

Y10 Home Learning Booklet

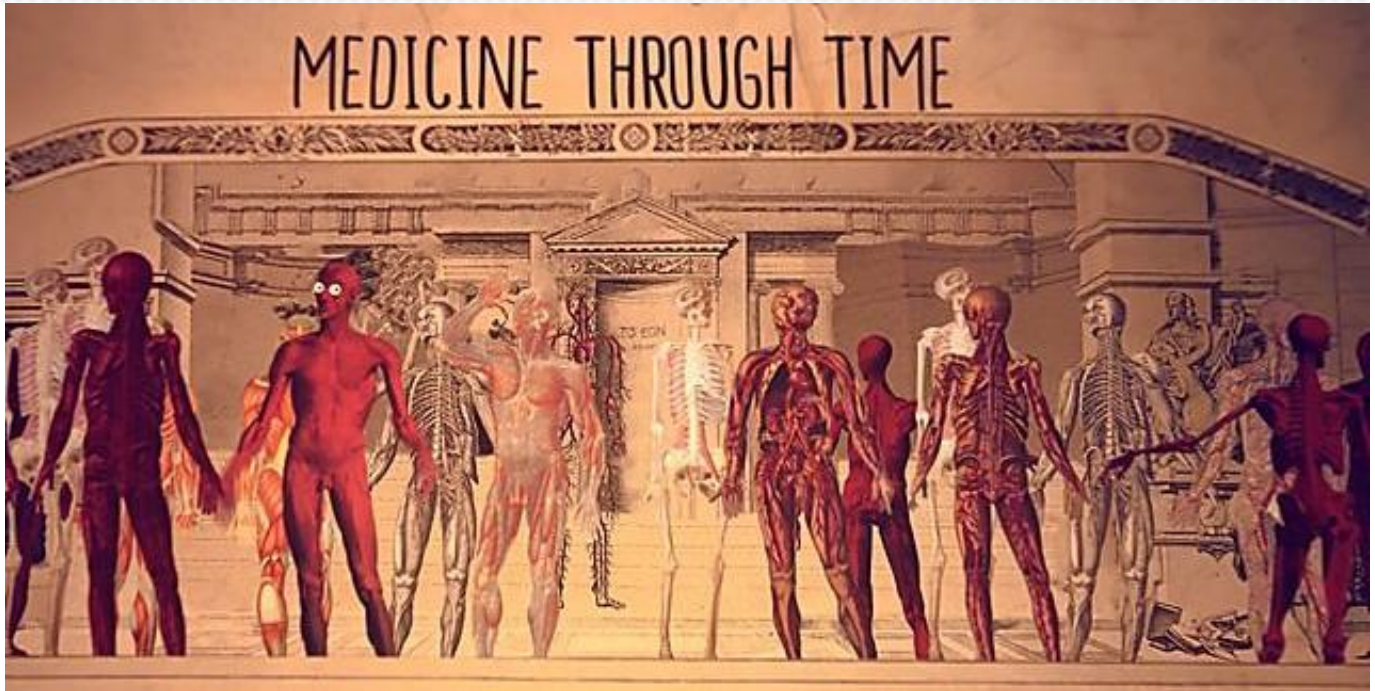
Term 1 and 2

Medicine Through Time

Name:

Class:

Teacher:



Be guided by your teacher/note deadlines in booklet

- Homework is set WEEKLY – bring your completed booklet to class to be self/peer assessed.
- Consolidation of knowledge: two pages for each time period, using the guide as help.
- Challenge: further analysis/evaluation + exam planning/ practice

Contents

Tick off each section as you have completed it

- ☐ Medieval Medicine, 1250-1500
- ☐ Renaissance Medicine, 1500-1700
- ☐ Industrial Medicine, 1700-1900
- ☐ Modern Medicine, 1900-Present
- ☐ WW1 Medicine, 1914-18

Part 1: Ideas on the cause of disease

Question	Answer			✓/✗
1. Who came up with the Four Humours theory?	A) Galen	B) Hippocrates	B) Hercules	
2. Which of these suggests too much bad blood?	A) Vomiting	B) Cupping	B) Nosebleed	
3. How would the Theory of Opposites treat a cold?	A) Cool Stones	B) Purging	B) Bathing	
4. People thought God caused disease as punishment and	A) To show power	B) to test faith	B) to cleanse the body	
5. What is the study of stars/planets caused	A) Anatomy	B) Astrology	B) Zodiac	
6. Which of these would a physician use to diagnose you	A) Urine Chart	B) Leeches	B) Regimin Sanitatis	
7. How many books did Galen supposedly write?	A) 100	B) 300	B) 500	
8. Most people believed that.....caused disease	A) The Four Humours	B) Miasma	B) God	
9. People thought Mars and.....caused the Black Death	A) Saturn	B) Jupiter	B) Uranus	
10. Galen based his idea on anatomy on the study of	A) People	B) Hippocrates	B) Pigs	

Exam Question Plan

Explain why there was a lack of progress in idea on the cause of disease in the Middle Ages (12 Marks)

Hippocrates & Galen	
The Church	
Respect for traditional ideas	

Part 2: Treatments

Which treatments match the type of illness/idea on the cause

	Four Humours	Herbal Remedies	Religious	Supernatural	✓/✗
1. Cupping					
2. Prayer					
3. Charms					
4. Purging					
5. Aloe vera					

Explain these medieval ideas on treatment

The Four Humours	
The Theory of Opposites	
Trepanning	
The Black Death	

What were the negatives of medieval surgery? (Give two)

-
-

Were there any improvement in medieval surgery?

-

Part 3: Prevention and Public Health

Define the two key terms, match the ways people tried to prevent illness with the two ideas

Regimen Sanitatis			
Flagellants			
Miasma		Religious	
Ringing bells	Fasting		Hanging fresh herbs
Pilgrimages	Posies of flowers		Flagellants

Give 2 ways Public Health slightly improved and 1 reason I did not

✓

✓

❖

Public Health

- What was the Kings attitude to Public Health?
.....
- When did King Edward III only begin to care about Public Health?
.....
- Why did disease spread in towns so easily
.....
.....
.....

Part 4: Hospitals and Care

Answer the questions about care & give examples of the positives and negatives of medieval hospitals

Where did the majority of people get care in the community?

.....

Physicians	Apothecaries
Monks & Nuns	Wise Women

What was the first hospital in England?

.....

Positives of Medieval Hospitals	Negatives of Medieval Hospitals
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

Challenge – Medieval Medicine

1. What was the life expectancy in the Middle Ages?

2. When was the Black Death?

3. How many people did the Black Death kill?

Part 5: Progress in the Medieval Period

1. Describe one area where there some **SOME** progress

2. Describe one area where there some **NO** progress

3. Give two reasons why the ideas of Galen were so influential

4. Give two reasons why the church held back progress

Exam Question

Explain why there was little progress in medicine during the Medieval period (1250-1500)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Hippocrates and Galen
- The Church

You must also use information of your own

(12 Marks)

One reason why there was little progress in the Medieval period was due to the influence of the Church. The Church was extremely rich and powerful in the Middle Ages and had priests in every village who had considerable power. The church said that anyone who dared challenge the bible and church they would go to hell, which was a real fear for people in the Middle Ages. Therefore, this meant that people would not challenge the Church's views on medicine. Furthermore, the Church controlled all education and libraries. This meant that they promoted the incorrect ideas of Galen and did not allow new ideas to spread. When English scientist Roger Bacon suggested doctors should research and do experiments, he was thrown in prison by the church. This shows that there were severe consequences for those that challenged the Church. For this reason, the power of the Church was a pivotal barrier for medicine to progress in the Middle Ages.

Paragraph 2

A further reason for the lack of progress was.....

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-
-

Paragraph 3

A final reason for the lack of progress was

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-
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Part 1: Ideas on the cause of disease

Traditional Ideas: Continuity	Change: New Ideas or changes
1.	1.
2.	
3.	2.
4.	

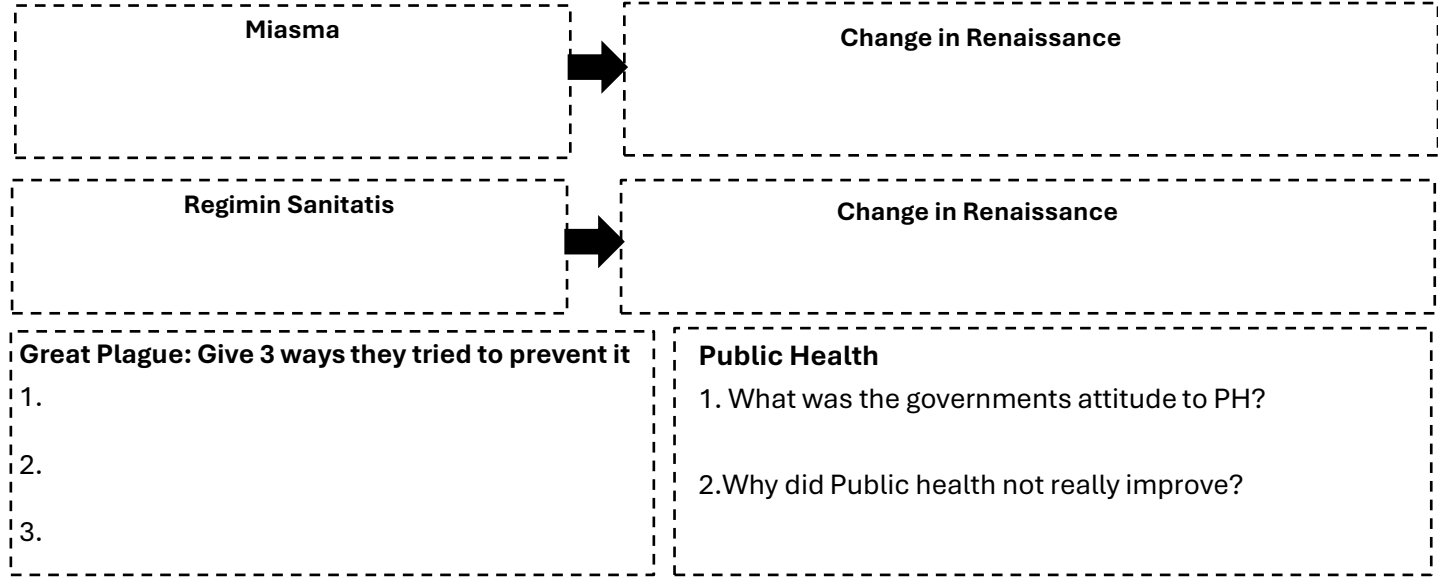
1. What did people work out about the Great Plague?
2. What were Bills of Mortality?
3. Who said that diseases were spread by ‘atmospheres’ like miasma
4. How did people say the 4 humours caused illness?

Part 2: Treatments

Define: <i>Alchemy</i>			
Define: <i>Transference</i>			
Change: New Treatment		Continuity Treatment	
Quinine	Alchemy	Purging	
Transference	The Kings Touch	Magical Charms	
Bleeding	London Treacle	Herbal Remedies	

Why was there so little progress in treatment in this period?

Part 3: Prevention



1.
2.
3.
1. What was the governments attitude to PH?
- 2.Why did Public health not really improve?

Part 4: Care and Hospitals

How did hospitals progress in Renaissance?	How did hospitals decline in Renaissance?
1.	1.
2.	2.

How did training improve in the Renaissance?

.

What was the Scientific Revolution, and what impact did it have on medicine?

Thomas Sydenham	The Royal Society	William Harvey	Andreas Vesalius	Key Individuals in the Renaissance	
				Book	Who were they?
2. 1.	2. 1.	2. 1.	2. 1.		Impact on medicine

Challenge – Renaissance Medicine

1. What was the life expectancy in the Renaissance?
2. When was the Great Plague?
3. What does the death of King Charles II tell us about the progress in medicine?

Part 5: Progress in the Medieval Period

1. Describe one area where there some **SOME** progress

2. Describe one area there was continuity from the Middle Age

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3. What helped knowledge spread in the Renaissance?

4. Why did Medicine largely stay the same since Middle Age

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Exam Question

There was little progress in medicine during the years c1250- c1700.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. 16 + 4 Marks)

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Great Plague
- Vesalius

You must also use information of your own

How much progress was there in the Renaissance

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Conclusion – Do you agree?:

.....

.....

.....

Part 1: Ideas on the cause of disease

Which ideas remained into the Industrial period or were new?

Miasma	God	Four Humours	Superstition	Germ Theory

Why was the idea of miasma still believed until the 1860s? (Give two)

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-

Louis Pasteur and the Germ Theory

1. In 1861 Louis Pastuer comes up with Germ theory which theorises...	
2. How did he prove his theories?	
3. What could he not prove?	

Robert Koch and the Germ Theory

6. In the 1880s, Koch was able to prove that.....	
7. Koch did this by...	
8. Name two types of bacteria he discovered?	1. 2.

Impact of the Germ Theory

Reasons the Germ Theory was a significant breakthrough 1. 2. 3.	Reasons the Germ Theory had a limited impact at first 1. 2.
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Part 2: Hospital and Care

What were the problems facing hospitals in the 1700s through to the early 1800s?

-
-

How Nightingale improved hospitals	How Nightingale improved nursing
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

Part 3: Treatment and Surgery

Chloroform, 1847	
1. Who discovered chloroform?	
2.What were the benefits of Chloroform? What did it solve?	1. 2.
3. Who gave Chloroform their blessing?	
4. What was the ‘Surgery Black Period’	
5. . What surgery happened in 1896?	
Carbolic Acid, 1865	
6. Who discovered carbolic acid?	
7. How was carbolic acid used? What did it solve?	1. 2.
8. A limit of carbolic acid was...	
9. What did carbolic acid lead to?	
Aseptic Surgery, 1890s	
10. What does ‘Aseptic Surgery’ mean?	
11. How did hospitals now ensure surgery was aseptic? Give two	1. 2.

Part 3: Prevention and Public Health

Jenner & Vaccines

Edward Jenner made the first.....
for.....In 1796 after trialling
cowpox on a boy called James Phipps

➔

At first Jenner faced opposition for several reasons:
•
•

Slowly the government introduced voluntary
vaccines, but after growing deaths they made
it.....in 1871

➔

As a result of this, deaths by smallpox began to decline and by
.....it was almost wiped out in Britain. Jenner’s vaccine was the
first of its kind and lay the foundations for theage.

Changes to Public Health from the 1800s

1. Edwin Chadwick, 1842 Public Health Report
.....
.....
.....

3. John Snow and Cholera
.....
.....
.....

2. First Public Health Act, 1848
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. Second Public Health Act, 1848
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Challenge– Industrial Medicine

1. What was the life expectancy in the Industrial Period

Why did medicine improve so much in this period?

The Government

Actions of Individuals

Science and Technology

Exam Question

The Germ Theory was the biggest medical breakthrough in the 1800s
How far do you agree? Explain your answer. 16 + 4 Marks)

Write a paragraph which agrees that the Germ Theory was the biggest breakthrough – DO NOT just talk about how it solved the cause of disease, what was the wider impact on surgery, hospitals and public health?

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Part 1: Ideas on the cause of disease

Why have there been rapid improvements in diagnosis and understanding causes of disease in the modern age ?

DNA	Lifestyle
Technological Diagnosis	

What are the limits to DNA?

-
-

Part 2: Treatments

Antibiotics

In 1914, Paul Ehrlich develops the first Magic Bullet Used to treat.....	➡	Magic bullets were limited as: • •
In 1928.....accidentally discovered....., which was the first	➡	The drug was a breakthrough as....., but he stopped working on it as.....
In 1938, Florey and.....create pure penicillin which can..... They got.....to mass produce it in.....	➡	In WW2, over.....million doses were used to save lives. This wonder drug is free on the NHS and has..... However, the problem is.....

How has drug treatment improved?

.....

.....

Explain <u>how</u> there was a development of surgery in the modern Age	
Anaesthetics	
Technology – Micro and Robotic Surgery	
Transplants	

Part 3: Prevention and Public Health

Cause of Cancer – Smoking



- 1.
- 2.

Way to prevent it

Unhealthy Eating – Obesity/Diabetes



- 1.
- 2.

Way to prevent it

Give 2 ways the government passed laws to improve Public Health

✓

✓

✓

Vaccinations

- 1. What was the government’s first big vaccination campaign?
- 2. Name two vaccinations offered in the Modern Age.
- 3. What has been the impact of the vaccination campaigns?

Part 4: Hospitals and Care

What was the problem with hospital care in the early 1900s

What did the Beverage Report do?

When was the NHS set up and why was it such a breakthrough

Positives of the NHS	Ongoing problems of NHS
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	

Explain how care and training has improved in the modern age. (12 Marks)

The GP Charter	
Training	
Medical Knowledge	

Challenge – Modern Medicine

1. What was the life expectancy in the Modern Age?

Part 5: Progress in the Modern Age

1. Where was the biggest progress?

2. Why is DNA not huge progress yet?

3. Give two reasons the government helped medical progress

4. How did technology help medicine progress?

Exam Question

'The discovery of penicillin was the biggest breakthrough in the Modern Period'

How far do you agree? 16 + 4

You may use:

- Discovery of DNA
- NHS

Paragraph 1

I would agree penicillin was a breakthrough.....

-
-
-

Paragraph 2

I disagree and believe that.....

-
-
-

Paragraph 3

A further reason I disagree is that.....

-
-
-

Conclusion – What do you think overall?

-
-
-

Key Term	Definition
Apothecary	A medieval pharmacist or chemist
Astrology	Study of the planets and their effect on humans
Barber Surgeon	Untrained surgeon, who practiced basic surgery
Black Death	A term to describe the bubonic plague
Dissection	To cut open a human and examine the insides
Epidemic	A widespread outbreak of a disease
Fasting	To avoid eating or drinking
Miasma	Bad air which was blamed for spreading disease
Physician	A male medically trained doctor
Purging	To rid the body of an 'excess', e.g. vomit
Superstition	A belief, not based on knowledge, but on the supernatural e.g. witchcraft
Wise Woman	A female healer, who used folk medicine and herbal remedies to cure illnesses.
Regimen sanitatis	A set of instructions provided by physicians to help people maintain good health, e.g. good diet, hygiene

Week 1 & 2: Key Words

- The Medieval Church** – official religion of medieval England was Roman Catholicism. Daily life and power was dominated by the Church. It controlled education, the training of doctors and medical books in libraries. People were scared to against the ideas of the Church.
- The Four Humours** – first suggested by Greek doctor Hippocrates. Black Bile, Yellow Bile, Blood and Phlegm. These humours linked to elements and seasons. Hippocrates believed that if these humours became unbalanced you would get ill. To get better, you needed to balance them. Galen, a Greek doctor working in Rome continued the theory and added his own ideas. His 'Theory of Opposites' to heal illness suggested using hot to cure cold.
- Medieval Power** – emphasis in Medieval Britain was on authority. The King had total power, but the Church had considerable control. People followed authority and would not question the views of King/Church as it would mean risking their lives.
- Case Study: The Black Death** – 1348 a new infectious disease spread throughout the British Isles. Thousands were killed. In England, the impact was huge. The disease became known as the Black Death or the Plague. [Case study - the Black Death - Medicine in medieval England, c.1250-c.1500 - Edexcel - GCSE History Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize](#)

Week 3: Bubble Map

Medieval Britain is the period between **1250-1500** (13th -16th century or the Middle Ages)

1123 Britain's first hospital, **St Bartholomew's** was set up in London
1348-49 The **Black Death** killed 1/3 of England's population (see link below)

1350 Average life expectancy was 35 years of age

1388 Parliament passed the **first law** requiring streets and rivers to be kept clean by the people

Week 4: Flow Map

Week 5: Self Quiz

Use look, cover, write, check, correct to self quiz on the key words from weeks 1 and 2

Week 6: Thinking Toolkit

Learn all of the knowledge in your knowledge organiser. You could:

Make Cornell notes; Create flashcards; Self quiz; Make notes and complete work from Seneca

GCSE History - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize History: [Edexcel GCSE Medicine in Britain, 1250-Present](#)

Week 1 & 2: Key Words

Key Term	Definition
Anatomy	Study of the workings of the human body
Continuity	Things/ideas that stayed the same over time
Iatro-chemistry	New science which looked for chemical, rather than herbal cures
Microscope	New invention that allowed things to be magnified/enlarged
Mortality Bill	A document in each parish which recorded who had died and what had killed them
Pesthouse	Hospital for people suffering from infectious diseases, e.g. Plague
Quarantine	Used during the Plague to keep plague sufferers apart from the healthy.
Royal Society	A group of people interested in science, experimenting/sharing ideas. King Charles II was a patron
Searcher	During the Plague this person would go from house to house to monitor the spread of the disease
Transference	Idea that a disease could be transferred from the body to something else

Week 5: Self Quiz

Use look, cover, write, check, correct to self quiz on the key words from weeks 1 and 2

Week 3: Bubble Map

- The King** – despite some scientific developments, people still believed that the King could cure disease (e.g. the King's touch for scrofula)
- Renaissance** – time of change (re-birth) when people became interested once more in the ideas of the ancient world. The printing press was developed so that old and new books could be published and shared.
- Evidence** – rather than blindly believing and accepting old ideas, scientists and doctors were more willing to experiment to make new discoveries. However, most people still believed in the 4H and the pace of change was slow.
- Case Study – William Harvey**: studied medicine at the University of Cambridge and at a famous medical school in Padua, Italy. Like Andreas Vesalius, Harvey was interested in anatomy (discovery of the circulation of the blood). He became a lecturer in anatomy and was a doctor to Charles I.
- Case Study – the Great Plague**: disease returned to England in 1665 and killed 1000s of people. Plague had appeared several times since the Black Death in the 14th century. However, there had been very little change in medical understanding of it.

Case study - William Harvey - The medical Renaissance in England, c.1500-c.1700 - Edexcel - GCSE

History Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize

The Renaissance was the period between 1500-1700 (16th and 17th centuries)

1543 – Andreas Vesalius published *The Fabric of the Human Body*. This challenged many of Galen's ideas and saw progress in anatomical knowledge of the body. Vesalius, Paré and Harvey | Secondary History - Medicine Through Time

1565 – First dissection was carried out in Cambridge

1628- William Harvey published his book *An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood*. He showed how blood moved around the body thus proving Galen wrong

1645 – First meeting of the Royal Society

1665 The Great Plague in London. 75,000 people died

1660s and 70s – Thomas Sydenham became a popular London doctor. He advocated observation and treating the disease causing the illness.

Week 4: Flow Map

Week 6: Thinking Toolkit

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Seneca Learning - Medicine Medieval and Renaissance medicine: Practice and developments

Key Term	Definition
Anaesthetic	Drugs given to make someone unconscious before or after surgery (e.g. chloroform)
Antiseptic	Chemicals used to destroy bacteria and prevent infection (e.g. carbolic acid)
Cholera	A bacterial infection linked to drinking dirty water
Germ Theory	Pasteur's idea that germs cause disease
Infection	The formation of disease-causing germs
Inoculate	Deliberately infecting oneself with a disease, to avoid a more severe case later
Laissez-faire	A French term meaning 'leave be'. It is used to describe governments who do not get involved in the day-to-day lives of their people
Microbe	Any living organism that is too small to see without a microscope
Sanitation	Providing disposal of human waste and dispensing clean water to improve public health
Spontaneous generation	The idea that microbes were the product of decay, rather than the cause of it (opposite to Germ Theory)

Week 1 & 2: Key Words

- 1. Nursing** –Before 1800, hospitals were dangerous places where death was very likely. During the 19th century Florence Nightingale revolutionised nursing as a profession.
- 2. Breakthrough** – a scientific discovery that dramatically alters the way people understand disease – e.g. the discovery of germs. This can then lead to new treatments and preventative measures.
- 3. Public Health** – when the government takes measures to prevent diseases spreading and to help the population become healthier. The government increasingly took on this role after the development of germ theory.
- 4. Case study: Edward Jenner and vaccination** – in 1796 the doctor and scientist Edward Jenner made a discovery that would go on to save thousands of lives. He developed a vaccine that would prevent people from catching smallpox.
- 5. John Snow and cholera** – John Snow, a doctor, believed that cholera was spread in water and not by miasma. In 1854 he got the chance to prove his theory was correct.

Factors influencing medicine in the 19th century - [Medicine in 18th- and 19th-century Britain](#), c.1700-c.1900 - [Edexcel - GCSE History Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize](#)

Week 3: Bubble Map

18th and 19th century -

Time of rapid change in medicine. By 1900 the medical landscape had been transformed. Germs had been discovered and there was ongoing work to develop vaccines and new treatments.

Week 4: Flow Map

1798 – [Edward Jenner](#) developed the first vaccine for [Smallpox](#)

1847 – [James Simpson](#) developed [chloroform](#) as an anaesthetic

1854 – [John Snow's](#) maps proved the source of [cholera](#)

1861 – [Louis Pasteur's germ theory](#) was published

1867- [Joseph Lister](#) developed [carbolic acid](#) as an antiseptic to prevent infection

1875 – [The Public Health Act](#). Local councils had to provide sewers, drainage and fresh water as well as medical officers

1882 [Robert Koch](#) identified bacteria that caused specific diseases

[Britain: health and the people, c.1000 to the present day - GCSE History - BBC Bitesize](#)

Week 5: Self Quiz

Use look, cover, write, check, correct to self quiz on the key words from weeks 1 and 2

Week 6: Thinking Toolkit -

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[Seneca Learning - Medicine](#)

Key Term	Definition
Antibiotics	Drug made from bacteria that kill other bacteria and so cures an infection/ illness
Cancer	A group of related diseases. Cells divide and spread into the surrounding tissue.
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid. DNA carries genetic information from one living thing to another
Genome	The complete set of DNA in a living organism.
Hereditary diseases	Diseases that can be passed on in families due to faulty genes
Lifestyle factors	The idea that the way a person lives their life can lead to ill health e.g. smoking / tanning
Magic bullets	A chemical that kills a particular bacteria and nothing else
Penicillin	First antibiotic drug produced from the mould of penicillin to treat infections
Radiotherapy Chemotherapy	Treatment of a disease, such as cancer, by the use of chemicals
X-Ray	Technology using particular light rays . Used in WW1 to locate bullets in the body.

Week 1 & 2: Key Words

1. War – WW1 and WW2 forced developments in treatment and surgery – e.g. plastic surgery in WW1 and the use of antibiotics in WW2.
 2. Technology – huge improvements in technology greatly improved the understanding and treatment of disease – e.g. X-ray, DNA, Pacemakers, dialysis and keyhole surgery
 3. National Health Service - after WW2, the government introduced the NHS in 1948. This offered free healthcare at the point of delivery. The expansion of who could vote and the shared experience of suffering in WW2 brought about this development.
 4. Case study: penicillin and antibiotics - a very important development in medicine in the 20th century was the discovery of antibiotics. Death from an infection could be prevented if people were treated with antibiotics quickly.
 5. Case study: lung cancer in the 21st century - Lung cancer is one of the most common cancers in Britain, killing thousands every year. As a result, the government and the National Health Service (NHS) work to try to ensure it can be diagnosed, prevented and treated effectively.
- Factors that have influenced medicine in the 20th century and beyond - Medicine in modern Britain, c.1900-present - Edexcel - GCSE History Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize

Week 3: Bubble Map

Modern medicine 1900 onwards

From 1900+, there have been massive changes in medicine and treatment. With the knowledge that microbes cause disease, scientists began to investigate new ways of treating and preventing disease. Genetics and lifestyle factors have also become a key part of understanding the causes of disease.

1911 – National Insurance Bill introduced – gave help if workers were sick or unemployed but not to their families

- 1914-18 WW1 led to developments in surgery & treatment
- 1928 – Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin
- 1938 – Florey and Chain developed use of penicillin
- 1948 – The NHS began following the Beveridge report (1942)
- 1953 – Watson and Crick discovered the structure of DNA
- Britain: health and the people, c.1000 to the present day - GCSE History - BBC Bitesize

Week 4: Flow Map

Week 5: Self Quiz

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Week 6: Thinking Toolkit

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Seneca Learning - Medicine