with one of the most important tools of control, still overly important today, medical statistics.

Readings

- Foucault, Michel, 'The Politics of Health in the Eighteenth Century', In *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings 1972-1977* ed. By Colin Gordon (New York, 1980), pp. 166-18.
- Porter, Theodore, 'Medical Quantification: Science, Regulation, and the State, in
- *Body Counts: Medical Quantification in Historical & Sociological Perspective*, ed. by Jorland, Gerald/Annick Opinal/George Weisz (Montreal, 2005), pp. 394-401.
- Rusnock, Andrea A., *Vital Accounts: Quantifying Health and Population in*
- *Eighteenth-Century England and France* (Cambridge, 2002), Chapter 1-3, pp. 1-88.

Further Readings

- Blum, Carol, *Strength in Numbers: Population, Reproduction, and Power in Eighteenth –Century France* (Baltimore, 2002).
- Cassedy, James H., 'Medicine and the Rise of Statistics', in *Medicine in Seventeenth- Century England*, ed. by Allen G. Debus (Berkeley, 1974), pp. 283-312
- Carroll, Patrick E., 'Medical Police and the History of Public Health', *Medical History* 46 (2002): 461-493
- Connor, R. E., 'Can You Apply Arithmetick (sic) to Everything?: Moll Flanders, William Petty, and Social Accounting', *Studies in Eighteenth Century Culture* 27 (1998): 169-94.
- Cohen, Patricia Cline, 'Death and Taxes: The Domain of Numbers in Eighteenth- Century Popular Culture, in *Science and Technology in the Eighteenth Century* ed. by S. Cutcliffe, pp. 51-69.
- Clark, Geoffrey, *Betting on Lives: The Culture of Life Insurance, 1695-1775* (Manchester, 1999).
- Coleman, William, *Death is a Social Disease: Public Health and Political Economy in Early Industrial France* (Madison, 1982).
- Daston, Lorraine, *Classical Probability in the Enlightenment* (Princeton, 1988).

- DeLacy, Margaret, 'Nosology, Mortality, and Disease Theory in the Eighteenth Century', *Journal of the History of Medicine* 54 (1999): 261-284.
- Donnelly, Michael, 'On Foucault's Uses of the Notion of Biopower', in *Michel Foucault, Philosopher* (New York, 1992).
- Foucault, Michel, 'The Birth of Biopolitics'; 'Security, Territory and Population'; On the Government of Living', in Paul Rabinow (ed.), *The Essential Works of Foucault, 1954-1984*, vol. 1: Ethics: Subjectivity and Truth (New York, 1997), pp. 51-86.
- Gillispie, Charles, 'Probability and Politics: Laplace, Condorcet, and Turgot', *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 116 (1972): 1-20.
- Glass, D.V., *Numbering the People: The Eighteenth-Century Population Controversy and the Development of Census and Vital Statistics in Britain* (London, 1973).
- Hacking, Ian, 'Biopower and the Avalanche of Printed Numbers', *Humanities in Society* 2 (1982): 279-295.
- Hardy, Anne/Magnello Eileen (eds), *The Road to Medical Statistics* (Amsterdam, 2002).
- Hanley, Sarah, 'Engendering the State: Family Formation and State Building in Early Modern France', *French Historical Studies*, 16, 1 (1989): 4-27.
- Hull, Isable V., *Sexuality, State and Civil Society in Germany, 1700-1815* (Ithaca, 1996).
- Jorland, Gerald/Annick Opinal/George Weisz (eds.), *Body Counts: Medical Quantification in Historical & Sociological Perspective* (Montreal, 2005).
- Lecuyer, Bernard-Pierre, 'The Statistician's Role in Society: the Institutional Establishment of Statistics in France', *Minerva* 25 (1987), 277-33.
- Outram, Dorinda, *Science and the Enlightenment: God's Order and Man's Understanding*, in: *ibid.*, *The Enlightenment*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge, 2005).
- Overbeek, J., *History of Population Theories* (Rotterdam, 1974).
- Petersen, Alan/Bunton, Robin (eds.), *Foucault, Health and Medicine* (London, 1997).
- Porter, Dorothy, *Health, Civilization and State* (London, 1999).
- Porter, Theodore, *Trust in Numbers: The Pursuit of Objectivity in Science and Public Life* (Princeton, 1986).
- Rosen, George (1953), 'Cameralism and the concept of medical police', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 27 (1953): 21-42
(http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/ViewContentServlet?Filename=/published/emeraldfulltextarticle/pdf/0010431003_ref.html)
- Stigler, Stephen, M., *The History of Statistics – The Measurement of Uncertainty before 1900* (Cambridge (Mass.), 1986).
- Woolf, Stuart J., 'Towards the History of the Origins of Statistics: France, 1789- 1815', In Jean-Claude Perrot and Stuart J. Woolfe (eds.), *State and Society in France, 1789-1815* (Cambridge, 1981).

October 16

3. Institutions of health (Roberta Bivins)

During seminars in weeks 4 and 5, we explore the creation in the long nineteenth century of the new medical institutions of hospitals and laboratories and of hospitals' and laboratories' respective new ways of understanding and treating disease.

Core reading

- W.F. Bynum et al., *The History of Medicine: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford: OUP, 2010). Chapter on hospital medicine.
- Charles Rosenberg, *The Care of Strangers: The Rise of America's Hospital System* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995) (Three copies in the main Library: get one while they're hot – and share or divide up responsibility!)
- Amy L. Fairchild, Ronald Bayer, James Colgrove, *Searching Eyes: Privacy, The State, and Disease Surveillance in America* (Berkeley, UC Press/ New York/Milbank Memorial Fund, 2007) Introduction, Chapter One. Copies in Hub
- Nancy Tomes, *The Gospel of Germs: Men, Women and the Microbe in American Life* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard U. Press, 1998) Available as an e-book!
- Science Museum, *Brought to Life: Exploring the History of Medicine* (website)

<http://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife.aspx>

Seminar/essay questions

- What was the 'Paris hospital'?
- Why does it matter to the history of medicine?
- What are the key features of 'hospital medicine'?
- According to historians, what style of medicine did hospital medicine supplant?
- 'Modern medicine begins and ends with the corpse.' Does it?

Further reading

- W.F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (Cambridge: CUP, 1994).
- Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine in the Making of Modern Britain, 1700–1920* (London: Routledge, 1994).
- Guenter B. Risse, *Mending Bodies, Saving Souls: A History of Hospitals* (Oxford: OUP, 1999), pp. 289–338.
- E. H. Ackerknecht, *Medicine at the Paris Hospital, 1794–1848* (chapters 1–7).
- Michel Foucault, *The Birth of the Clinic: An Archaeology of Medical Perception*, (esp. Chapters 1 and 8). Any edition
- Thomas Osborne, 'On Anti-Medicine and Clinical Reason', in Colin Jones & Roy Porter (eds), *Reassessing Foucault: Power, Medicine, and the Body* (London: Routledge, 1994), pp. 28–47.

October 23

4. Public Health/Private Practice (Hilary Marland)

Readings to follow

October 30

5. Medicine and science (Roberta Bivins)

Another key invention of nineteenth century modern medicine, the laboratory, made medicine “scientific.” But the relationship between ‘science’ and ‘medicine’, and the histories and historiographies of both science and medicine have remained complicated and intertwined.

Final reading list TBA – see website.

Core reading

Andrew Cunningham and Perry Williams (eds), *The Laboratory Revolution in Medicine* (Cambridge: CUP, 1992). See especially the introduction and chapters by Lenoir and Kremer

Seminar/essay questions

- Laboratory medicine made medicine scientific. Did it?
- Laboratory medicine allowed doctors to look inside patients’ bodies without cutting them open. Did it?
- In laboratory medicine, the part stood in for the whole. Did it?
- Did Claude Bernard invent scientific medicine?
- What was the ‘pasteurisation of France’?

Further reading

- John Harley Warner, *The fall and rise of professional mystery: epistemology, authors and the emergence of laboratory medicine in nineteenth-century America*.
- W F Bynum, *History of medicine: A very short introduction*- chapter on laboratory medicine
- Bruno Latour, *The Pasteurisation of France* (esp. Introduction and chapters 1-3)
- C. Bernard, *An Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine* (pp. 1–26),
- W. Coleman, ‘The cognitive basis of the discipline: Claude Bernard on physiology’, *Isis* 76 (1985), 49–70.
- G. L. Geison’s long *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* entry on Louis Pasteur
- N. Tomes, *The Gospel of Germs* (chapters 1, 4 and 5).

Part 2 - Interruptions

November 13

8. Feminist Interventions: The History of Women's Health and the Critique of Obstetrics (Angela Davis)

Medical intervention in pregnancy and childbirth has a centuries' long history. Histories of maternity care provided to women during pregnancy and childbirth, both from a medical history approach and feminist reinterpretations, have detailed developments and debates surrounding maternity provision and the inter-professional rivalries between midwives, doctors and others. In this week's seminar we will therefore consider how childbirth went from being viewed as a traditional, female activity to a medical event and how mothers themselves experienced these developments. We will consider the feminist challenge to orthodox histories of obstetrics; the wider questions raised about gender and health; but also how recent scholarship, which has prioritised the voices of women themselves, has supplemented the critique of medicalised childbirth.

Seminar questions

- Who controls childbirth?
- Is birth a socially constructed event?
- What is meant by a 'normal' birth?
- What has been the significance of the medicalisation of childbirth?
- Is the medicalisation thesis still relevant today?

Required reading

- H.A. Cahill, 'Male appropriation and medicalization of childbirth: an historical analysis', *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 33 (2001), 334-42.
- B. Fox and D. Worts, 'Revisiting the critique of medicalized childbirth: a contribution to the sociology of birth', *Gender and Society* 13 (1999), 326-46.

Essay questions

- Who has determined where birth takes place and how it is handled?
- How has motherhood influenced the health and well-being of women?
- In what ways has medicalisation shaped women's experiences of pregnancy and childbirth?

Further reading

- R. Apple, 'Constructing Mothers: Scientific Motherhood in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries', *Social History of Medicine* 8 (1995), 161-178.
- L. Bryder, *Women's Bodies and Medical Science: An Inquiry into Cervical Cancer* (2010).

- 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* (1981), 18-49.
- P. Crawford, 'The construction of maternity in Seventeenth-century England', in V. Fildes (ed.), *Women as Mothers in Pre-Industrial England* (1990).
- A. Davis, 'A revolution in maternity care? Women and the maternity services, Oxfordshire c. 1948–1974', *Social History of Medicine* 24 (2011), 389-406.
- J. Donnison, 'Medical women and lady midwives: a case study in medical and feminist politics', *Women's Studies* 3 (1976), 229-50.
- J. Donnison, *Midwives and Medical Men* (1988).
- T.R. Forbes, 'The regulation of English midwives in the 18th and 19th centuries', *Medical History*, 15 (1971), 352-62.
- J. Garcia, R. Kilpatrick and R. Richards (eds.), *The Politics of Maternity Care: Services for Childbearing Women in Twentieth-Century Britain* (1990).
- A. Henley-Einion, 'The medicalisation of childbirth', in C. Squire (ed.), *The Social Context of Birth* (2009), 173-85.
- J.A. Houck, *Hot and Bothered: Women, Medicine, and Menopause in Modern America* (2006).
- S. Howard, 'Imagining the Pain and Peril of Seventeenth-century Childbirth: Travail and Deliverance in the Making of an Early Modern World', *Social History of Medicine* 16 (2003), 367-382.
- S. Kitzinger, *The Politics of Birth* (2005).
- S. McIntyre, 'The sociology of reproduction', *Sociology of Health and Illness* 2 (1980), 215-22.
- H. Marland and A.M. Rafferty (eds.), *Midwives, Society and Childbirth: Debates and Controversies in the Modern Period* (1997).
- A. Nuttall, 'Maternity Charities, the Edinburgh Maternity Scheme and the Medicalisation of Childbirth, 1900–1925', *Social History of Medicine* 24 (2011), 370-388.
- A. Oakley, 'Wise woman and medicine man: changes in the management of childbirth,' in J. Mitchell and A. Oakley (eds.), *The Rights and Wrongs of Women* (1976), 17-58.
- A. Oakley, *The Captured Womb: A History of the Medical Care of Pregnant Women* (1984).
- H. Powell, 'The "Miracle of Childbirth": The Portrayal of Parturient Women in Medieval Miracle Narratives', *Social History of Medicine* (published online April 23, 2012 doi:10.1093/shm/hks019).
- R. Pringle, *Sex and Medicine: Gender, Power and Authority in the Medical Profession* (1998).
- J. Sandall, 'Continuity of midwifery care in England: a new professional project?', *Gender, Work and Organisation* 3 (1996), 215-26.
- M. Tew, *Safer Childbirth: A Critical History of Maternity Care* (1995).
- J. Towler and J. Bramall, *Midwives in History and Society* (1986).
- E.R. van Teijlingen, George W. Lewis, Peter McCaffery (eds.), *Midwifery and the Medicalization of Childbirth: Comparative Perspectives* (2004).
- A. Wilson, *The Making of Man-Midwifery: Childbirth in England, 1660-1770* (1995).

November 20

8. Anti-Psychiatry and the History of Psychiatry (Mathew Thomson)

This seminar introduces students to the historiography of psychiatry. It does so via examination of on the impact of 'anti-psychiatry'. Although there is a historiography of psychiatry before the explosion of the anti-psychiatric movement in the 1960s and 1970s, sometimes involving psychiatrists as historians, there is a case for arguing that anti-psychiatry has transformed the way that the history of psychiatry has come to be written. Indeed, anti-psychiatry has arguably been more important for the history of psychiatry than for psychiatry itself. However, with the passing of time, the anti-psychiatric movement is itself becoming a subject for historical examination, and this has put the meaning and nature of its 'anti'-psychiatric credentials under scrutiny. Perhaps more importantly, as historians shift their focus from the story of nineteenth-century to twentieth-century psychiatry, and as anti-psychiatry becomes part of this history, there is a case for arguing that they need to distance themselves from its grip and recognise the limitations of working under its influence. The seminar invites critical reflection on these issues and on the challenges in writing the history of psychiatry in the twenty-first century.

Seminar Questions

- How should we understand the relationship between anti-psychiatry and psychiatry?
- How has anti-psychiatry influenced the way that history of psychiatry has been written?
- Does the history of psychiatry now need to free itself from anti-psychiatry?

Introductory Reading

- Volker Hess and Benoit Majerus, 'Writing the History of Psychiatry in the 20th Century', *History of Psychiatry*, 22 (2011), 139-45: this is an introduction to a special issue of the journal exploring the challenge and limited progress to date in narrating the history of psychiatry in the 20th Century.
- Colin Jones, 'Raising the Anti: Jan Foudraine, Ronald Laing and Anti-Psychiatry' in Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra and Roy Porter (eds), *Cultures of Psychiatry and Mental Health Care in Post-war Britain and the Netherlands* (1998).
- Roy Porter, 'The History of Psychiatry in Britain', *History of Psychiatry*, 2 (1991), 271-9.
- Andrew Scull, 'Psychiatry and its Historians', *History of Psychiatry*, 2 (1991), 239-50.

Suggested essay question

'Understanding anti-psychiatry is fundamental to understanding the history of psychiatry.' Discuss.

Further Reading

- Nick Crossley, *Contesting Psychiatry: Social Movements in Mental Health* (2006): a pioneering sociological account of anti-psychiatry and its relation to social movements in Britain
- Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra and Roy Porter (eds.), *Cultures of Psychiatry and Mental Health Care in Post-war Britain and the Netherlands* (1998): useful for the history of anti-psychiatry

- Mark Micale and Roy Porter (eds.), *Discovering the History of Psychiatry* (1994): useful introduction to historiography, and a final section focusing on anti-psychiatry
- Andrew Scull, *Essays on the History of Psychiatry* (2006).
- Peter Sedgwick, *Psycho Politics: Laing, Foucault, Goffman, Szasz, and the Future of Mass Psychiatry* (1982).
- Edward Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry: From the Era of the Asylum to the Age of Prozac* (1997): perhaps the most obvious attempt to date to offer a narrative for the history of psychiatry that extends across the 20th century

November 27

9. The History and Historiography of Chinese Medicine (Howard Chiang)

NOTE: This session will meet from 2-4 pm Thursday, November 29, 2012

Seminar / Essay Question

Identify three to four key historiographical trends in the study of Chinese medicine, and discuss how they are similar to or different from historical approaches to Western biomedicine.

Core Reading

- Shigehisa Kuriyama, "Muscularity and Identity," in The Expressiveness of the Body and the Divergence of Greek and Chinese Medicine (Zone Books, 1999), 111-151.
- Larissa Heinrich, "The Pathological Empire: Early Medical Photography in China," in The Afterlife of Images: Translating the Pathological Body between China and the West (Duke University Press, 2008), 73-111.
- Bridie J. Andrews, "Tuberculosis and the Assimilation of Germ Theory in China, 1895-1937," Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 52, no. 1 (1997): 114-157.
- Ruth Rogaski, "Hygienic Modernity in Tianjin," in Remaking the Chinese City: Modernity and National Identity, 1900-1950, ed. Joseph Esherick (University of Hawai'i Press, 2000), 30-46.
- Elisabeth Hsu, "The History of Chinese Medicine in the People's Republic of China and its Globalization," East Asian Science, Technology and Society: An International Journal 2, no. 4 (2008): 465-484.

Further Reading

Articles:

- Charlotte Furth, "Becoming Alternative? Modern Transformations of Chinese Medicine in China and the United States," Canadian Bulletin of Medical History 28, no. 1 (2011): 5-41.
- Sean Hsiang-lin Lei, "Habituating Individuality: Framing Tuberculosis and Its Material Solutions in Republican China," Bulletin for the History of Medicine 84 (2010): 248-79.
- Sean Hsiang-lin Lei, "Moral Community of Weisheng: Contesting Hygiene in Republican China," East Asian Science, Technology and Society: An International Journal 3, no. 4 (2009): 475-504.
- Angela Leung, "Organized Medicine in Ming-Qing China: State and Private Medical Institutions in the Lower Yangzi Region," Late Imperial China 8, no. 1 (1987): 134-166.
- Volker Scheid, "Globalising Chinese Medical Understandings of Menopause," East Asian Science, Technology and Society: An International Journal 2, no. 4 (2008): 485-506.
- Hugh Shapiro, "The Puzzle of Spermatorrhea in Republican China," positions: east asia cultures critique 6 (1998): 551-596.

Books:

- Linda Barnes, Needles, Herbs, Gods, and Ghosts: China, Healing, and the West to 1848 (Harvard University Press, 2005).

- Sherman Cochran, Chinese Medicine Men: Consumer Culture in China and Southeast Asia (Harvard University Press, 2006).
- Charlotte Furth, A Flourishing Yin: Gender in China's Medical History, 960-1665 (University of California Press, 1999).
- Marta Hanson, Speaking of Epidemics in Chinese Medicine: Disease and the Geographic Imagination in Late Imperial China (Routledge, 2011).
- Larissa Heinrich, The Afterlife of Images: Translating the Pathological Body between China and the West (Duke University Press, 2008).
- Elisabeth Hsu, ed., Innovation in Chinese Medicine (Cambridge University Press, 2001).
- Angela Leung, Leprosy in China: A History (Columbia University Press, 2009).
- Angela Leung and Charlottes Furth, eds., Health and Hygiene in Chinese East Asia: Policies and Publics in the Long Twentieth Century (Duke University Press, 2010).
- Ruth Rogaski, Hygienic Modernity Meanings of Health and Disease in Treaty-Port China (University of California Press, 2004).
- Volker Scheid, Currents of Tradition in Chinese Medicine, 1626-2006 (Eastland Press, 2007).
- Nathan Sivin, Science and Civilization in China: Biology and Biological Technology, Vol. 6 (Cambridge University Press, 2000).
- Kim Taylor, Chinese Medicine in Early Communist China, 1945-63: A Medicine of Revolution (RoutledgeCurzon, 2005).
- Yi-Li Wu, Reproducing Women: Medicine, Metaphor, and Childbirth in Late Imperial China (University of California Press, 2010).

December 4

10. The Empire Writes Back: Biomedicine and its alternatives in colonial India (David Hardiman)

India was a region with many of its own longstanding medical systems, ranging from the humoral-based systems of Ayurveda, Unani Tibb and Siddha, to various forms of surgery, to herbal remedies and exorcism of evil spirits which were believed to attack people's health. A highly effective preventive form of vaccination was already used against smallpox. In the early years of contact, Europeans were often prepared to learn from Indian doctors in a number of ways. This situation changed during the nineteenth century, as Europeans became increasingly convinced of the superiority of their own systems of medicine. The links between indigenous forms of practice and religion were deplored. This all formed a part of a general attack on folk medicine by European doctors – which was seen as quackery and unscientific. By the mid-19th century indigenous medical practitioners were being depicted as charlatans, their work even criminalized. This led to a backlash from such practitioners, who began to change their practices in ways that they hoped would legitimise them. The way that this linked up with the Indian nationalist movement will be examined.

Core Reading (* in front of a title means that the work is available in the library)

* David Arnold, *Colonizing the Body: State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth-Century India* (California 1993). Excellent study of British handling of epidemic disease.

* David Arnold (ed.), *Imperial Medicine and Indigenous Societies* (Manchester 1988).

* David Arnold (ed.), *Warm Climates and Western medicine: The Emergence of Tropical medicine 1500-1900* (Amsterdam 1996).

* David Arnold, *Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India*, (Cambridge 2000).

* C. Bayly, *Empire and Information*, chapter 7, pp.264-283 is on medical knowledge in India.

* David Hardiman, 'Indian Medical Indigeneity: From Nationalist Assertion to the Global Market', *Social History*, Vol. 34, No. 3, August 2009, pp.263-83.

* Mark Harrison, *Public Health in British India: Anglo-Indian Preventive Medicine 1859-1914* Cambridge 1994.

* Mark Harrison, *Climate and Constitutions: Health, Race, environment and British Imperialism in India, 1600-1850*, (New Delhi 1999).

* Ira Klein, 'Death in India', *Journal of Asian Studies* 32: 639-59 (1973)

* Anil Kumar, *Medicine and the Raj: British medical Policy in India 1835-1911* (New Delhi 1998).

* Deepak Kumar, 'Medical Encounters in British India, 1820-1920', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, 25 January 1997.

* R. Macleod (ed.), *Disease, Medicine and Empire: Perspectives in Western Medicine and the Experience of European Expansion* (London 1988)

* Helen Lambert, 'Plural Traditions? Folk Therapeutics and 'English' Medicine in Rajasthan,' in Andrew Cunningham and Bridie Andrews (eds.), *Western Medicine as Contested Knowledge* (1997)

* Radhika Ramasubban, 'Imperial Health in British India 1857-1900', in R. MacLeod and M. Lewis, *Disease, Medicine and Empire* (London 1988).

Pati, Biswamoy and Mark Harrison (eds.), *Health, Medicine and Empire: Perspectives on Colonial India* (New Delhi 2001).

* Roy Porter, *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind* (London 1997). Chapter 7 is on traditional systems of medicine in India.

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