Health and the People: Medieval Medicine Part One

1. Name three things that medieval people thought was the cause of illness

2. Write down two things about medieval doctors/physicians

3. Name four things that medieval people would do to treat illness

4. Name the two Ancient doctors whose ideas were protected by the medieval Church

5. Write down two ways in which the medieval Church helped and hindered the progress of medicine

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Helped | Hindered |
|  |  |

Health and the People: Medieval Medicine Part Two

1. Describe two things about a medieval barber-surgeon

2. Name two anaesthetics used in the Middle Ages

3. Name two antiseptics used in the Middle Ages

4. Identify three types of surgery carried out in the Middle Ages

5. Describe two things about Islamic hospitals

6. What was Rhazes famous for?

7. What was Avicenna (Ibn Sinna) famous for?

Health and the People: Medieval Medicine Part Three

1. List examples of public health in medieval towns

2. What was done to improve public health in towns?

3. List examples of public health in monasteries

4. Symptoms of the Black Death?

Bubonic plague =

Pneumonic plague =

5. How did people respond to the Black Death?

6. What was the impact of the Black Death?

Health and the People: Renaissance Medicine Part One

1. Identify Galen’s mistakes corrected by Andreas Vesalius

(a)

(b)

(c)

2. Ambroise Paré’s idea number 1

(a) What did people use to treat gunshot wounds before Paré?

(b) What did Paré use?

(c) Why was this better?

3. Ambroise Paré’s idea number 2

(a) What did people use to deal with amputated limbs before Paré?

(b) What did Paré use?

(c) Why was this better?

(d) Was it total success?

4. Willam Harvey idea number 1

(a) What had Galen said about the circulation of blood?

(b) What did William Harvey prove about the blood?

(c) What could this eventually lead to?

(d) Could this idea be used immediately? Why?

5. Willam Harvey idea number 2

(a) What did Harvey prove about the heart?

(b) What could this eventually lead to?

(c) Could this idea be used immediately? Why?

Health and the People: Renaissance Medicine Part Two

1. Is this an old or new Renaissance treatment or idea?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment/Idea** | **Old** | **New** |
| Purging the bowels or making someone sick. |  |  |
| Making someone sit in cold water if they had a fever. |  |  |
| Following Paracelcus’ idea of ‘seeds of disease’ making someone ill. |  |  |
| Inoculation. |  |  |
| Using a chicken feather to draw out the poison of the plague. |  |  |
| Rhubarb, lemons and limes. |  |  |
| Using a bezoar stone to draw out poisons and impurities. |  |  |
| Remedies made of herbs, seeds, flowers and vinegar. |  |  |
| Being cured through the touch of the king. |  |  |
| Vaccination. |  |  |
| Bleeding someone. |  |  |
| Remedies from America such as cinchona bark used to treat malaria. |  |  |
| Using ligatures. |  |  |
| Prayers and fasting. |  |  |
| Observing if the patient is hot, cold, dry or moist. |  |  |
| Using a cautery iron. |  |  |

2. The Great Plague of 1665

(a) What were the similarities between the 1347 Black Death and the 1665 Great Plague?

(b) What were the differences between the 1347 Black Death and the 1665 Great Plague?

3. What can you remember about John Hunter?

4. How did hospitals change during the Renaissance?

5. Edward Jenner

(a) How did people prevent smallpox before Jenner? What is the problem with this?

(b) What did Jenner introduce? Why was this an improvement?

(c) Why did people oppose Jenner’s idea?

Health and the People: Industrial Medicine Part One

1. James Simpson

(a) What are anaesthetics?

(b) What were used as anaesthetics before Simpson? Problems with them?

(c) What did Simpson introduce as an anaesthetic?

(d) Why did people oppose it?

(e) Why was it accepted in the 1850s?

(f) Impact of Simpson’s discovery? Positive or negative?

2. Louis Pasteur

(a) What did people believe caused illness before Pasteur?

(b) What was Pasteur’s big idea? How did he develop this idea?

(c) Which vaccines were developed by Pasteur?

3. Joseph Lister

(a) What is an antiseptic?

(b) What did Lister introduce as an antiseptic?

(c) What was the impact of this?

(d) Why did people oppose it?

(e) What is aseptic surgery?

Health and the People: Industrial Medicine Part Two

1. Robert Koch

(a) Koch identified the bacteria that caused…

(b) Which new scientific methods did Koch develop?

(c) What did Koch NOT do?

2. What were the dates of the four cholera outbreaks in Britain?

3. What did Edwin Chadwick say in his 1842 report?

4. The 1848 Public Health Act

(a) What led to the passing of the act?

(b) What did the act say?

(c) How successful was the act?

5. John Snow

(a) What did Snow prove?

(b) How did Snow do this?

(c) What was the impact of Snow’s work? (Hint: Think about local and national impact, the state of medical knowledge as well as how long it took the government to act.)

Health and the People: Industrial Medicine Part Three

1. What was the Great Stink of 1858?

2. Joseph Bazalgette

(a) What did he build?

(b) What effect did this have?

3. The 1875 Public Health Act

(a) What did the act say?

(b) Was the act successful? What was the impact of the Public Health reforms on life expectancy?

4. “Laissez-faire”

(a) What does “laissez-faire” mean?

(b) What happened to attitudes to Public Health during the 19th century?

5. Florence Nightingale

(a) What was the state of nursing and hospitals before Nightingale?

(b) Describe her work during the Crimean War

(c) How did Nightingale improve conditions in Britain?

Health and the People: Modern Medicine Part One

1. The Liberal Reforms

(a) Why were the Liberal Reforms introduced?

(b) Which reformers had highlighted the problem of poverty – and influenced the government to introduce the Liberal Reforms?

(c) How were children helped?

(d) How were the elderly helped?

(e) How were the employed helped?

(f) How were the unemployed helped?

(g) Why were the Liberal Reforms a step forward?

(h) What were the problems with the Liberal Reforms?

2. How did WWI help medicine and surgery?

3. How did WWII help medicine and surgery?

Health and the People: Modern Medicine Part Two

1. Penicillin

(a) Who discovered penicillin in 1928?

(b) How was it discovered?

(c) Why is penicillin significant?

(d) Who mass-produced penicillin?

(e) How were they able to mass-produce penicillin?

(f) What has happened with antibiotics since 1945?

2. How has surgery developed since WWII?

3. The NHS and the Welfare State

(a) Who wrote a report in 1942? What did it say?

(b) Who was given the job of introducing the NHS?

(c) How did doctors react to the NHS? Why?

(d) Why is the NHS significant?

(e) What has been the impact of the NHS?

(f) What are other aspects of the Welfare State?