

FABIOLA
An early Christian nurse.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

In this book the aim has been to sum up the general long-time trends in nursing history which have led to conditions of the present, and which also must influence the future of this profession-in-the-making. General history has been included to explain how, step by step, adjustments have been made to contingent political and economic changes. Reference to the history of women has been emphasized in this connection, for nursing has been identified with woman's life and work since the beginning of time. Of necessity, it has been subject to changes corresponding to changes in her manner of life or social status. By introducing the sociological point of view, it is hoped that the student of nursing will be brought to a better conception of her responsibility for contributing a share to the building of the new and more democratic social structure

demanded by people of our times.

Beginning with an outline of general historical facts, the student is led back to the beginning of nursing, and is helped to discover how each succeeding phase of past development has led inevitably to the place occupied by nursing in the total picture of civilization today. Events rather than people have been emphasized in the effort to bring more forcibly before her the close relationship of nursing to the whole process of social growth. Effort has been made to carry only the central thread of the story, with sufficient explanation to ensure clearness and understanding. No attempt has been made to include all of the facts. Full descriptions of peak periods have accordingly been presented with omission of many details of beginnings and endings of general movements. On the foundation thus secured may be built a portrayal of the composite structure of nursing history, its outlines thereby permitted to assume broader proportions and greater harmony with other structures arising from man's necessity.

In this second edition of the book, radical changes have been made in the last five chapters in order to provide fuller discussions and to bring them up to date. An additional chapter on Adjusting to Rapid Social Change appears at the end of the book. Chapter VI, "The Renaissance, The Reformation, and A Decline in Nursing," has been divided into three shorter chapters, with summaries, topics for discussion, and bibliographies at the end of each. Minor changes have been made throughout the text. New maps, illustrations, and a new chart have been included. As the student of nursing of today prepares to take her place in a more complicated but more intimately acquainted world than that entered by her sister of yesterday, it is earnestly hoped that this revised survey may be helpful.

An acknowledgement of indebtedness is made to all books on nursing history that have preceded this one. "A History of Nursing" by Nutting and Dock and "A Short History of Nursing" by Dock and Stewart represent accepted foundational material, without reference to which it would be impossible to build other histories with varying emphases. An expression of gratitude is made also to Helen F. Hansen, Executive Secretary, Board of Nurse Examiners, Sacramento, California, for suggestions in regard to the last few chapters

of the book.

MARY SEWALL.

STOCKTON, CALIF.

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TRENDS IN NURSING HISTORY

PART I

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

(Circa 5000 B.C.—500 A.D.)

INTRODUCTION: OUR CHANGING WORLD

Man early recognized the significance of past events in relation to his interpretation of the present. As a consequence, he strove to make a record that would be a continuous story of his earthly existence, a story which has come down to us through the ages, at first in crude paintings, later in art, song, and literature. We call it history, and as we look more closely into its varied expressions, we find that it consists of the life stories of individuals and groups, arranged, not in meaning-less confusion, but systematically, in what seems to have been a definite plan. Indeed, the whole can be likened to a great mural in which we may follow the ever-forward march of humanity toward a more complete life.

For millions of years the life of primitive man remained almost stationary. Changes came about very slowly, and in response to need for adjustment to circumstances. Catastrophes such as fire and earthquake, or movement and mingling of groups of people, caused some of these changes. The mind of man himself brought about others. In time, he deliberately made changes in his world, and as he did so the momentum of change became greater. Religions developed and were altered by times and peoples. Empires were built and gave way to other empires. By the eleventh century

after the birth of Christ, there began a series of great events leading ever on to newer modes of thought and action. In that century originated those religious wars known as the "Crusades," which were to last nearly two hundred years, making inevitable much mingling of populations and adding volume and power to the stream of human thinking.

Less than a century after came a terrific scourge, called in man's bewilderment, the "Black Death." It thinned his numbers in a way that brought terror, while, at the same time, it gave a new independence to those left to labor. Another century passed and the discovery of America gave impetus to a spirit of pioneering, and brought a new distribution of wealth. About three centuries later, the American and French Revolutions became evidence of desire to emphasize the rights of the individual. At the same time, there was beginning an Industrial Revolution which was to cause the congregation of people in urban communities and to bring into a more independent state that great body of women to whom industry offered opportunity to abandon the confining limits of home life.

Industry followed in the wake of inventions, in time completely transforming modes of living and bringing the drama of the miracle into systems of transportation and communication. Man's patient search for knowledge of phenomena about him was rewarded in the nineteenth century by important discoveries in the realm of science, especially in those fields relating to Chemistry, Electricity, and Microbiology.

In the twentieth century there has befallen a cataclysm which brings to all of us of the present day an awareness of a constantly changing world, and is, perhaps, also the fore-runner of a revolution in the whole social structure. Two World Wars have involved a great portion of mankind and necessitated the emergent use of his faculties. Inevitable or not as these struggles may have been, out of their confusion and distress there is being born a broader understanding of men and nature. Their participants, like those who entered the Crusades, have been unavoidably affected by modes of thought and action of men who had been living apart in far corners of a world that has been steadily expanding during