

Ever heard the word: Medieval Medicine

Key word/phrase	Never heard of this	I have heard of this	I know the definition of this...
Astrology			
Barber-surgeon			
Bubonic plague			
Epidemic			
Flagellants			
Leeches			
Monastery			
Natural			
Pilgrimage			
Pneumonic plague			
Privy			
Purging			
Supernatural			

Medieval Medicine Knowledge Organiser

Health and the People BIG PICTURE	Important ideas
<p>The medieval period is also known as the <i>Middle Ages</i>. The medieval period for Health and the People covers the years c.500AD to 1450AD.</p> <p>KS3 link: Battle of Hastings/Thomas Becket/Magna Carta/Peasant life</p>	<p>The Medieval Church: The official religion of Britain was Roman Catholic and the Church was led by the Archbishop of Canterbury who was answerable to the Pope. The Church was very powerful and controlled ideas, education and people's daily lives.</p>
<p>Important events</p> <p>1123: Britain's first hospital opens - St. Bartholomew's in London.</p> <p>1348-1349: The Black Death spreads across England.</p> <p>1350: Average life expectancy is 35 years.</p> <p>1400: There are 400 hospitals in Britain.</p>	<p>The Four Humours: This was developed by an ancient Greek doctor called Hippocrates and medieval people still believed in this idea. Hippocrates said that the body contained Four Humours (Blood, black bile, yellow bile and phlegm) which made you ill if they were out of balance. Although it was wrong, it was a natural explanation for disease.</p> <p>Opposites: This was an idea developed by an ancient Roman doctor called Galen. He used Opposites to re-balance the Four Humours; e.g. using hot pepper to treat a cold. Medieval people still used this idea as a basis for treatments.</p>
<p>Important individuals</p> <p>Rhazes (Al-Razi): An Islamic doctor who first spotted the difference between smallpox and measles.</p> <p>Avicenna (Ibn Sinna): An Islamic doctor who wrote a medical encyclopaedia called the 'Canon of Medicine' - it included 1 million words!</p>	<p>Islamic medical ideas were brought back to Europe after the Crusades. In many ways, Islamic medicine was more advanced than European medicine.</p> <p>After the collapse of the Roman Empire, many rulers were more interested in conquering as much land as possible rather than maintaining the public health systems developed by the Romans.</p>

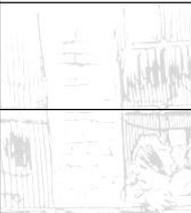
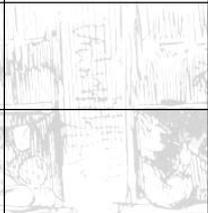
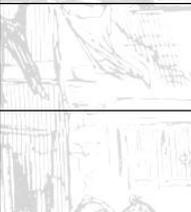
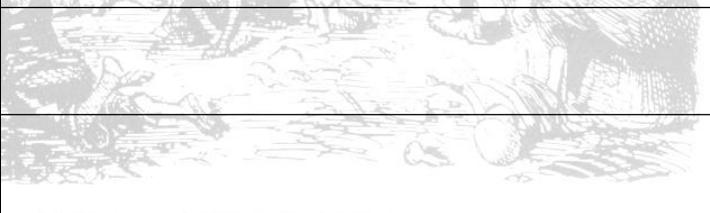
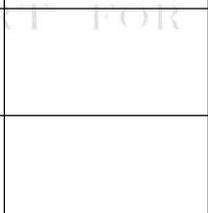
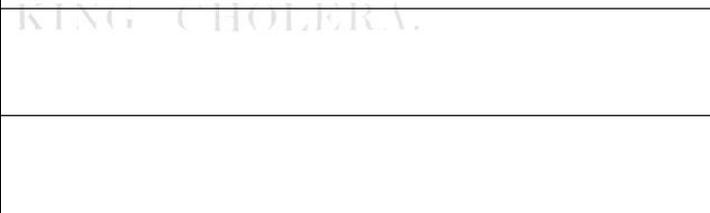
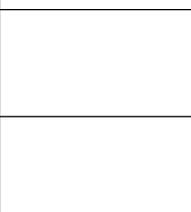
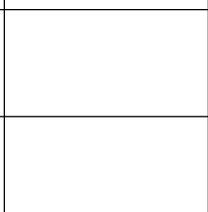
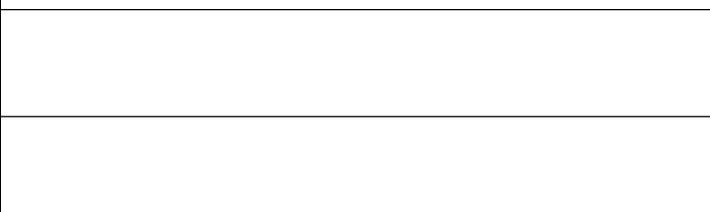
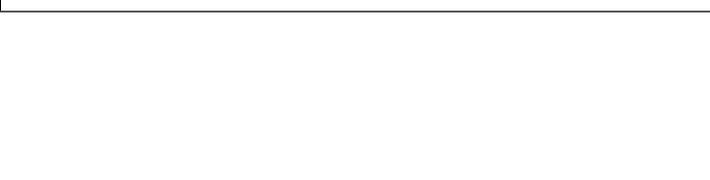
Ever heard the word: Renaissance Medicine

Key word/phrase	Never heard of this	I have heard of this	I know the definition of this...
Anatomy			
Bills of Mortality			
Cauterise			
Circulation			
Dissection			
Great Plague			
Inoculation			
Ligature			
Printing press			
Quack doctor			
Quarantine			
Renaissance			
Vaccination			

Renaissance Medicine Knowledge Organiser

Health and the People BIG PICTURE	Important changes
<p>The Renaissance was between 1450 and 1700 and was the period after the Middle Ages. Renaissance means 're-birth'; it was a time when old ideas were questioned and new discoveries started to replace them.</p> <p>KS3 link: The Tudors and Stuarts (Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, Charles I and the English Civil War).</p>	<p>Science and technology: New technology such as the printing press helped to spread ideas more quickly whilst microscopes were invented to enable scientific discovery.</p> <p>The Church in the Renaissance: The Reformation led to changes in religion, especially a decline in the power of the Catholic Church. This meant that there was more freedom in terms of medical explanations, cures and education.</p>
Important events	Important individuals
<p>1451: The printing press was invented.</p> <p>1492: Europeans "discovered" the Americas.</p> <p>1536: The dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII.</p> <p>1543: Vesalius releases his book 'The Fabric of the Human Body'.</p> <p>1560s: Paré was a surgeon during the French Wars of Religion.</p> <p>1628: Harvey proves his ideas about the circulation of the blood.</p> <p>1660: Charles II set up the Royal Society to discuss scientific ideas.</p> <p>1666: The Great Plague kills 100,000 people in London.</p> <p>1700s: New hospitals were set up with more scientific approaches.</p>	<p>Andreas Vesalius: A Belgian doctor who proved Galen wrong with over 200 anatomical examples. He said that medical students should perform dissections themselves and wrote a book called 'The Fabric of the Human Body' which included detailed drawings.</p> <p>Ambroise Paré: A French surgeon who developed the use of ligatures instead of cauterisation.</p> <p>William Harvey: An English doctor who explained that blood circulated around the body and that the heart was a pump.</p> <p>John Hunter: A Scottish surgeon who wrote several books on anatomy and collected a huge range of anatomic specimens, including the body of a 7 feet tall Irish man!</p> <p>Edward Jenner: An English doctor who developed vaccination as a way to prevent smallpox.</p>

Ever heard the word: Industrial Medicine

Key word/phrase	Never heard of this	I have heard of this	I know the definition of this...
Anaesthetic			
Anthrax			
Antiseptics			
Aseptic surgery			
Carbolic acid			
Chloroform			
Cholera			
Dark Period of Surgery			
Germ Theory			
Industrial Revolution			
Laissez-faire			
Miasma			
Pasteurise			
Public health			
Slums			
Spontaneous Generation			
The Great Stink			

Industrial Medicine Knowledge Organiser

Health and the People BIG PICTURE

The Industrial period was a period between 1750 and 1900 when there were many changes to people's working and living conditions. The population increased significantly and there was increased urbanisation where people moved from rural areas to urban areas looking for work in factories.

KS3 link: You studied the Industrial Revolution in Year 8; you examined working conditions in factories and mines, living conditions and public health, the work of reformers such as Titus Salt and the development of Whitehaven at this time.

Important changes

The population of Britain increased significantly at this time. In 1750, there were 11 million people in Britain. By 1900, there were 42 million people in Britain.

There was a huge shift in where people lived. In 1750, most people (80%) lived in the countryside but by 1900, 70% of people lived in towns and cities. This meant that areas of towns and cities quickly became slums for working class people as builders constructed rows of back to back houses, holding as many people as possible. This led to the spread of diseases such as cholera and TB.

Mechanisation was the main reason for people moving to towns and cities. Factories with machines such as power looms were set up in towns making cotton cloth and a range of other goods. There had been changes in farming which meant that there were fewer jobs in the countryside so people were pushed to urban areas.

The pace of change in medicine increased as well - hence the title for this topic being A Revolution in Medicine. There were developments in all aspects of medicine: surgery, understanding of disease and in Public Health.

Important events

1831: Cholera arrived in Britain for the first time.

1847: James Simpson developed the use of chloroform as an anaesthetic.

1848: The first Public Health Act was passed.

1853: Queen Victoria used chloroform for the birth of her eighth child.

1854: John Snow proved the link between infected water and cholera in Broad Street, London.

1854: Florence Nightingale treated soldiers in the Crimean War.

1858: The Great Stink

1859: Florence Nightingale published her book "Notes on Nursing".

1860: The "Florence Nightingale School of Nursing" opened.

1861: Louis Pasteur proved the Germ Theory.

1866: Joseph Lister first used carbolic acid in surgery as an antiseptic.

1875: The second Public Health Act was passed.

1876: Robert Koch identified the germ responsible for anthrax.

1881: Louis Pasteur developed a vaccine for anthrax.

1882: Robert Koch identified the germ responsible for tuberculosis.

1883: Robert Koch identified the germ responsible for cholera.

1885: Louis Pasteur developed a vaccine for rabies.

1895: Wilhelm Rontgen developed the X-ray machine.

Ever heard the word: Modern Medicine

Key word/phrase	Never heard of this	I have heard of this	I know the definition of this...
Antibiotics			
Blood group			
DNA			
Infant Mortality			
Magic bullets			
National Insurance			
NHS			
Penicillin			
Plastic surgery			
Rationing			
Skin grafts			
X-Rays			

Modern Medicine Knowledge Organiser

Health and the People BIG PICTURE The Modern period covers the 20 th and 21 st centuries. KS3 link: You studied the Modern period when you examined the First and Second World Wars.	Important events
<p style="text-align: center;">Important changes</p> <p>By 1900, all the pieces were in place to build a better approach to assessing and managing human health. People now understood that illness and disease were caused by microbes and scientists now used this knowledge to experiment with treating and preventing disease. Scientists have spent time developing drugs to target and treat or prevent specific diseases without damaging the body – such drugs are called magic bullets. From this, antibiotics were developed. There have, however, been problems with antibiotic resistance and super-bugs such as MRSA. There has also been an increase in the proportion of disease as a result of lifestyle factors such as smoking and obesity.</p> <p>Technological advances have been significant during the modern period; drugs can now be mass-produced and administered using equipment such as intravenous needles and insulin pumps. X-ray machines, MRI scanners and CAT scanners have been developed to help the diagnosis and treatment of illness and injury.</p> <p>Governments realised that a new approach to public health was needed and the laissez-faire attitude needed to end. The NHS was set up, as part of the Welfare State, to provide free healthcare for everyone and this had led to increased life expectancy rates. The NHS has run a series of campaigns to improve the nation's health including a vaccination campaign to prevent diphtheria, the Change for Life campaign and Stoptober campaign. The NHS is expensive to run and so charges have been brought in for dental care, opticians and prescriptions.</p> <p>There have been many surgical advances which has seen surgery being able to move from simply fixing body parts and organs, to replace them altogether: reconstructive surgery developed during WWI in response to injuries from shrapnel; there have been advances in transplant surgery with corneas, kidneys, hearts and lungs all being transplanted; hips and knees can now be replaced to improve a patient's mobility.</p>	<p>1901: Karl Landsteiner discovered the different blood groups.</p> <p>1906: The Free School Meals Act is passed.</p> <p>1909: Paul Erlich discovered the first magic bullet, Salvarsan 606, for the disease syphilis.</p> <p>1911: The National Insurance Act is passed.</p> <p>1914-1918: During WWI, many medical advances were made in terms of reconstructive surgery, mass-production of X-rays and the ability to carry out blood transfusions.</p> <p>1928: Alexander Fleming discovered the first antibiotic, penicillin.</p> <p>1938: The British National Blood Transfusion Service opens.</p> <p>1939-1945: During WWII, there were further advances including the mass-production of penicillin by Florey and Chain and further work on reconstructive surgery by Archibald McIndoe.</p> <p>1942: William Beveridge wrote a report that recommended that the government should look after people from "the cradle to the grave".</p> <p>1948: The NHS was established.</p> <p>1953: Crick and Watson discover DNA.</p> <p>1967: Christian Barnard carried out the first heart transplant in South Africa.</p> <p>1972: The first hip replacements are carried out.</p> <p>1980: Smallpox is eradicated.</p> <p>2003: The Human Genome Project completes the complete sequencing of the entire human genome.</p>