

The History of American Medicine

From the Late Colonial Period to the Great Society (1765 to 1965)

Examiner: John Harley Warner

Examinee: Matt Gunterman

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- I. General Overviews of American Medicine & Its Central Themes
- II. Born in the Shadow of Learned Medicine & Baptized in the Fires of Egalitarian Idealism (1765 to 1845)
 - A. Medicine outside the Marketplace
 - B. The State of Orthodox Medicine
 - C. The Origins of Therapeutic Dissent
- III. From an Open Marketplace to Exclusionary Reforms (1845 to 1895)
 - A. Practice & Professional Identity at the Height of the Open Market
 - B. Slave & Southern Medicine
 - C. Women & Medical Practice
 - D. Women As Subjects of Medicine
 - E. The Reforms of Hospitals and Medical Education
- IV. A Hegemonic Model Emerges & a Nation Responds (1895 to 1965)
 - A. Concepts & Uses of Scientific Medicine & Medical Technology
 - B. The Twentieth-Century Ecology of Medical Identity & Practice
 - C. Race, Ethnicity, & Medicine
 - D. Issues of Ethics & Access

I. General Overviews of American Medicine & Its Central Themes

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II. Born in the Shadow of Learned Medicine & Baptized in the Fires of Egalitarian Democracy (1765 to 1845)

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III. From an Open Marketplace to Exclusionary Reforms (1845-1895)

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B. Slave & Southern Medicine

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C. Women & Medical Practice

Jean L. Silver-Isenstadt. *Shameless: The Visionary Life of Mary Gove Nichols*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002.

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D. Women As Subjects of Medicine

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Leslie Reagan. *When Abortion Was a Crime: Women, Medicine, and Law in the United States, 1867-1973*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997.

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E. The Reforms of Hospitals and Medical Education

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IV. A Hegemonic Model Emerges & a Nation Responds

A. Concepts & Uses of Scientific Medicine & Medical Technology

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B. The Twentieth-Century Ecology of Medical Identity & Practice

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C. Race, Ethnicity, & Medicine

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D. Issues of Ethics & Access

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Major Problems in the History of American Medicine and Public Health: Documents and Essays (Major Problems in American History Series) 1st Edition. by John Harley Warner (Editor), Janet A. Tighe (Editor). 3.7 out of 5 stars 19 ratings. The book is generally a great resource for the history of medicine and public health. I've definitely had some eye-opening moments as I've gone through it. I will rent from Amazon again in the future. Start studying History of American Medicine. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools. The American Medical Association was founded when? what is the purpose of the creation? 1847 created the authoritative basis for medical profession today because each sect was claiming to be most effective. Who founded osteopathic medicine? Andrew Taylor Still (1828-1917). When he lost his first wife and children to meningitis, he looked at failures of what? Orthodox medicine. Still was dissatisfied with what three things in medicine? 1) Drugs 2) Unnecessary surgical procedures 3) Common medical treatments that have since been abandoned. Still believed in _ and that the body had all means to ca The history of medicine in the United States encompasses a variety of periods and approaches to health care in the United States from colonial days to the present, ranging from early folk remedies to the increasing professionalization and managed care of modern medicine. Colonial era health care was based primarily on traditional medicines and traditional cures. Professionalization was very slow before 1750, by which time there were a handful of cities of more than 20,000 population, each of which had