



2023 Series 2 Course E

Title	The History of Medicine Through the Ages
Date	Thursdays, 25 May – 29 June 2023
Time	2.15 pm – 4.15 pm
Venue	Leith Bowling Club, 2 Duke Street, North Dunedin
Convenor	Tree Cocks Email: treecocks1@yahoo.co.nz Mobile: 021 140 4880
Developer	Terry Doyle
Course fee	\$50 (please do not pay until you receive an invoice)

Medicine in any era reflects the society of that period. This course, presented by Emeritus Professor Terry Doyle, will give an overview of western medicine from ancient to modern times, relating it to the knowledge and values of the people who used it.

All applications must be received by Thursday 27 April 2023. You will receive a response to your application by Monday 8 May 2023.

Please contact the Programme Secretary courses@u3adunedin.org.nz, phone 467 2594 with any queries.

The History of Medicine Through the Ages

25 May **The ancient period: Medicine in the ancient world of Egypt and the Bible**
The Egyptians developed a complex system of medicine, which later influenced the Greeks, such as Hippocrates. Their influence is also seen in the many references to disease and illness in the Bible.

Body language: The origins of medical terms

The medical terminology used today can be traced largely to Greek and Latin words. This talk will look at how they have been mixed with Anglo-Saxon, together with the names of historical and mythological characters.

1 June **The medieval period: Medicine and hospitals in the Islamic golden age**
The period 700–1200 is known as the Islamic golden age, when there was an enormous expansion of all areas of knowledge in the Islamic world. This was also responsible for preserving the heritage of Greece and Rome, by translating its manuscripts into Arabic.

Magic, myth and medieval medicine

The medieval period was pervaded by belief in occult forces, such as astrology. In medicine, these ideas sat in uneasy relation to the Greek theory of the four humours as the cause of illness.

8 June **The 17th century: Circulation of the blood; William Harvey's revolutionary idea**
This is the century of the scientific revolution, which also began to change medical theory. The talk will look at how new mechanical and chemical ideas came to prominence in medicine.

What killed Charles II? Medicine in the 1600s

When Charles II gave up his earthly crown for a heavenly one, his final illness, surprising treatment and subsequent post mortem, is one of the best documented case histories. This will be looked at against the background of the increasing medical knowledge of the time.

15 June **The 18th century: The evolution of anatomy and surgery**
This talk will focus on John Hunter and other anatomists who gained the knowledge to allow later developments in surgery and obstetrics to be possible.

From Hogarth to Gillray: Caricature and quackery in the enlightenment

The 1700s are characterised by satire in literature. There arose also the related genre of caricature of the medical establishment, with ribald paintings and drawings. Were the doctors really so different from the 'quacks' who flourished at the time?

22 June **The 19th century: Medicine becomes a science 1800–1900**
Beginning with the French Revolution, the first half of the 19th century was characterised by the rapid expansion of French medicine and science. The second half of the century was dominated by discoveries coming from the German universities.

The Society of Apothecaries and the origins of the general practitioner

In this period medical practitioners were in three groups: the physicians, the surgeons and the apothecaries. This talk looks at how the rise of scientific medical education led to the apothecaries developing into the modern general practitioners.

29 June **The 20th century: The age of antibiotics and other lifesaving drugs**
This talk will trace the research that led to the important medications of today; such as insulin, anti-hypertensives, chemotherapy and antibiotics.

Radiation and the popular imagination

The use of radiation for imaging and treatment is now integral to modern medicine. However, the early popular reception and uses it found were intriguing.