Medicine through Time PLC

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Target Grade: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| Key Topics | RAG Rating | Strategies for / Proof of Improvement |
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| **Medicine in Medieval & Renaissance England c1250 – c1500.** |
| Medieval Ideas about the cause of illness *(Theory of Four Humours, Miasma, Astrology)*​ |  |  |  |  |
| Influence of Hippocrates and Galen on Medieval medicine *(Theories, support by the church, anatomical knowledge)*​ |  |  |  |
| Case Study 1: The Black Death *(causes, preventatives e.g. flagellation, quarantine, moving the air and treatments e.g. burning fires, popping buboes etc)*​ |  |  |  |
| Hospital Care and Healers. *(Hospitals focused on care rather than treatment. Women, physicians, barber surgeons and apothecaries)*​ |  |  |  |
| Public Health *(How it changed over the period and reasons for public health being bad/changing. Role of the government)*​ |  |  |  |
| Factors affecting Medieval Medicine *(church, government, attitudes, education, individuals)*​ |  |  |  |
| **The Medical Renaissance in England c1500 – c1700** |
| Renaissance context and ideas about the causes of illness *(humanism, changes at the start of the period and role of factors, Miasma Theory, animalcules, Theory of Four Humours etc)*​ |  |  |  |  |
| The work of Vesalius and its influence on medicine *(anatomy, Fabric of the Human body, how important?)​* |  |  |  |
| Case Study 1: The work of William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. ​ |  |  |  |
| The work of the Royal Society and Thomas Sydenham *(RS =set up in 1660, support of Charles II, journal and experiments. TS = ‘species of disease’ and ‘Observationes Medicae’).*​ |  |  |  |
| Changes in hospital care and treatment *(loss of hospitals after the dissolution, new hospitals and changes, medical training)*​ |  |  |  |
| Case Study 2: Great Plague 1665 *(gov’t action during Great Plague. Comparison of change and continuity with Black Death, idea of transference).* |  |  |  |
| **Medicine in the 18th and 19th century (1700-1900)** |
| Case Study 1: Edward Jenner *(1st vaccination for cowpox using smallpox, reasons for opposition, importance of his work)* |  |  |  |  |
| Ideas about the cause of illness *(spontaneous generation, Pasteur’s discovery of the germ theory, Koch’s discovery of specific bacteria/microbes)*  |  |  |  |
| Prevention – the development of vaccinations *(Pasteur’s and Koch’s work on vaccinating against different illnesses)* |  |  |  |
| Surgery – the impact of antiseptics and anaesthetics on surgery *(James Simpson and the use of chloroform, Joseph Lister’s use of Carbolic Acid, impact of each e.g. black period of surgery and aseptic surgery)* |  |  |  |  |
| Improvements in hospital care – *(The state of nursing in 1700, the work & impact of Nightingale)* |  |  |  |  |
| Public Health *(cholera, reasons for a lack of interest in public heath inc. laissez-faire attitude, 1848 Public Health Act)* |  |  |  |  |
| Case Study 2: John Snow’s fight against cholera *(Broad St pump, investigation, impact, 1875 public health act)* |  |  |  |  |
| Overview of the role of factors in the unit. |  |  |  |  |
| **Medicine in modern Britain: 1900 – present day.** |
| Causes of Illness – DNA *(Crick & Watson, Human Genome Project)* |  |  |  |  |
| Causes of Illness – lifestyle *(alcohol, stress, diet etc*) |  |  |  |  |
| Improvements in diagnosis *(blood tests, MRI scans, x-rays etc)* |  |  |  |  |
| Case Study 1: Magic Bullets and the discovery of penicillin. *(Magic Bullets = Salvarsan 606 and Prontosil, Penicillin = roles of Fleming and Oxford Team, role of factors e.g. governments and war), significance of penicillin)* |  |  |  |  |
| The impact of the NHS *(creation of HNS, how it has transformed, problems and achievements, role of science & technology in developing NHS treatments e.g. dialysis and key-hole surgery)* |  |  |  |  |
| New approaches to prevention *(mass vaccinations, legislation, genetic screening and government campaigns)* |  |  |  |  |
| Case Study 2: The fight against lung cancer in the 20th century.*(diagnosis with new technologies, genetic & medical treatments, gov’t campaigns & interventions)* |  |  |  |  |
| Knowledge of how factors have shaped developments |  |  |  |  |
| **Types of Question on the Paper** |
| Explain one way….. |  |  |  |  |
| Explain why….. |  |  |  |  |
| [Statement]. How far do you agree? |  |  |  |  |