

Medicine Revision Activities Booklet.



Medieval Medicine

Topic checklist	Used resources (if applicable)	Made own resources.
1	Galen and the Four Humours	
2	Causes of disease in Medieval Europe	
3	The role and importance of the church	
4	Hospitals and healers	
5	Treatments and prevention	
6	Black Death: Causes and treatments	

Key Question:

Explain the influence of The Church for Medieval medicine.

Medieval Quiz

Dates		Who		Definitions		What		Reasons		Examples	
When did the Black Death reach England?											
When were the first laws introduced to clean up streets and rivers?											
Who developed the Theory of the Fourmm Humours?											
Who developed the Theory of Opposites?											
Who treated the rich?											
Who treated the poor?											
What was a 'Vade Mecum'?											
What were the three types of bloodletting?											
What were the four humours?											
What was the chart 'Zodiac Man' used for?											
What was the Regimen Sanitatis?											
What did the Medieval government do to deal with leaking cess pits and latrines?											
What did a medieval physician use to diagnose his patient?											
What treatments did the Barber Surgeon offer his patients?											
Why did medieval hospitals refuse to treat those with contagious diseases?											
Why did the Church support the ideas of Galen?											
Why did Galen & Hippocrates continue to influence medicine for 1500 years?											
Give three examples of medieval causes of disease.											
Give two examples of treatments based on religion.											
Give two examples of natural treatments.											
Give two examples of medieval attempts to prevent disease.											

EXPLODE A QUESTION

Highlight the key words → Explain what you need to include → Assess the key reasons



SPaG Bomb
Key Words:

- Connectives:**
- Firstly
 - Secondly
 - Finally
 - In addition
 - Moreover
 - Furthermore

- Phrases**
- For example
 - This is shown by...
 - As a consequence

Explain why the Church had significant influence over medicine in the medieval period.



Renaissance Medicine

Topic checklist	Used resources (if applicable)	Made own resources.
1 Renaissance - Vesalius		
2 Harvey - Circulation and blood		
3 Sydenham and the Royal Society		
4 Treatments and prevention - Charles II study		
5 Great Plague - Renaissance causes and treatments		
6 Great plague - Role of government		
7 Continuity and change—declining power of the church.		

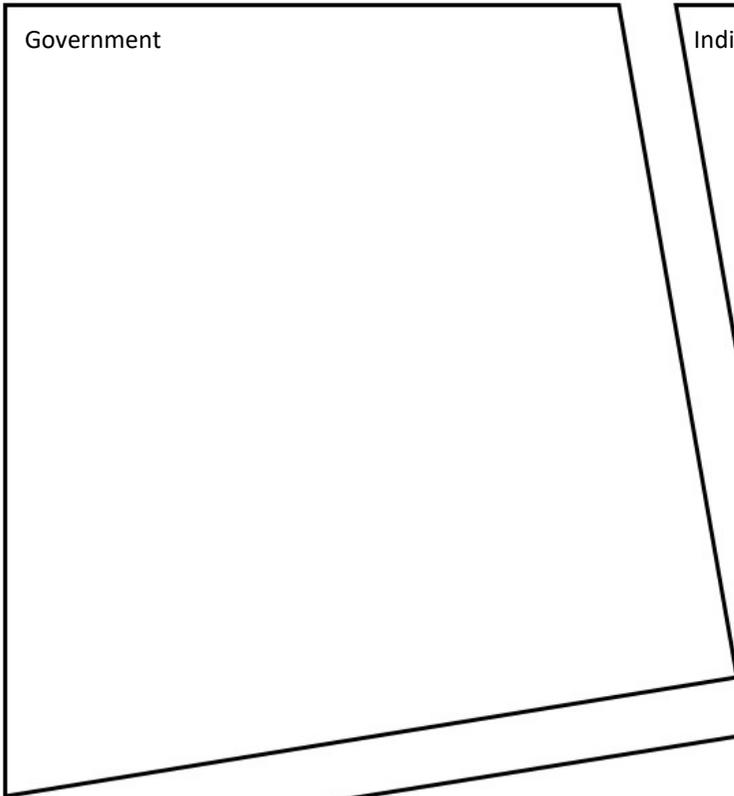
Key Question	
Continuity	Change

Renaissance Quiz

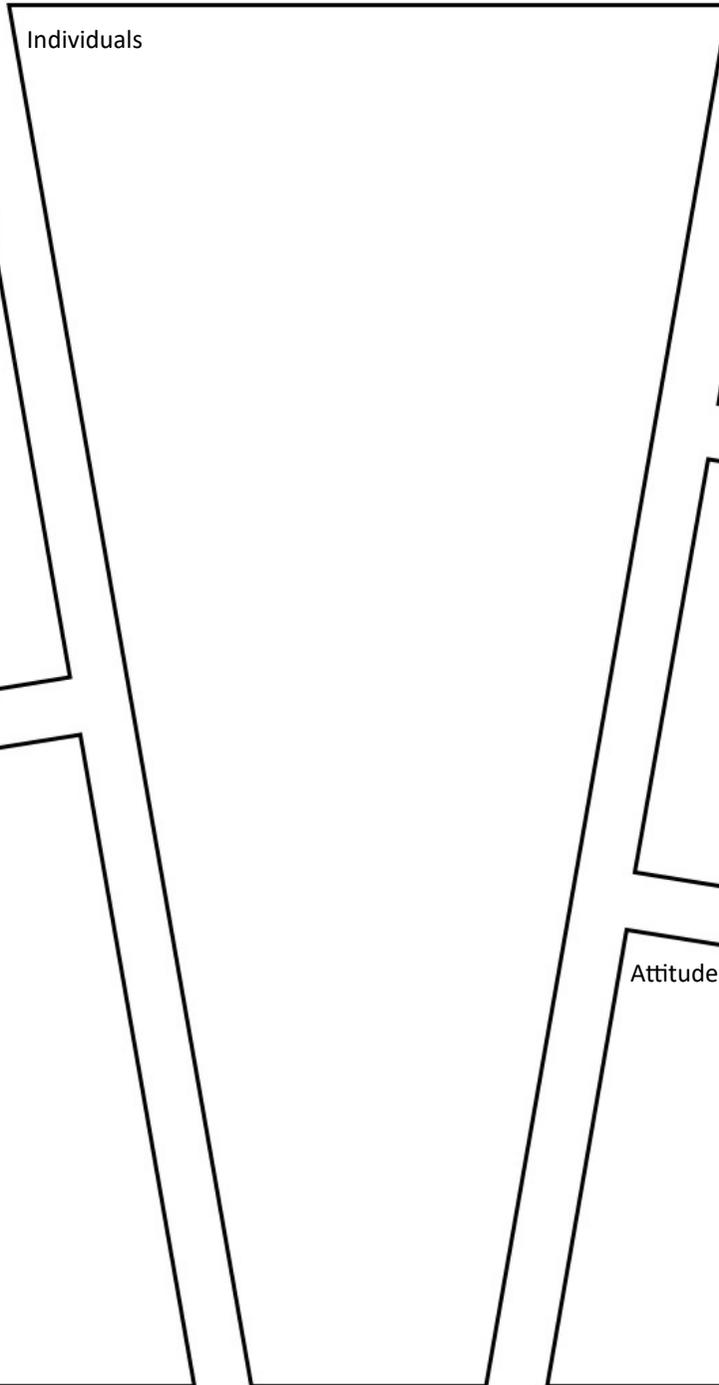
Dates	Definitions	Who	How	Reasons	True or False
When did Vesalius write 'The Fabric of the Human Body'?					
When was the Great Plague in London?					
When did Harvey publish his book about blood circulation?					
When did the Royal Society start meeting in London?					
Define the term 'Renaissance'?					
What was a 'bezoar stone'?					
What was meant by the term 'cauterise'?					
Who were the 'quack healers'?					
Who challenged Galen's view that blood was constantly manufactured in the liver?					
Who experimented with chemical cures (mercury for syphilis) and also believed in fairies?					
Who wrote the 'Fabric of the Human Body'?					
Who invented the obstetrical forceps?					
How had the quality of medical care in hospitals improved since the Middle Ages?					
How did technology help the development of Science?					
How did Harvey's discoveries help the future development of medicine?					
How did the printing press help Vesalius and Harvey?					
Why did the number of hospitals fall in the 1500's?					
Why was dissection only a small part of medical training in the 1500's?					
Why were herbal remedies still widely used during the Renaissance?					
Why were people no healthier by the end of the Renaissance?					
Most minor illnesses were treated by the women in the family.					
The Church remained in control of medical training throughout the Renaissance period.					
Vesalius discovered that the jaw was made from one bone					
In Edinburgh hospital part of a doctor's training took place on the wards.					

Explain the factors (draw) and give examples for how they helped change **Renaissance Medicine**.

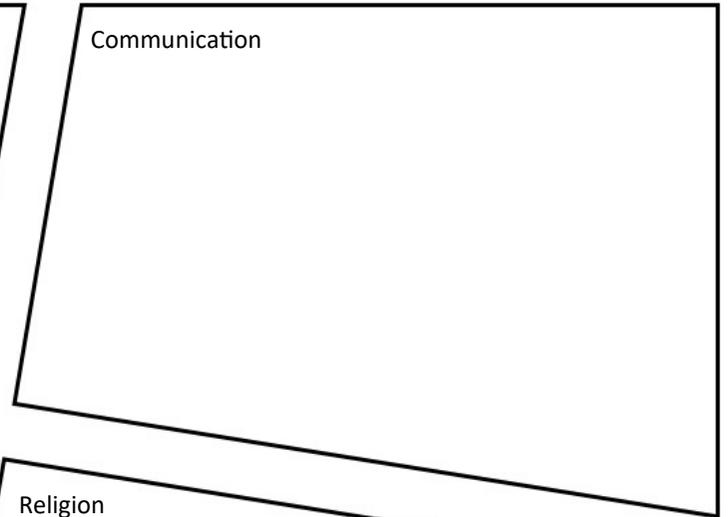
Government



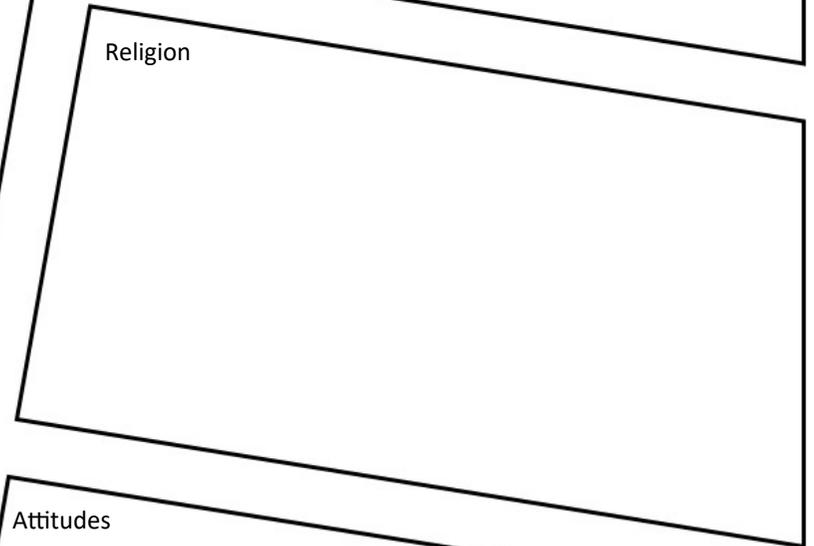
Individuals



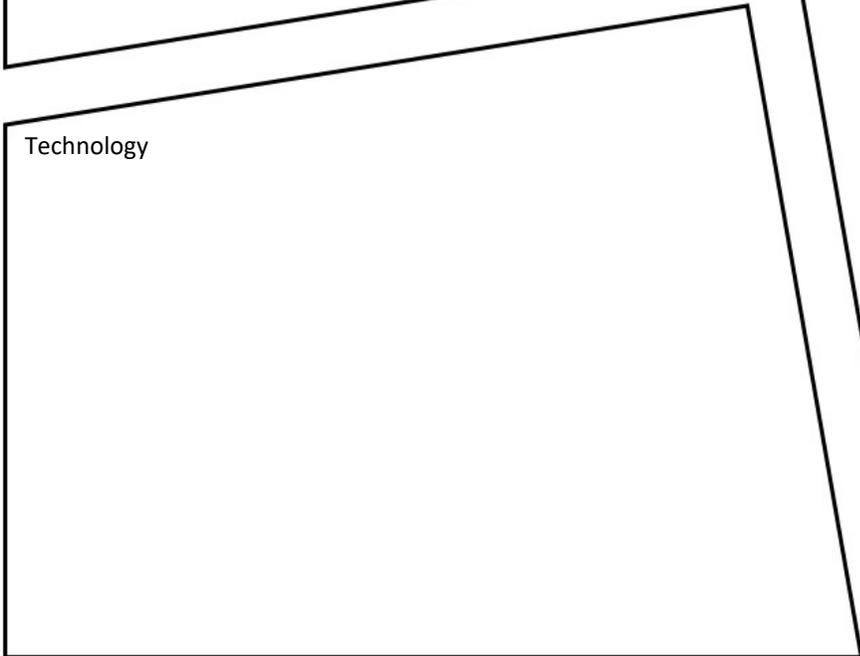
Communication



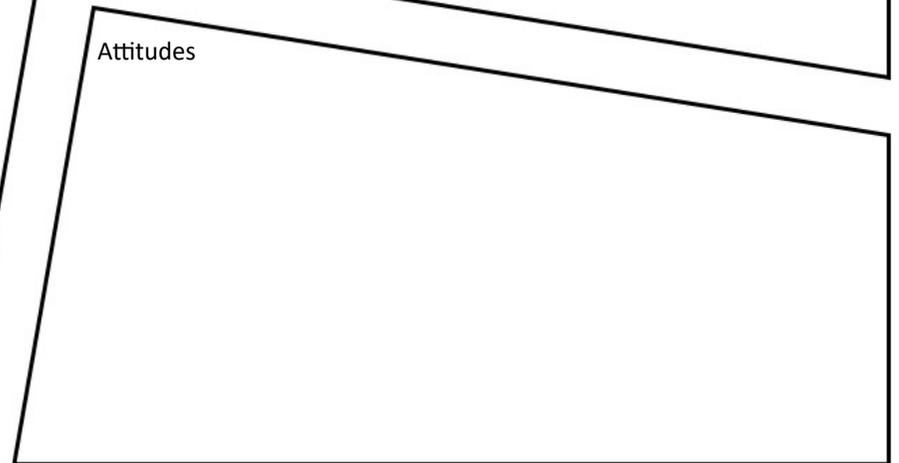
Religion



Technology



Attitudes



Pre Modern / Industrial Medicine

	Topic checklist	Used resources (if applicable)	Made own resources.
1	Jenner and smallpox		
2	Resistance to Jenner		
3	Pasteur's Germ theory		
4	Robert Koch		
5	Public Health—John Snow and cholera		
6	Government action (Chadwick) and the Public Health Acts		
7	Florence Nightingale		
8	Anaesthetics		
9	Antiseptics		
10	Blood loss		

Key questions.

Why was their significant change during this era?

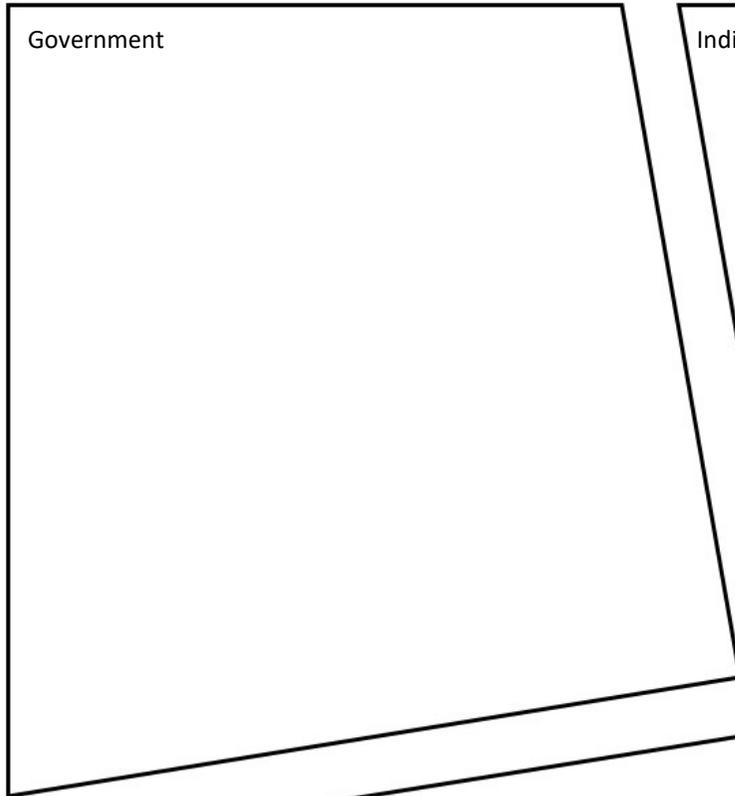
What opposition was their and why?

PreModern / Industrial Quiz

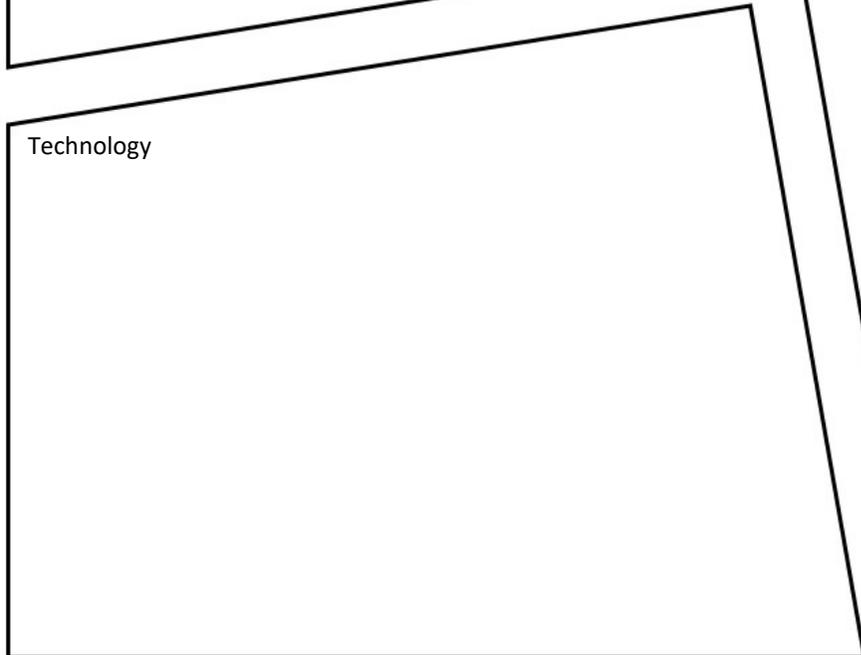
Dates	
When was 'The Germ Theory' announced?	
When was the Smallpox vaccine made compulsory in England?	
When were the first and second 'Public Health Acts' passed in Britain?	
When was the Cholera epidemic in London?	
Definitions	
What was 'Spontaneous Generation'?	
What was a 'patent medicine'?	
What was meant by the term 'Laissez-faire'?	
What were 'smallpox parties'?	
Who	
Who discovered the vaccine for Smallpox?	
Who discovered 'The Germ Theory'?	
Which German doctor developed the practice of dying bacteria to identify them?	
Who is responsible for discovering the cause Cholera in London?	
How	
How had Nightingale improved hospitals?	
How did the influence of governments help the development of Science?	
How was Cholera able to spread easily in London?	
How did the microscope help Pasteur?	
Reasons	
Why did people protest and refuse the smallpox vaccination?	
Why were women not allowed to train as doctors?	
Why were 'patent medicines' commonly used in this era?	
How did Nightingale help the nursing profession?	
Most people could still not afford proper health care.	
Leeches were no longer used for medical treatment.	
Elizabeth Garret Anderson went to university in Italy	
True or False	
The vaccine for Cholera was found by experimenting on chickens.	

Explain the factors (draw) and give examples for how they helped change **Pre Modern/ Industrial Medicine**.

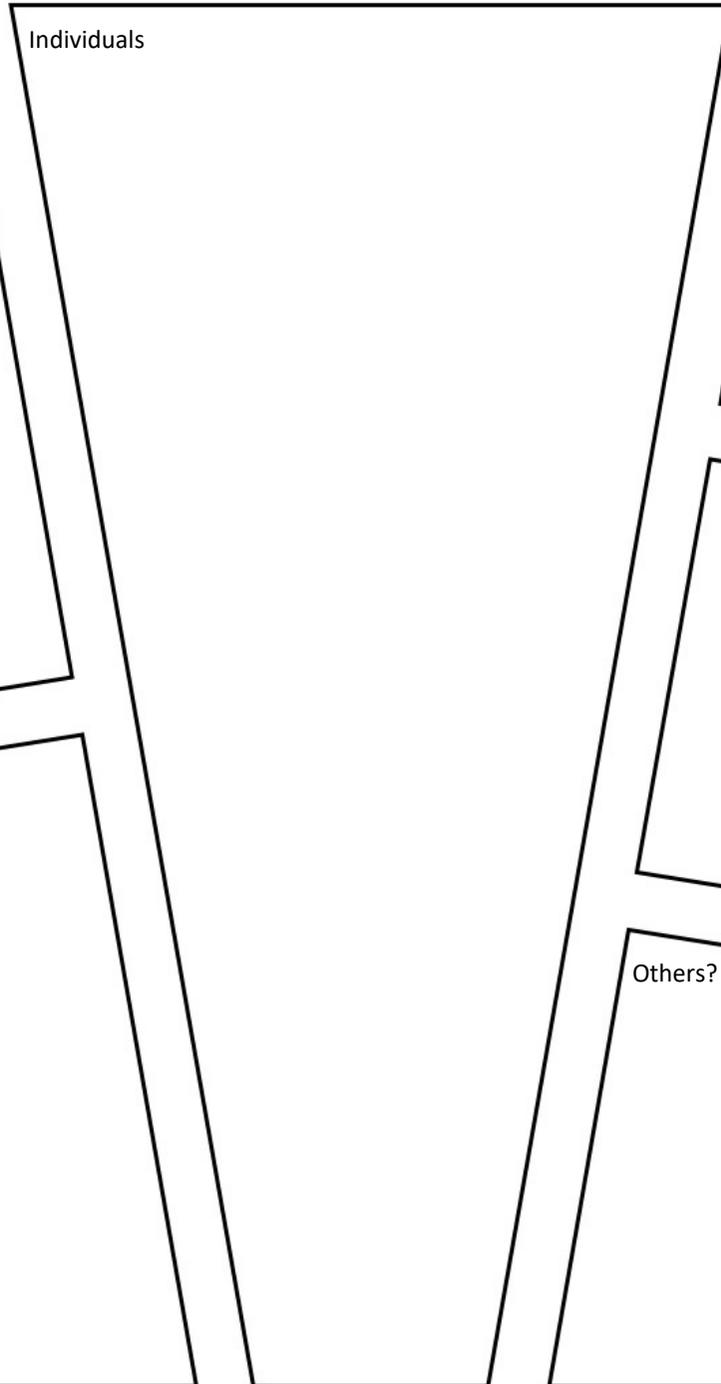
Government



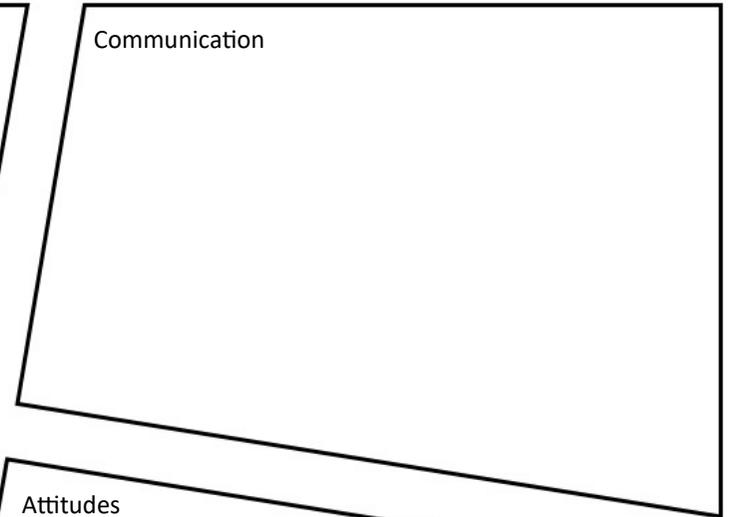
Technology



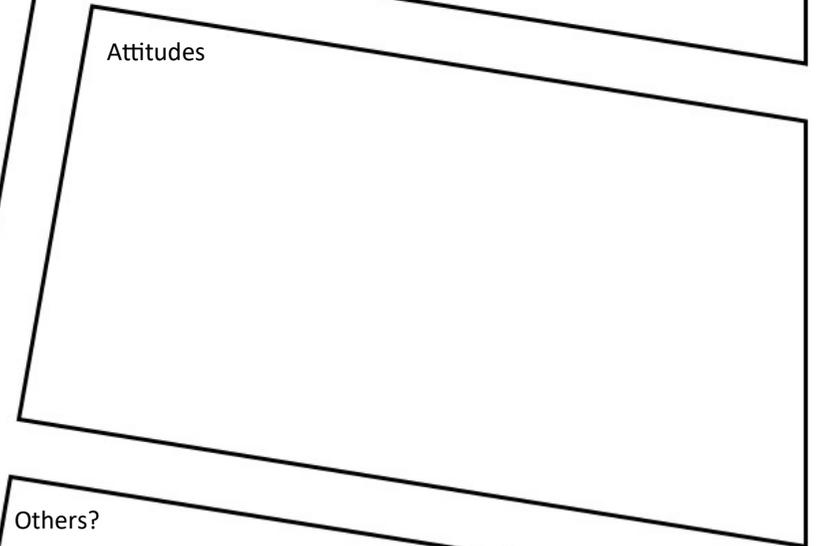
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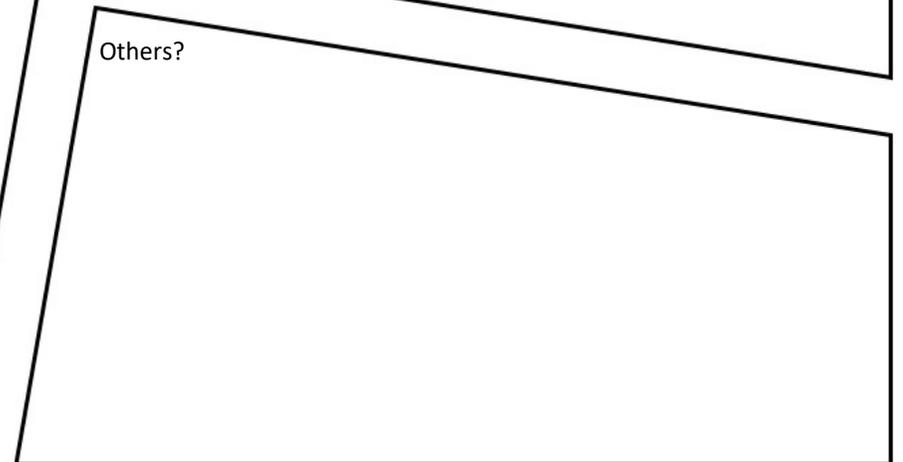
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Attitudes

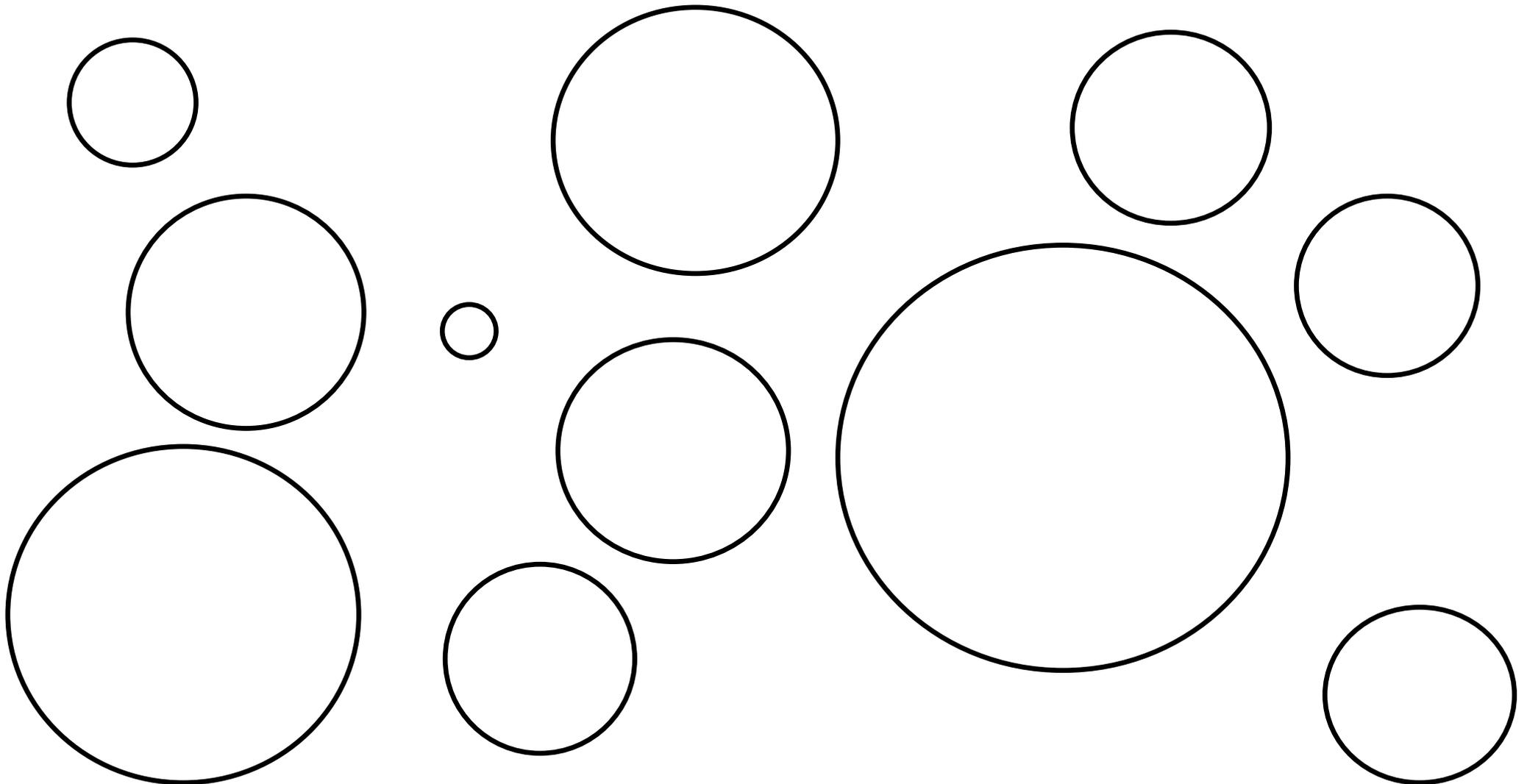


Others?



Pre:Modern/ Industrial Medicine

Consider all of the events and people from the Pre modern era (1750-1900) and put each into a circle relevant to how big a development it was; i.e the biggest achievement or most important person gets the biggest circle. Then write a paragraph to justify your choices. Examples include vaccines, Florence Nightingale and the work of Chadwick.



EXPLODE A QUESTION

Highlight the key words → Explain what you need to include → Assess the key reasons

SPaG Bomb

Key Words:

Connectives:

- Firstly
- Secondly
- Finally
- In addition
- Moreover
- Furthermore

Phrases

- For example
- This is shown by...
- As a consequence

Explain why there was rapid progress in the understanding of causes of disease during the 19th Century(12 Marks)



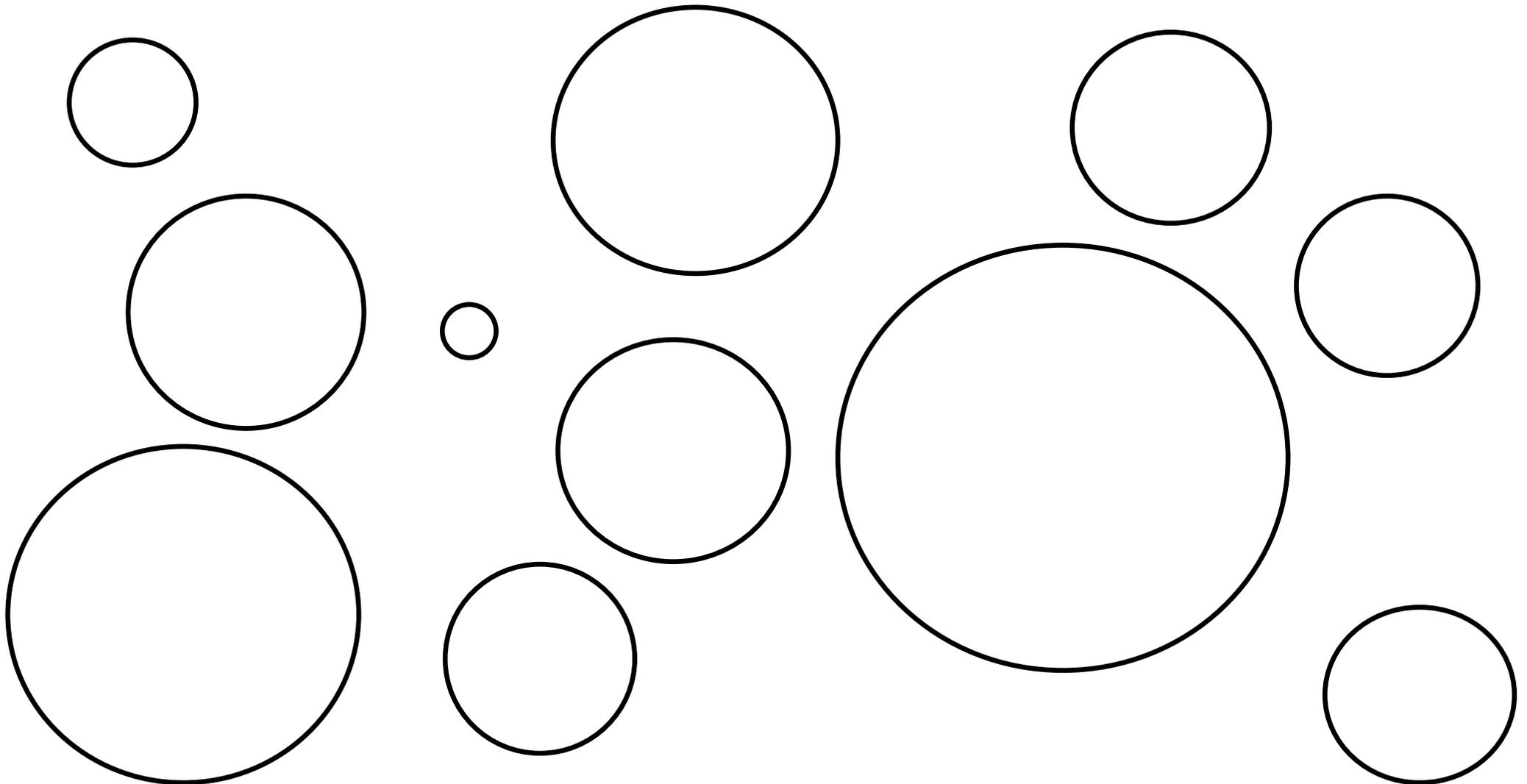
Modern Medicine

	Topic checklist	Used resources (if applicable)	Made own resources.
1	DNA and causation. Modern lifestyles		
2	Treatments - magic bullets		
3	Penicillin: Fleming, Florey and Chain		
4	Technology, X-ray, Radiotherapy etc		
5	Government reforms. Infant mortality and up to 1948		
6	The NHS, 1948 onwards.		
7	Prevention		
8	Lung Cancer case study		
9	Modern surgery		

Importance of government for development in medicine and public health	
Government action	Not government

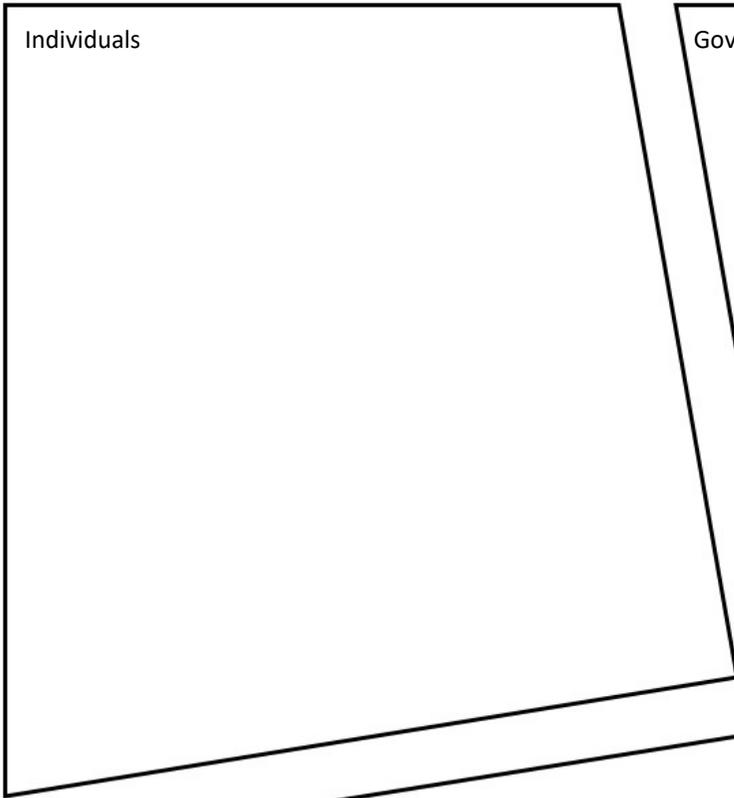
Modern/ 20th Century Medicine

Consider all of the events and people from the Modern era (1900 onwards) and put each into a circle relevant to how big a development it was; i.e the biggest achievement or most important person gets the biggest circle. Then write a paragraph to justify your choices. Examples include the NHS, Crick and Watson and Government laws on smoking.

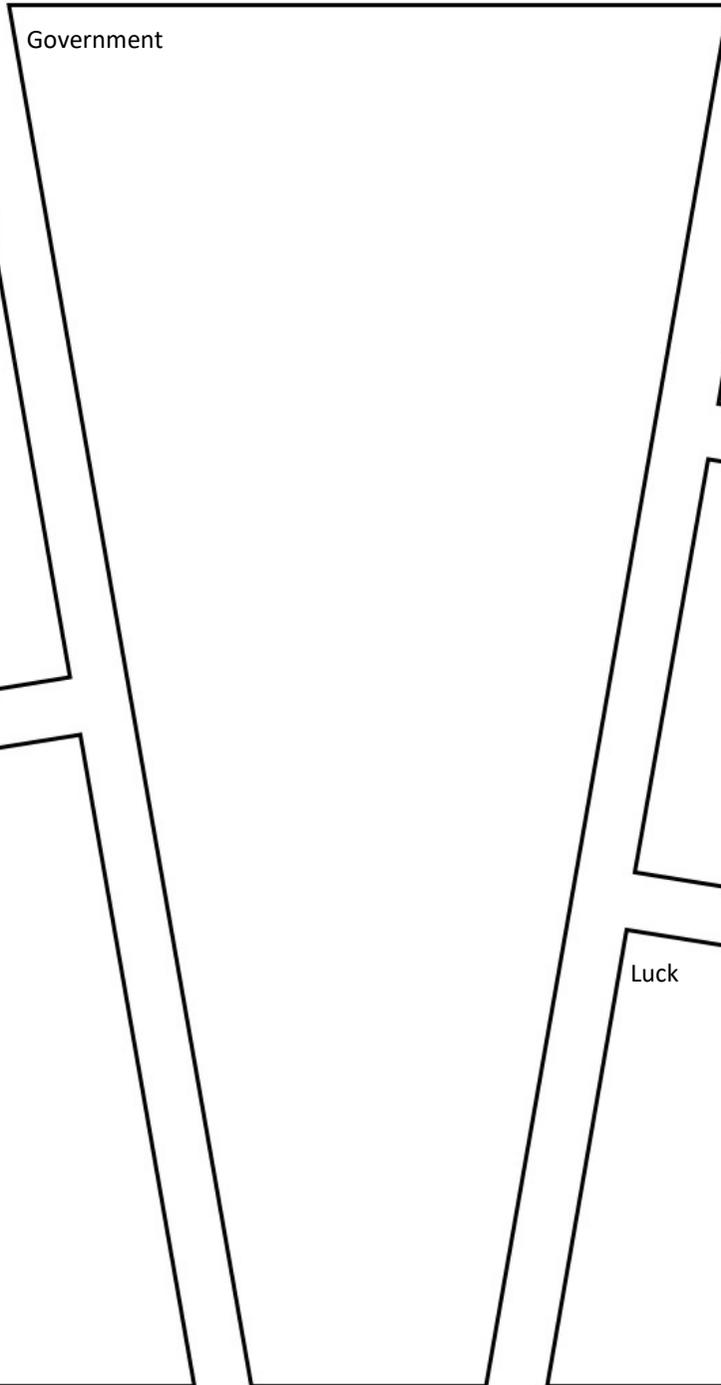


Explain the factors (draw) and give examples for how they helped change **Modern (20th Century) Medicine**.

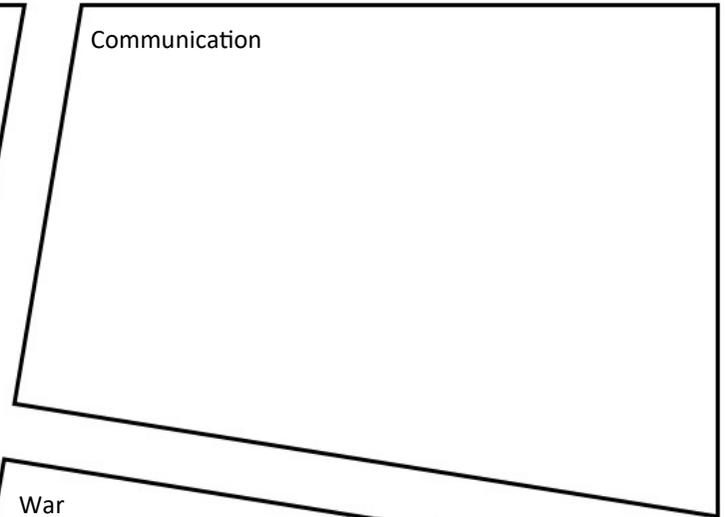
Individuals



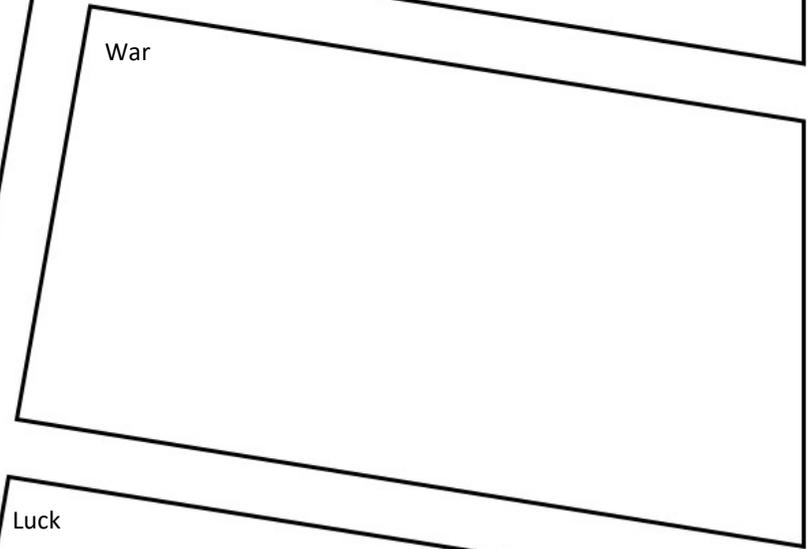
Government



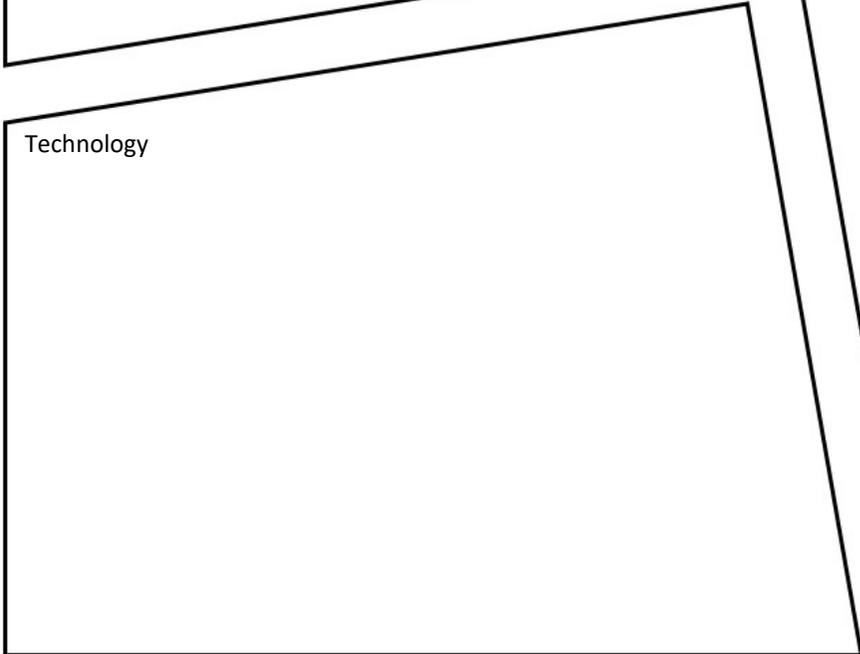
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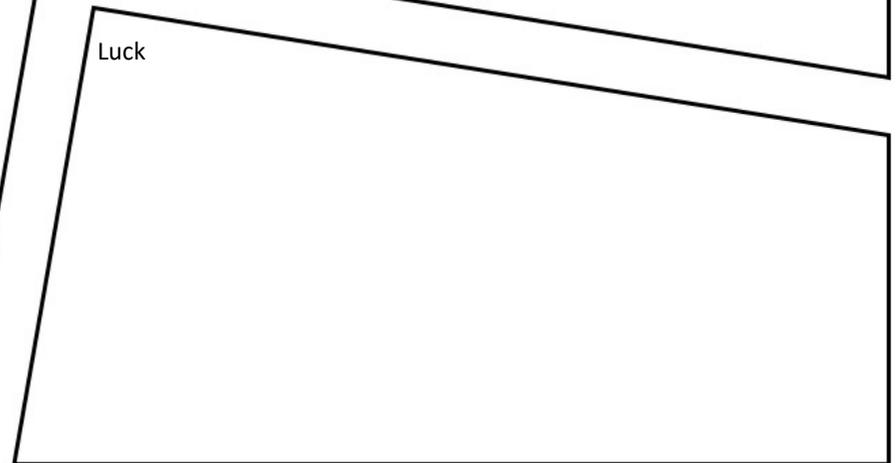
War



Technology



Luck



EXPLODE A QUESTION

Highlight the key words → Explain what you need to include → Assess the key reasons

SPaG Bomb
Key Words:

Why have science and technology been so important in improving the treatment of illness since 1900? (12 Marks)

Connectives:

- Firstly
- Secondly
- Finally
- In addition
- Moreover
- Furthermore

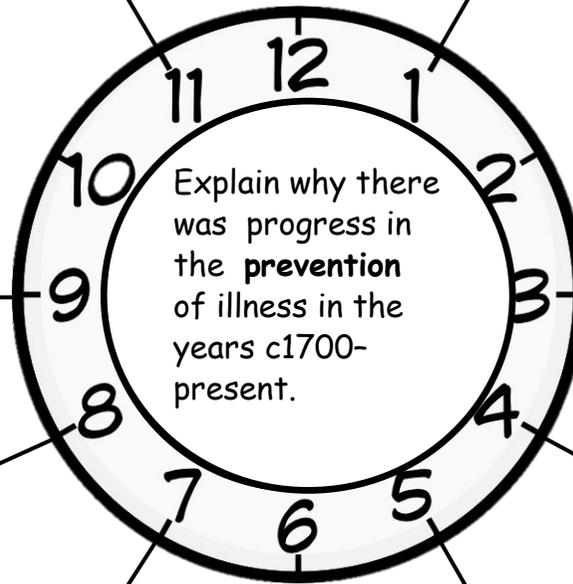
Phrases

- For example
- This is shown by...
- As a consequence



Public Health Act 1875

Healthy Lifestyle Campaigns



Explain why there was progress in the **prevention** of illness in the years c1700-present.

16 Mark Judgement Question: Planning Template.

'The advances in surgery made in the years c1700–c1900 were more significant than advances in surgery made in the period c1900–present.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- antiseptics, • transplants

You must also use knowledge of your own.

Agree

Disagree



Conclusion

In conclusion I.....

This is because...

Another reason that I believe that.....

This is why.....

16 Mark Practise Questions

‘There was little progress in understanding the cause of disease in the years c1250–c1700.’

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. **(16)**

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Great Plague in London, 1665
- Thomas Sydenham

You **must** also use information of your own.

‘There was little progress in medicine in Britain during the Renaissance period (c1500–c1700).’

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. **(16)**

You may use the following in your answer:

- the work of William Harvey
- bloodletting and purging

You **must** also use information of your own.

Jenner’s vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease in Britain during the period c1700–c1900.’

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. **(16)**

You may use the following in your answer:

- cowpox
- cholera

You **must** also use information of your own.

‘There was little progress in medicine in Britain during the Medieval period (c1250–c1500).’

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. **(16)**

You may use the following in your answer:

- St Bartholomew’s Hospital
- The Theory of the four Humors

You **must** also use information of your own.

World War One Medicine

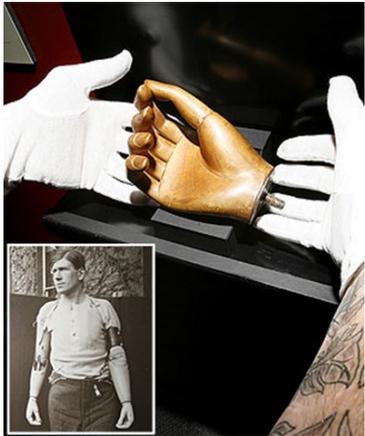
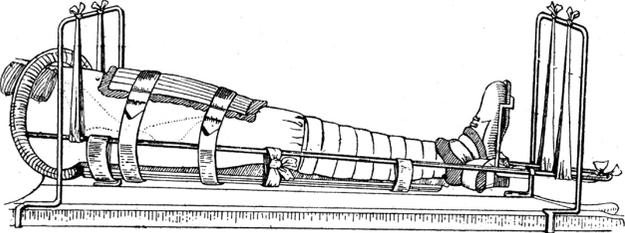
	Topic checklist	Used resources (if applicable)	Made own resources.
1	British Sector on the Western Front. Overview WW1		
2	The Trench System (including support trenches)		
3	Major conflicts and terrains e.g. Arras, Somme and Ypres		
4	Hazards and conditions in the trenches.		
5	Illnesses and wounds (including Shell Shock.)		
6	Prevention		
7	Helping the wounded: Evacuation route, nurses and hospitals		
8	Impact of Western Front on Surgery		

Key question:

Explain the Evacuation Route.

	Transport of wounded			Health problems in the trenches			Weapons and injuries	
			Transport of wounded	Health problems in the trenches	Weapons and injuries			
	Evacuation route		Evacuation route	World War One Medicine and Surgery	Terrain and key locations		Terrain and key locations	
			Medical staff	Technology	Treatment (physical and mental)			
	Medical staff			Technology			Treatment (physical and mental)	

Name and explain these five advances



Practise Questions

- Describe two key features of the trench system on The Western Front.
- Describe two key features of the conditions in which fighting took place in The Battle of Ypres.
- Describe two key features of two methods of warfare used first on The Western Front.
- Describe two key features of a Reserve trench.
- Describe two key features of a Field Hospital.
- Describe two key features of a Regimental Aid Post.
- Describe two features of blood transfusions on the Western Front during the First World War.

2 (a) Study Sources A and B .

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the treatment of battle injuries by medical staff on the Western Front?

Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

Sources for use with question 2.

Source A: A photograph showing a British casualty clearing station on the Western Front, c1916.



Source B: From *A Nurse at the Front, The First World War Diaries of Sister Edith Appleton* by Edith Appleton. Edith's handwritten diaries were kept by her family until they were published in 2012. She was a trained nurse, working at a military base hospital in northern France. Here Edith is describing the arrival of wounded soldiers at the hospital during the early days of the Battle of the Somme, 1916.

July 4

Wounded! Hundreds upon hundreds, some on stretchers, some being carried, and some walking – and all covered from head to foot in mud. We had to deal with large numbers of horribly bad wounds. Some were crawling with maggots while others were stinking and full of gangrene. One poor lad had been shot in both eyes. Three men had died on the way to the hospital and two died before they could be treated.

July 8

The surgeons are amputating limbs and boring holes into skulls at the rate of 30 a day.

July 13

I fear one boy may not get better. He has pneumonia caused by a lump of metal in his left lung and I suppose they will not be able to operate on him.

16 Mark Judgement Question: Planning Template.

Remember, that you need at least two developed PEEL paragraphs per side.

Agree

Disagree



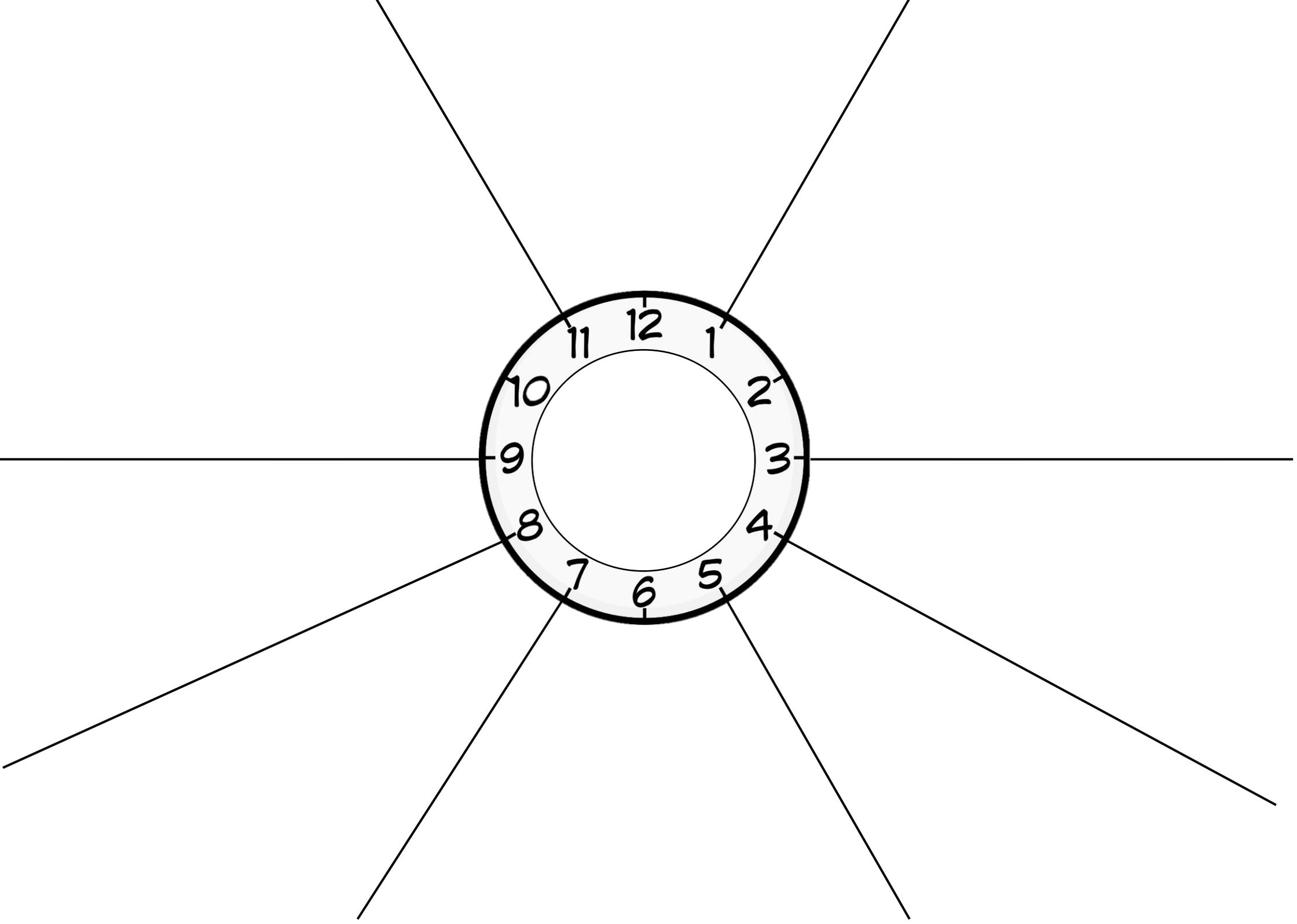
Conclusion

In conclusion I.....

This is because...

Another reason that I believe that.....

This is why.....



The Fight Against Infection



Louis Pasteur

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

The Fight Against Infection



Robert Koch

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

The Fight Against Infection



Edward Jenner

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

Nursing



Florence Nightingale

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

Fight Against Infection



Alexander Fleming

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

Fight Against Infection



Howard Florey

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

Surgery



Joseph Lister

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

Surgery



James Simpson

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

Surgery



Karl Landsteiner

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

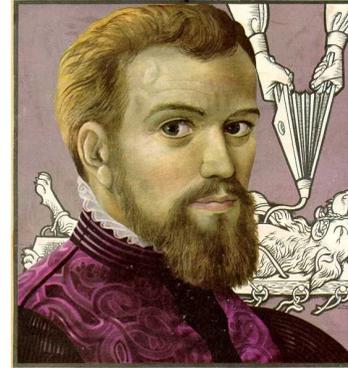
Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

Anatomy



Andreas Vesalius

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

Public Health



Edwin Chadwick

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

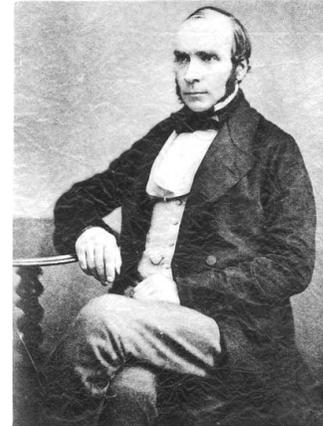
Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

Public Health / Surgery



John Snow

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

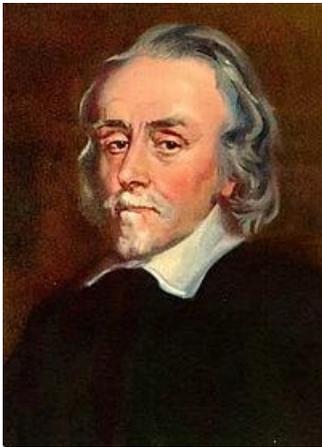
Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors

Anatomy



William Harvey

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors



Claudius Galen

Time Period

Mini Biography:

Discovery Details:

Opposition:

Short Term Impact:

Long term Impact:

Factors