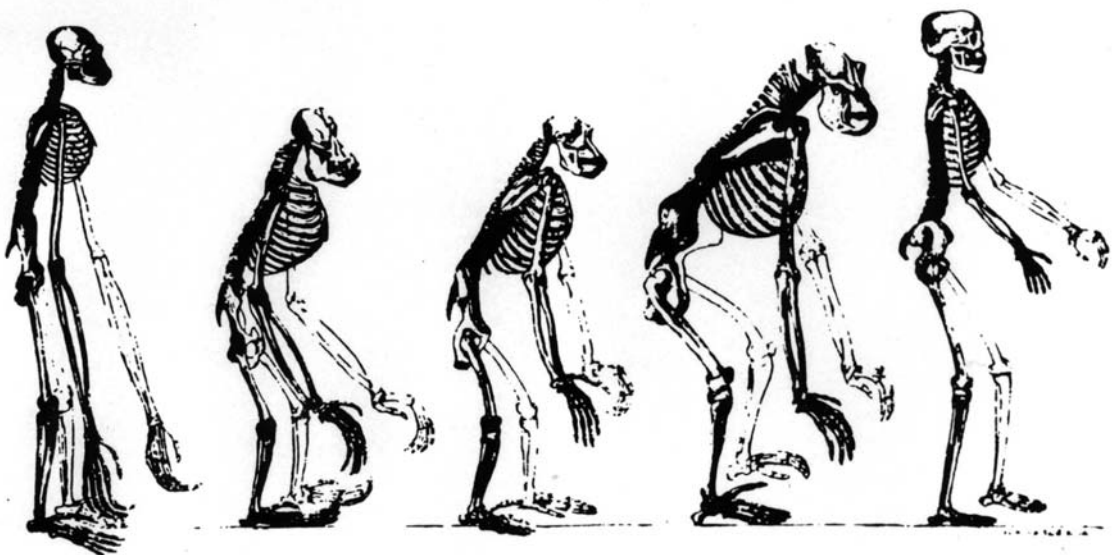


*Sheffield Hallam University
School of Cultural Studies
History Subject Group*

History of the Body



Semester 1, 2001-02

History of the Body

Lecture and seminar programme

1. Moving Bodies: Empires, Disease Exchanges and Acclimatisation
2. Medical Bodies 1: The Hospital and the Invention of the Diseased Body
3. Sexual Bodies: The Invention of Modern Sex
4. Mad Bodies: Asylums and the New Understanding of Diseased Minds
5. Racial Bodies 1: Classifying Humanity
6. Massed Bodies: Urban Epidemics and Public Health
7. Evolving Bodies 1: Darwin and 'Man's Place in Nature'
8. Evolving Bodies 2: Man and Apes
9. Degenerating Bodies: The Mad and the Bad
10. Medical Bodies 2; The Laboratory and the Reinvention of the Diseased Body
11. Racial Bodies 2: Eugenics and Nazi Racial Policies
12. Revision

Unit Operation

1. Lectures

Each topic will be introduced by a lecture. The lecture is only an introduction and it is expected that your notes will be supplemented by further evidence and interpretations taken from texts on the Reading List. An extensive reading list of relevant material has been provided so there should always be something to read.

2. Seminars

The week following the lecture, there will be seminar linked to the topic and issues introduced in the lecture. It is assumed that you will have prepared for the seminar by: (i) checking through and adding to your lecture notes; (ii) reading the specified material for discussion; and (iii) reflecting on the material and preparing answers to the questions set for each seminar.

The seminar may involve all or some of the following:

- an initial period for questions on the week's topic and your reading
- discussion on work set for preparation
- student-led discussion of primary sources
- free-ranging discussion on issues and topics raised by students.

3. Reading

There is a recommended book for this Unit: J N Hays, *The Burdens of Disease: Epidemics and Human Response in Western History*, Rutgers University Press, 1998, £20.50.

The Reading List is extensive but it is by no means exhaustive. Obviously you are not expected to read everything, but an extensive list means that will have never have any trouble finding something to read. The reading is roughly in the order of the most introductory and accessible sources first, and then moving down to the more specialised material. However, I have been quite selective and nothing on the list is irrelevant. You will also find it valuable to browse the Library shelves for other sources, especially any new books that might have come in. You should also try WWW searches.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY FINDING READING MATERIAL PLEASE LET ME KNOW IMMEDIATELY.

Michael Worboys

Tel 0114 225 5654 or m.worboys@shu.ac.uk

The list is coded as follows to indicate where material can be found.

KT	Short Loan Reprint or Book
WLB	Week Loan Book
VID	Video

<i>BJHS</i>	<i>British Journal for the History of Science</i>
<i>BHM</i>	<i>Bulletin of the History of Medicine</i>
<i>SHM</i>	<i>Social History of Medicine</i>

Assessment

There are two components: Two individual essays (50%)
 Two hour examination (50%)

Essay Titles (1,500 words)

First Round Submission

1. Why did the indigenous population of Polynesian decline in the nineteenth-century?
2. To what extent was there a 'revolution' in the understanding and management of the mad between 1790 and 1820?
3. How did Victorian doctors and public health campaigners change their views on the extent to which the bodies of the poor were the sources and spreaders of urban epidemic diseases between 1820 and 1890?

Second Round Submission

1. How successful were Victorian naturalists in meeting the religious and other objections to the idea that humans had descended from apes?
2. Why was the optimism of the lunacy reform movement of the first half of the nineteenth century lost after mid-century as asylums became 'museums of madness'?
3. How did the medical understanding and management of pulmonary tuberculosis change with the advent of Tubercle bacillus after 1882?

Examination

There is a two-hour examination, with students answering three out of six questions.



1 Moving Bodies: Empires, Disease Exchanges and Acclimatisation

- KT J N Hays, *The Burdens of Disease: Epidemics and Human Response in Western History*, 1998, Ch 4.
- KT N D Cook, *Born to Die: Disease and the New World Conquest, 1492-1650*, 1998.
- WLB A W Crosby, *Ecological Imperialism; The Biological Expansion of Europe, 900-1900*, 1986.
- WLB A W Crosby, *The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492*, 1972.
- KT M. Harrison, *Climates and Constitutions: Health, Race, Environment and British Imperialism in India, 1600-1860*, 1999.
- WLB W McNeill, *Plagues and People*, 1976, Ch 5.
- KT A W Crosby, 'Infectious disease and the demography of the Atlantic peoples', *Journal of World History*, 2, 1991, 119-33.
- D N Livingstone, 'Human acclimatization : perspectives on a contested field of inquiry in science, medicine and geography', *History of Science*, 1987, 25: 359-94.
- KT P D Curtin, Disease exchange across the tropical Atlantic, *History and Philosophy of the Life Sciences*, 1993, 15: 329-356
- KT J F Brooks, Revising the conquest of Mexico - smallpox, sources, and populations, *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 1993, 24: 1-29.

SEMINAR

The lecture discussed the current historical debate on the disease consequences of European colonisation of the Americas; in the seminar we will try to test some of the theories developed in this debate by looking at the 'depopulation' of Polynesia, about which there is much better evidence.

The question to prepare for this week is - why did the population of indigenous Polynesians decline after contact with Europeans?

- KT A W Crosby, 'Hawaiian depopulation as a model for the Amerindian experience' in T Ranger and P Slack, eds., *Epidemics and Ideas: Essays on the Historical Perception of Pestilence*, 1992, 175-202.
- KT S Kunitz, *Disease and Social Diversity: The European Impact on the Health of Non-Europeans*, 1994, 44-81. Also available as a reprint as: S Kunitz, 'Historical and contemporary patterns in Polynesia' in *Disease and social diversity : the European impact on the health of non-Europeans*, 1994, 44-81.
- KT R Lange, 'Plagues and pestilence in Polynesia : the nineteenth-century Cook Islands experience', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 1984, 58: 325-46.
- KT C S Judd, 'Depopulation in Polynesia', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 1977, 51: 585-93.

- KT D. Denoon, 'Pacific Island depopulation : natural or un-natural history?', in *New countries and old medicine : proceedings of an international conference on the history of medicine and health*, 1995, 324-39.
- KT L A Newson, ' Disease and immunity in the pre-Spanish Philippines', *Social Science and Medicine*, 1999, 48: 1833-1850.
- KT J R McNeill, 'The Pacific Islands In World-History: Of Rats And Men, A Synoptic Environmental History of the Island Pacific', *Journal of World History*, 1994, 5: 299-349.
- KT D. Denoon, *Public Health in Papua New Guinea: Medical possibility and social constraint, 1884-1984*, 1989, Ch 1.

2. Medical Bodies 1: The Hospital and the Invention of the Diseased Body

- KT J N Hays, *The Burdens of Disease: Epidemics and Human Response in Western History*, 1998.
- KT D Porter, *Health, civilization, and the state : a history of public health from ancient to modern times*, 1999, Ch. 3.
- KT R. Porter, *The Greatest Benefit of Mankind*, 1998, Ch X and XI
- WLB R. Porter, ed., *Medicine in the Enlightenment*, 1995.
- KT G. B. Risse, 'Medicine in the Enlightenment', A. Wear, ed., *Medicine in Society*, 1992.
- KT R. Porter, 'The Eighteenth Century', in L. Conrad et al, *The Western Medical Tradition*, 1995, 371-476.
- KT N. Jewson, 'Medical Knowledge and the Patron System in Eighteenth Century England', *Sociology*, 1974, 8: 369-385.
- KT N. Jewson, 'The disappearance of the "sickman" from medical cosmology, 1770-1870', *Sociology*, 1976, 10: 225-44.
- KT I. Waddington, 'The role of the hospital in the development of modern medicine', *Sociology*, 1973, 7: 211-25.
- KT M. Fissell, 'The disappearance of the patient's narrative and the invention of hospital medicine', In R. French and A. Wear eds., *British Medicine in the Age of Reform*, 1991.
- KT W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century*, 1994, Chs 1 and 2.
- KT C. Lawrence, *Medicine and the making of Modern Britain*, Ch 1 and 2.

SEMINAR

In the first part of the seminar we will discuss extracts from primary sources from the period 1770-1830. Before the seminar I would like you to place them in their likely chronological order, based on the extent to which each displays features of bedside medicine, or hospital medicine, or both.

In the beginning of August, shortly after remaining some time in a cold cellar, she was seized with pains, swelling, and redness of her joints, and fever. These symptoms lasted only ten days. Immediately upon their ceasing, her heart began to beat with considerable violence. Her right hypochondrium soon after became painful, and about the same time she began to complain of a pain in the top of her shoulders. The palpitation of the heart, which had never ceased from its first appearance, was distinctly felt in every part of the thorax, to which my hand was applied.... The strokes of the heart were one hundred and ninety in a minute... After her death, the following were the principal morbid appearances, which, as I was afterwards informed, were observed: The whole of the internal surface of the pericardium was attached to the heart.

D____ M____, a man aged twenty nine, by occupation a chair-man, admitted Feb. & complains of obtuse pain, and frequently also of coldness in the small of his back. It is, in

general, attended with shivering. From the small of his back the pain sometimes extends across the lower part of the abdomen, and occasions, as he says, a temporary swelling there.... At other times the pain ascends along the course of the spine, and affects the muscles of his neck...

His pulse is natural, is appetite is unimpaired, and his belly loose. His urine is sometimes pale and limpid, at other times of a high colour.

Twelve weeks ago, in coming from the harvest in England, he was attacked with a pain in the abdomen, attended with vomiting and purging. To these succeeded the pains of which he has ever since complained and by which he is now rendered very weak. He imputes his complaints to fatigue incoming home. He has taken many medicines without relief.

His appearance was florid, his complexion clear. He complained of a slight headache and sore throat. His pulse was full and rather frequent, the tongue white, the tonsils slightly inflamed, the parotid glands were very much enlarged, the bowels were confined, and there was a little oppression about the chest.

About a fortnight before his admission he was attacked with sickness at the stomach, and shortness of breath: purging then came on, and vomiting: about nine days before ...his face and legs began to swell. The urine had been deficient in quantity the whole time. He complained much of tenderness in the pit of his stomach. About eight o'clock it was observed that he lay in bed making a very singular noise, and on going to him he was in a state of profound apoplectic stertor. Mr Stocker was immediately called: took away twenty ounces of blood from the temporal artery, gave him ten grains of calomel, and a colocynth injection. He had one or two fresh attacks, accompanied with so much convulsion that he could scarcely be held in bed.

In the second part of the seminar will compare the theoretical approaches of Jewson/Waddington with that of Pickstone.

READ

- KT N. Jewson, 'Medical Knowledge and the Patron System in Eighteenth Century England', *Sociology*, 1974, 8: 369-385.
- KT N. Jewson, 'The disappearance of the "sickman" from medical cosmology, 1770-1870', *Sociology*, 1976, 10: 225-44.
- KT I. Waddington, 'The role of the hospital in the development of modern medicine', *Sociology*, 1973, 7: 211-25.
- KT J. V. Pickstone, *Ways of Knowing: A New History of Science, Technology and Medicine*, 2000, 7-15, 106-115.
- KT J. V. Pickstone, 'The biographical and the analytical: Towards a historical model of science and practice in modern medicine', in I. Lowy, ed., *Medicine and Change*, 1993, 23-48.
- KT J. V. Pickstone, 'Ways of knowing: towards a historical sociology of science, technology and medicine', *BJHS*, 1993, 26: 433-58, especially 433-49.

QUESTION

Compare and contrast the models of Jewson and Pickstone. In what ways are they similar and in what ways do they differ?

3. Sexual Bodies; The Invention of Modern Sex

- KT D. Outram, *The Enlightenment*, 1995, Ch. 6.
- KT T. Laqueur, 'Orgasm, generation and the politics of reproductive biology', in C. Gallagher and T. Laqueur, eds., *The Making of the Modern Body*, 1987, 1-41.
- KT R. Martensen, 'The transformation of Eve: Women's bodies, medicine and culture in early modern England', in R. Porter and M. Teich, eds., *Sexual Knowledge, Sexual Science*, 1994, 107-33.
- KT L. Sciebinger, 'Skeletons in the Closet', in C. Gallagher and T. Laqueur, eds., *The Making of the Modern Body*, 1987, 42-82.
- KT T. Hitchcock, 'Redefining Sex in Eighteenth Century England', *History Workshop Journal* 41, 1996: 73-88.
- KT T. Laqueur, *Making Sex: The body and gender from the Greeks to Freud*, 1990.
- KT L. Jordanova, *Sexual Visions*, 1989.
- KT D. Outram, *The Body and the French Revolution: Sex, Class and Political Culture*, 1989.
- KT O. Moscucci, *The Science of Woman: Gynaecology and Gender in England, 1800-1930*, 1990, Ch 1.
- KT S. Gilman, *Difference and Pathology: Stereotypes of Sexuality, Race and Madness*, 1985.
- WLB R. Porter and L. Hall, *The Facts of Life: The Creation of Sexual Knowledge in Britain, 1650-1950*, 1994, Ch. 3-4.

SEMINAR

Sex: From Hierarchy to Difference

The focus of this seminar is again to explore how and why historians disagree, and how we decide between two competing accounts or explanations.

Tom Laqueur has argued that the conceptualisation of women's bodies changed at the end of the eighteenth century from being seen as 'inferior versions of men' to being different and complementary to men. Furthermore, sexuality changed from being something that resided in the whole body to something that was localised in certain organs. (Compare with last week at the switch from whole body to localisation in notions of disease.) Park and Nye have attacked his ideas, most damagingly.

From your reading are you persuaded by Laqueur or his critics. Reflect on how you made this decision - was it because of

- how authors set up their work with regard to existing historical work;
- the types of sources used;
- the range of evidence used;
- how the central argument is developed;
- the qualification, if any, they make to their conclusions.

The Essential Laqueur

- KT T. Laqueur, *Making Sex: The body and gender from the Greeks to Freud*, 1990, Ch 5.
- KTR T. Laqueur, 'Orgasm, generation and the politics of reproductive biology', in C. Gallagher and T. Laqueur, eds., *The Making of the Modern Body*, 1987, 1-41.

A Critique

- KT K. Park and R. A. Nye, 'Making Sex: Body and Gender from the Greeks to Freud', *New Republic*, 18 February 1991, 53-57.
- KT D Outram, 'Review of *Making Sex*', *Isis*, 1993, 84: 347-52.

Also see:

- WLB R. Porter and L. Hall, *The Facts of Life: The Creation of Sexual Knowledge in Britain, 1650-1950*, 1994, Ch. 3-4.
- KTR L. Sciebinger, 'Skeletons in the Closet', in C. Gallagher and T. Laqueur, eds., *The Making of the Modern Body*, 1987, 42-82.
- KTR R. Martensen, 'The transformation of Eve: Women's bodies, medicine and culture in early modern England', in R. Porter and M. Teich, eds., *Sexual Knowledge, Sexual Science*, 1994, 107-33.
- KT T. Hitchcock, 'Redefining Sex in Eighteenth Century England', *History Workshop Journal*, 41, 1996: 73-88.
- WLB G. S. Rousseau and R. Porter, eds., *Sexual Underworlds of the Enlightenment*, 1988.
- WLB P. Boucé, ed., *Sexuality in Eighteenth Century Britain*, 1982.
- S. Tomaselli, 'The Enlightenment Debate on Women', *History Workshop Journal*, 1985, 20: 101-24.
- WLB A. D. Harvey, *Sex in Georgian England*, 1994, Ch 1 and 2.
- L. Sciebinger, *Nature's Body: Gender and the Making of Modern Science*, 1993.

4 Mad Bodies: Asylums and the New Understanding of Diseased Minds.

- KT R. Porter, 'Madness and its institutions' in A. Wear, ed., *Medicine in Society*, 1992.
- KT R. Porter, *The Greatest Benefit of Mankind*, 1998, 494-507.
- KT J. Busfield, *Managing Madness*, 1986, 232-87.
- KT A. Scull, *Museums of Madness*, 1979.
- KT A. Scull, *'The Most Solitary of Afflictions'*, 1993.
- KT D. J. Mellett, *The Prerogative of Asylumdom*, 1982.
- KT A. Scull, ed., *Madhouses, Mad Doctors and Madmen*, 1981, esp. Ch 7.
- KT W. F. Bynum and R. Porter, eds., *The Anatomy of Madness, Vol. II*, Chs. 6-9, 1985.
- KT R. Porter, *A Social History of Madness*, 1982.
- KT A. Digby, *Medicine, Madness and Morality*, 1981, Ch 2,3 and 6.
- KT W. F. Bynum, 'Rationales for therapy in British psychiatry, 1780-1835', *Medical History*, 1974, 18: 317-34.
- KT W. F. Bynum, 'Theory and practice in British psychiatry from J. C. Prichard to Henry Maudsley', in T. Ogawa, ed., *History of Psychiatry*, 1982, 196-216.

SEMINAR

Did the understanding and treatment of the mad change c.1800?

The focus of this seminar is again to consider how and why historians disagree, and how we decide between two competing accounts or explanations of the same event or episode.

The view that the late eighteenth century saw a change from the ordering of humankind in terms of graded hierarchies to an ordering by fundamental difference would seem to be contradicted by changing views of the mad. In the eighteenth century the mad were regarded as people who had lost their humanity and were manifestly different from the rest of humankind. The new view of the mad in the early nineteenth century was that they were people who had only lost their 'reason', crucially they were still human. The implication was that they should be treated humanely in the hope they would regain their rationality and return to sanity. The latter change was exemplified in the new 'moral treatment' that was advocated by so-called lunacy reformers. The treatment aimed to place the mad in a rational, ordered environment, where their minds could regain lost faculties.

There is major historical debate on this issue, which hinges on two issues:

1. whether eighteenth century madhouses were as bleak and inhumane as traditionally painted;
2. and whether the new nineteenth century asylums were as humane and adopted moral therapy all their advocates claimed.

The central figures in this debate are the historian Roy Porter and the historical sociologist Andrew Scull.

Before the seminar prepare a series of bullet points to support the interpretation of Porter **OR** Scull on whether a new view of the mad was created c1800? In doing this also focus on the weaknesses of the other side. The point of the exercise is not to be right or wrong (the jury is still out on this question), rather it is to practice the art of historical argument.

READING

- KT R. Porter, '*Mind Forg'd Manacles*': *A history of madness in England from the Reformation to the Regency*, 1987, 136-47, 222-8, 274-83.
- KT A. Scull, '*Museums of Madness Reconsidered*', *Social History of Medicine*, 1993, 6, 3-24, especially pp. 8-11.
- KT A. Scull, '*Moral treatment reconsidered*', in A. Scull, ed., *Madhouses, Mad Doctors and Madmen*, 1981, 105-18.
- KT R. Porter, '*Was there moral therapy in the 18th Century psychiatry?*' *Lychnos*, 1981-82, 12-26.

5. Racial Bodies 1: Classifying Humanity

- KT N. Stepan, *The idea of race in science: Great Britain, 1800-1960*, 1984.
- KT I. Hannaford, *Race: The History of an Idea in the West*, 1996, Ch 7.
- KT K. Malik, *The Meaning of race : race, history and culture in Western*, 1996,
- KT G. Stocking, *Victorian Anthropology*, 1987, Ch. 1.
- KT G. W. Stocking, *Race, Culture and Evolution*, 1982, Ch 2.
- KT N. Hudson, 'From "Nation" to "Race": The Origins of Racial Classification in Eighteenth Thought', *Eighteenth-Century Studies*, 1996, 29: 247-64.
- KT M. Banton, *Racial Theories*, 1987.
- KT W. D. Jordan, *White over Black: American Attitudes towards the Negro, 1550-1812*, 1968.
- KT S. Dreschler, 'The ending of the slave trade and the evolution of European scientific racism', *Social Science History*, 19, 1990, 415-50.
- KT H. H. Odom, 'Generalizations on race in nineteenth century physical anthropology', *Isis*, 58, 1967, 1-18.
- KT S. Gilman, *Difference and Pathology: Stereotypes of Sexuality, Race and Madness*, 1985
- A. J. Barker, *The African Link: British Attitudes to the Negro in the Era of the Atlantic Slave Trade*, 1978.

SEMINAR

In this seminar we will discuss when the modern idea of 'race' was first constructed and used. To pursue this question I want to create a debate by dividing the group into two opposing camps. One half of the group will be asked to read and prepare to case that the notion of 'race' was new to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The other half of the group will argue that the idea of 'race' was current in the eighteenth century.

The authors who have written on this topic do not divide readily into two camps so both sides will have to create their case from the same sources. However, I have given a rough guide.

Against 'race' in the eighteenth century

- KT N. Stepan, *The idea of race in science: Great Britain, 1800-1960*, 1984.
- KT G. Stocking, *Victorian Anthropology*, 1987, Ch. 1.
- KT S. Dreschler, 'The ending of the slave trade and the evolution of European scientific racism', *Social Science History*, 19, 1990, 415-50.

For race in the eighteenth century

- KT I. Hannaford, *Race: The History of an Idea in the West*, 1996, Ch 7 and 8.
- KT N. Hudson, 'From "Nation" to "Race": The Origins of Racial Classification in Eighteenth Thought', *Eighteenth-Century Studies*, 1996, 29: 247-64.
- KT N Saakwa-Mante, 'Western medicine and racial constitutions: Surgeon Atkin's theory of sleepy distemper in the 1730s' in W Ernst and B Harris, *Race, Science and Medicine, 1700-1960*, 1999, Ch 1.

Neutral?

- KT K. Malik, *The Meaning of race : race, history and culture in Western*, 1996,
- KT M. Banton, *Racial Theories*, 1987.
- KT W. D. Jordan, *White over Black: American Attitudes towards the Negro, 1550-1812*, 1968.

6. Massed Bodies: Urban Epidemics and Public Health

- Web Excerpt from Chadwick's *Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Working Classes*, 1842, <http://landow.stg.brown.edu/victorian/history/chadwick2.html>
- KT W F Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century*, 1994, Ch. 3.
- KT C Hamlin, *Public Health and Social Justice in the Age of Chadwick*, 1998, Chs. Introduction, 1, 2, 5 and Conclusion.
- KT C. Hamlin, 'State Medicine in Great Britain', in D. Porter, ed., *The History of Public Health and the Modern State*, 1994.
- KT A. S. Wohl, *Endangered Lives: Public Health in Victorian Britain*, 1983, Ch 6 and 7.
- KT J V Pickstone, 'Ferriar's Fever and Kay's Cholera: Disease and Social Structure in Cottonopolis', *History of Science*, 1984, 22; 401-19.
- KT D Porter, *Health, civilization, and the state : a history of public health from ancient to modern times*, 1999, Ch 5 and 7.
- KT J V Pickstone, 'Dearth, dirt and fever epidemics: Rewriting the history of British public health, 1780-1850' in T Ranger and P Slack, eds., *Epidemics and Ideas: Essays on the Historical Perception of Pestilence*, 1992,
- KT D. Porter, ed., *The History of Public Health and the Modern State*, 1994.
- KT M Poovey, *Making a Social Body: British Cultural Formations, 1830-1864*, 1995, 55-97
- KT M Worboys, 'Public Health and Environmental Management', in P J Bowler and J V Pickstone, eds., *The Cambridge History of Science, Vol 4: The Biological and Environmental Sciences*, forthcoming.
- KT S Sheard and H Power, eds., *Body and City : Histories of urban public health*, 2000.
- KT M. Worboys, *Spreading Germs: Disease Theories and Medical Practice, 1860-1900*, 2000, Ch 4.
- KT R. Porter, *The Greatest Benefit of Mankind*, 1998, Ch XIII

SEMINAR

While sanitary reformers put most effort into environmental improvements, they also promoted order in the home and bodily cleanliness. In this seminar we discuss sanitary reformers' views of working class attitudes to cleanliness, disease and bodily health. Were the poor unhealthy because of poverty, or due to ignorance, or from choice? Thus, was the answer to urban epidemics to raise wages so that workers could afford decent housing and food to make their bodies strong? Or was the solution education, so that workers and their families could recognise and change dangerous behaviours? Or was the solution moral reform, to persuade the working class of the evil of their hedonistic and irresponsible ways?

- KT S. Sheard, Profit is a dirty word: the development of public baths and wash-houses in Britain 1847-1915, *Social history of medicine*, 2000, 13, 63-85.

- KT M Sigsworth and M Worboys, 'The Public's View of Public Health', *Urban History*, 1994,
- Web Excerpt from B. Haley, The Healthy Body and Victorian Culture,
<http://landow.stg.brown.edu/victorian/health/health10.html>
- KT M Poovey, *Making a Social Body: British Cultural Formations, 1830-1864*, 1995, 55-97.

7 Evolving Bodies: Darwin and 'Man's Place in Nature' II

- KT P. J. Bowler, *Evolution: The History of an Idea*, 1989, Ch 1, 6, 7 and 8.
- KT C. Darwin, *On the Origin of Species*, 1859.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *The Non-Darwinian Revolution*, 1988.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *Charles Darwin: The Man and His Influence*, 1996.
- KT R. Young, 'Malthus and the Evolutionists', *Past and Present*, 32, 1969, 109-45.
- KT R. Young, *Darwin's Metaphor*, 1985, 221-6.
- KT D. Kohn, ed., *The Darwinian Heritage*, 1985.
- KT D. R. Oldroyd, *Darwinian Impacts*, 1983.
- KT J. C. Greene, 'The Kuhnian paradigm and the Darwinian revolution', in J.C. Greene, *Science, Ideology and World View*, 1984, Ch3.
- KT M. Ruse, *The Darwinian Revolution : science red in tooth and claw*, 1979

Web links @

<http://www.literature.org/Works/Charles-Darwin/>

<http://www.human-nature.com/darwin/index.html>

SEMINAR

The Nineteenth Century Debate on 'Man's Place in Nature'

There are broadly two views on the nature of the evolution debate in the nineteenth century :

1. that Darwin's ideas provoked a 'revolution' in the understanding of man's place in nature;
2. that evolutionary ideas had been around a long time and were part of a wider and quite gradual movement towards naturalistic and secular ideas about man and nature.

We will begin by viewing Robert Young's documentary on Darwin.

VID R. Young, *Great Britons - Darwin*, BBC 1985.

Young argues that Darwin was the 'quintessence of his time', in other words, the theory of evolution by natural selection bore the imprint of Victorian Britain; for example, the parallel between laissez-faire and survival of the fittest. If this was the case, why did Darwin delay publishing *On the Origin of Species* for so long and why did its publication cause such controversy? Perhaps Young is wrong. Is Bowler's opposite conclusion, that 'Darwin's basic theory does not express a central theme of 19th century thought', more accurate?

Whose evidence and argument is stronger, and why?

- KT R. Young, 'Malthus and the Evolutionists', *Past and Present*, 32, 1969, 109-45.
- KT R. Young, *Darwin's Metaphor*, 1985, pp 221-6.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *Evolution: The History of an Idea*, 1989, especially Ch 1, but also 6, 7 and 8.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *The Non-Darwinian Revolution*, 1988.
- KT I. Bohlin, 'Robert M. Young and Darwin Historiography', *Social Studies of Science*, 1991, 21: 597-648.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *Charles Darwin: The Man and His Influence*, 1996.
- KT D. Kohn, ed., *The Darwinian Heritage*, 1985.

8 Evolving Bodies: Apes and Humans

- KT P. J. Bowler, *Evolution: The history of an idea*, 1989, Ch 8.
- KT R. Young, *Darwin's Metaphor*, 1985, Ch 1, 2 & 4.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *Charles Darwin: The Man and His Influence*, 1996.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *Darwinism*, 1993.
- KT B. Gale, 'Darwin and the concept of struggle for existence', *Isis*, 1972, 63: 321-44.
- KTR S. Shapin and B. Barnes, "Darwinism and Social Darwinism" in B. Barnes and S. Shapin, eds., *Natural Order*, 1979.
- KT D. R. Oldroyd, *Darwinian Impacts*, 1980.
- KT J. Durant, 'Scientific naturalism and social reform in the work of Alfred Russell Wallace', *BJHS*, 1979, 12: 260-83.
- KT D. Kohn, ed., *The Darwinian Heritage*, 1985, Ch. 14, 15 18 & 21
- KT J. R. Moore, ed., *History, Humanity and Evolution*, 1989, 311-27
- KT P. J. Bowler, *The Non-Darwinian Revolution*, 1988
- KT S. Gordon, 'Darwin and Political Economy: The Connection Reconsidered', *Journal of the History of Biology*, 1989, 22: 437-59.
- KT J. C. Greene, *Science, Ideology and World View*, 1981, 95-127.
- KT A. Desmond and J. Moore, *Darwin*, 1991.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *Biology and social thought, 1850-1914 : five lectures delivered the International Summer School in History of Science*, 1993
- KT N. C. Gillespie, *Charles Darwin and the problem of creation*, 1979
- KT P. Appleman, ed., *Darwin*, 1976

SEMINAR

Apes and Humans

The lecture focused on how Darwin's theory of natural selection was received in Britain. In the seminar we focus on the debate around human origins and the link between apes and humans. We will look particularly at Darwin's *The Descent of Man* and the writings of Alfred Russel Wallace.

Web C Darwin, *The Descent of Man*, 1871. On-line text @ <http://www.literature.org/authors/darwin-charles/the-descent-of-man/> or <http://www.human-nature.com/darwin/descent/contents.htm>

Web Alfred Russel Wallace <http://www.wku.edu/~smithch/home.htm>

- Web A R Wallace, 'The Limits of Natural Selection as Applied to Man', 1870.
<http://www.wku.edu/%7Esmithch/S165.htm>
- KT P J Bowler, *Evolution: The history of an idea*, 1989, 23-4, 228-37 and 299-304.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *Biology and social thought, 1850-1914 : five lectures delivered the International Summer School in History of Science*, 1993, 37-60.
- KT M J Kottler, 'Alfred Russel Wallace, the Origin of Man and Spiritualism', *Isis*, 1974, 65: 145-92.
- KT D. Kohn, ed., *The Darwinian Heritage*, 1985.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *Darwinism*, 1993, Ch 2 and 3.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *Theories of human evolution : a century of debate, 1844-1944*, 1986.
- KT P J Bowler, *The Non-Darwinian Revolution*, 1988, 131-151
- KT J. H. Brooke, *Science and Religion: Some historical perspectives*, 1991, Ch 8.
- KT P. Vorzimmer, *Charles Darwin, The Years of Controversy: The Origin of Species its Critics, 1859-82, 1969and.*

9 Degenerating Bodies: The Mad and the Bad

- KT D Pick, *Faces of Degeneration: A European Disorder, 1848-1918*, 1989.
- KT N. Stepan, *The Idea of Race in Science: Great Britain, 1800-1960*, 1984.
- KT E. J. Chamberlain and S. L. Gilman, *Degeneration: the Dark Side of Progress*, 1985.
- KT D. J. Kevles, *In the Name of Eugenics: Genetics and the uses of human heredity*, 1985.
- KT Robert A Nye, 'Degeneration and the medical model of cultural crisis', in S. Drescher et al. eds., *Political symbolism in modern Europe*, 1982, 19-41.
- KT T Turner, 'Henry Maudsley – Psychiatrist, philosopher and entrepreneur', in W F Bynum et al eds., *The anatomy of madness, vol. 3*, 151-89.
- KT I Dowbiggin, *Inheriting madness: Professionalization and psychiatric knowledge in nineteenth-century France*, Chapter 6.
- WLB R A Nye, *Crime, madness and politics in Modern France: The medical concept of national decline*, 1984.
- KT M. Neve, The influence of degenerationist categories in nineteenth century psychiatry, with special reference to Great Britain, in *The history of psychiatric diagnoses : proceedings of the 16th International Symposium on the Comparative History of Medicine - East and West*, September 1-8, 1991, 1997.
- KT A R Morris, Oscar Wilde and the Eclipse of Darwinism : aestheticism, degeneration, and moral reaction in late-Victorian ideology, *Studies in the History and Philosophy of Science*, 1993, 24: 513-40.
- KT S Quinlan, The racial imagery of degeneration and depopulation : Georges Vacher de Lapouge and 'anthroposociology' in fin-de-siecle France', *History of European Ideas*, 1998, 6: 393-413.
- KT R. Porter, *The Greatest Benefit of Mankind*, 1998, 510-4.

SEMINAR

In the seminar we will discuss the various meanings of degeneration and consider late nineteenth century ideas on heredity? We will then go on to discuss why and how the idea of degeneration was used to explain mental illness and other diseases.

- KT D Pick, *Faces of Degeneration: A European Disorder, 1848-1918*, 1989, 176-221.
- KT B-A Morel, 'On the degeneracy of the human race', *Journal of psychological medicine and mental pathology*, 10 (1857): 159-208.
- KT V Magnan. 'The degenerate', *American Journal of Insanity*, 52 (1895): 193-98.
- KT C E Rosenberg, 'The Bitter Fruit: heredity, disease and social thought in nineteenth-century America', *Perspectives in American History*, 8, 189-235. Also in C E Rosenberg, *No Other Gods*, 1997, Ch 1.

- WLB R A Soloway, *Demography and degeneration : eugenics and the declining birthrate in twentieth-century Britain*, 1990.
- KT A Scull, *Museums of Madness*, 1979, Ch 7 and 9.
- KT E T Carlson, ' Medicine and degeneration', in E. J. Chamberlain and S. L. Gilman, *Degeneration: the Dark Side of Progress*, 1985.
- KT S L Gilman, 'Sexology, psychoanalysis, and degeneration', in E. J. Chamberlain and S. L. Gilman, *Degeneration: the Dark Side of Progress*, 1985.
- KT M Jackson, 'Changing depictions of disease: race, representation and the history of 'mongolism'', W Ernst and B Harris, *Race, Science and Medicine, 1700-1960*, 1999, Ch 9.
- KT M Thomson, "'Savage Civilisation": Race, culture and mind in Britain, 1898-1939', W Ernst and B Harris, *Race, Science and Medicine, 1700-1960*, 1999, Ch 11.

10 Medical Bodies 2: The Reinvention of the Diseased Body

- KT R. Cooter and J. V. Pickstone, eds., *Medicine in the Twentieth Century*, 2000, 201-16 and 347-66.
- KT C. Lawrence, *Medicine and the Making of Modern Britain, 1700-1920*, 1994, 55-84.
- KT C. E. Rosenberg, 'Framing Disease: Illness, Society and History', in C. E. Rosenberg and J. Golden, eds., *Framing Disease: Studies in Cultural History*, 1992, xiii-xxvi and in C. E. Rosenberg, *Explaining Epidemics*, 1992, 305-18.
- KT J. V. Pickstone, 'Ways of knowing: towards a historical sociology of science, technology and medicine', *BJHS*, 1993, 26: 433-58.
- KT J. V. Pickstone, 'Objects and Objectives: Notes on the Material Culture of Medicine', G. Lawrence, ed., *Technologies of Modern Medicine*, 1992, 13-25.
- KT C. J. Lawrence, 'Incommunicable knowledge': Science, technology and the clinical art in Britain, 1850-1910', *Journal of Contemporary History*, 20, 1985, 503-20.
- KT S. J. Reiser, *Medicine and the Reign of Technology*, Ch 5-7
- KT N. Rupke, ed., *Vivisection in Historical Perspective*, 1987, Ch. 4, 6, 8 and 11.
- KT S. E. D. Shortt, 'Physicians, science and status', *Medical History*, 1983, 27: 51-68
- KT J. Sadler, 'Ideologies of 'art' and science in medicine', in W. Krohn et al, eds., *The Dynamics of Science and Technology*, 1978, 177-215.
- KT R. H. Shryock, *The Development of Modern Medicine*, 1936.
- KT R. Porter, *The Greatest Benefit of Mankind*, 1998, Ch XIV.

SEMINAR

In this seminar we look at the changing understanding and management of TB from 1850 to 1950.

To what extent does is the following mapping useful:

consumption	= bedside	= biographical medicine
tuberculosis	= hospital	= analytical medicine
TB	= laboratory	= experimental medicine
????????????	= ????????	= technomedicine

- KT J. V. Pickstone, 'Ways of knowing: towards a historical sociology of science, technology and medicine', *BJHS*, 1993, 26: 433-58.
- KT M. Worboys, *Spreading Germs: Disease Theories and Medical Practice, 1860-1900*, 2000, 193-233.
- KT R. Dubos & J. Dubos, *The White Plague*, rep 1988.
- KT M. Worboys, 'The sanatorium treatment for consumption in Britain, 1890-1910', in J. V. Pickstone, ed., *Medical Innovation in Historical Perspective*, 1992.

- KT B. Bates, 'Quid pro Quo in Chronic Illness: Tuberculosis in Pennsylvania, 1876-1926', in C. E. Rosenberg and J. Golden, eds., *Framing Disease*, 1992, 229-47.
- KT B. Bates, *Bargaining for Life: A social history of tuberculosis*, 1992.
- KT F. B. Smith, *The Decline of Tuberculosis*, 1988.
- KT L. Bryder, *Below the Magic Mountain: A social history of tuberculosis*, 1988.
- WLB S. Rothman, *Living in the shadow of death : tuberculosis and the social experience of illness in American history*, 1995.

Excerpts from medical journals 1880-1910.

"That tuberculosis is hereditary is too well known to be required to be more than stated." BMJ, 1880, I:704.

"My experience and teaching have been and are, that the disease is merely an expression of lowered or defective vitality, acquired or hereditary: that the open-air method arises chiefly is merely, as I have worded it, a mode of dying." J Henry Bennet BMJ, 1880, I: 42

(How do we harmonise) "the theory of micro-organismal origin . . . with the established fact of heredity; the arguments employed point to the conclusion that physico-chemical changes must precede botanical aggression." H Neale BMJ, 1885, I: 897.

"Tubercle bacilli grow and multiply in a congenial soil, just like mushrooms on a dung heap." BMJ, 1885, I: 889

"It is the open-air life of the savage, combined with the hygienic comforts of our own age, and systematised with military precision that is the specific treatment of consumption." W Calwell, 1898.

"Now the discovery of the bacillus as one of the causes of tuberculosis has thrust this doctrine of hereditary causation so far into the background that of late we hear little of it; . But those clinical observers who accentuate the hereditary bent to tuberculosis do not...rely upon transmission of a virus, dead or alive, from patient to child. Their conception is rather of a certain openness to consumption ... The ports are undefended and certain congenitally feeble links of intimate organisation are prone to rupture under certain stresses ... The bacillus, though always a cause is, perhaps, rarely the immediate cause of tuberculosis .. We have no specific for the disease, though incidence is reducing by general sanitation and adoption of a 'clean and airy life'. The 'hygienic', 'sanatorium', or 'open-air treatment' seek the systematic application of such means." C Allbutt, BMJ 1899, ii: 1149-50.

"It is now definitely known that consumption is a contagious disease; that it is communicated from person to person, and from animals to man; and that it arises in no other way. It is not an inherited vice in the constitution which declares itself in the course of time; but while some constitutional are more prone to it than others, and while an unhealthy mode. of life and unwholesome surroundings predispose to its attacks, every case of consumption is derived from some pre-existing cause." W Broadbent BMJ, 1899.

11. **Racial Bodies 2: Eugenics**

- KT P. J. Bowler, *Theories of Human Evolution: A century of debate, 1844-1944*, 1987.
- KT E. Barkan, *The Retreat of Scientific Racism: Changing Concepts of Race in Britain and the United States between the World Wars*, 1992.
- KT M. Banton, *Racial Theories*, 1987.
- KT N. Stepan, *The Idea of Race in Science: Great Britain, 1800-1960*, 1984.
- KT D. J. Kevles, *In the Name of Eugenics: Genetics and the uses of human heredity*, 1985.
- KT P. Mazumdar, *Eugenics, Doctors and Human Failings*, 1992
- KT M. Freedon, 'Eugenics and progressive thought: a study in ideological affinity', *Historical Journal*, 22, 1979, 645-71.
- KT H. Cravens, *The Triumph of Evolution: American Scientists and the Heredity-Environment Controversy, 1900-1940*, 1978.
- KT D. Paul, 'Eugenics and the Left', *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 45, 1984, 567-90.
- KT E. J. Larson, *Sex, Race and Science: Eugenics in the Deep South*, 1995.
- KT H. Kuklick, *The savage within: The social history of British anthropology, 1885-1945*, 1991.
- KT M. Banton, *The Idea of Race*, 1964.
- KT P. J. Bowler, *Biology and Social Thought, 1850-1914: Five lectures delivered the International Summer School in History of Science*, 1993

SEMINAR

The most infamous use of racial ideas in the twentieth century was in Nazi Germany in the 1930s and 1940s. In this seminar we look at the influence of eugenics on Nazi racial policies.

The lecture hour will be devoted to the screening of a recent Channel 4 documentary entitled 'Hitler's Biological Soldiers', from the Science and the swastika series. The script is more or less repeated in the book from the series: A Weale, *Science and the Swastika*, 2000.

For the seminar you are asked to compare the narrative and analysis of the documentary with that given in the recent writings of professional historians.

The key question to reflect on is - to what extent were Nazi racial ideas and policies influenced by German eugenicists and German eugenic institutions?

- KT M. B. Adam, *The Wellborn Science: Eugenics in Germany, France, Brazil and Russia*, 1990.
- KT M. Burleigh, *The Racial State: Germany, 1933-45*, 1990.
- KT S. Weiss, 'The race hygiene movement in Germany', *Osiris*, 1987, 3: 193-236.

- KT P. Weingart, 'German eugenics between science and politics', *Osiris*, 1989, 5: 260-82.
- KT S. Weiss, 'Wilhelm Schallmeyer and the logic of German eugenics', *Isis*, 1986, 77: 33-46.
- KT P. Weindling, 'Weimar eugenics', *Annals of Science*, 1985, 42: 303-18.
- KT P. Weindling, 'The "Sonderweg" of German Eugenics: Nationalism and scientific internationalism', *BJHS*, 1989, 22: 321-34
- KT R. N. Proctor, *Racial Hygiene: Medicine under the Nazis*, 1988.
- KT M. Burleigh, *Death and Deliverance : Euthanasia in Germany c.1900-1945*, 1994
- KT G. Aly et al, ed., *Cleansing the Fatherland: Nazi Medicine and Racial Hygiene*, 1994.
- KT S. Kuhl, *The Nazi Connection : Eugenics, American Racism and German National Socialism*, 1994.
- KT M. Burleigh, *Ethics and extermination : reflections on Nazi genocide*, 1997.

12 Revision

KT J N Hays, *The Burdens of Disease: Epidemics and Human Response in Western History*, Rutgers University Press, 1998, Ch 11.