



Todmorden
High School
Team History

GCSE History

Revision Guide

2a – Britain, Health and the People



Name _____

Teacher _____

Instructions for using the revision guide



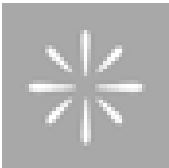
This revision guide will be your homework throughout the year. You will be set one piece of revision per week, to be completed in this booklet.

QR Codes



Throughout the booklet there are a number of QR codes which will take you to other helpful sites/resources to aid your revision. You will need to download a QR scanner on your phone to make sure you can access the material.

Seneca



There are lots of resources available for our course on Seneca. These will be embedded with QR codes. You will need to join our class; the code to join our class is **m527fqy7t2**

Quizlet



Quizlet is an excellent free resource that is available online. It is a form of online flashcard which allows you learn and memorise the information, test yourself and play revision games. I highly recommend setting up an account.

YouTube



There are lots of useful videos and revision clips on YouTube. Your teacher will, where possible link these with the QR codes.

GCSE History AQA 2016-18
 PLC Paper 2: Section A
 Option – Health and the People

TOPIC	I can explain...	Red	Amber	Green
Part 1: Medieval medicine – Medicine stands still				
1. Medieval causes and cures of disease	• Importance of Hippocrates and Galen in medieval medicine			
	• Causes of illness in medieval England			
	• Treatments and cures in medieval England			
	• Where could you go to be treated?			
	• Medieval surgeons			
2. Christianity and Medieval hospitals	• How far did Christianity help medical knowledge?			
	• How did Islam contribute to medical knowledge?			
	• How were medieval hospitals run?			
3. Public health and Black Death	• Government intervention in medieval public health			
	• Causes and treatments of the Black Death			
	• Impact/consequences of the Black Death (religious, economic, social)			

TOPIC	I can explain...	Red	Amber	Green
Part 2: The Renaissance – the beginnings of change				
1. Renaissance context	• What was the renaissance? What characteristics/events occurred?			
	• How did the overall context of the renaissance affect medicine?			
2. Renaissance medicine	• Renaissance treatments; how scientific were they?			
	• Renaissance hospitals			
	• Significant renaissance surgeons; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Andreas Vesalius o Ambroise Pare o William Harvey o Thomas Sydenham 			
	• Vaccination and inoculation; Edward Jenner			
3. Renaissance public health	• Changes to towns and cities since medieval			
	• Causes and treatments of Great Plague (1665)			
	• Significance and impact of Great Plague			

TOPIC		I can explain...	Red	Amber	Green
Part 3: Health in industrial Britain					
1. The 3 big killers of surgery	Pain	• Anaesthetics used and their issues (cocaine, ether, nitrous oxide)			
		• James Simpson and the discovery of Chloroform			
	Infection	• Pasteur's Germ Theory (1861)			
		• Lister and antiseptic			
Blood loss	• Koch & Ehrlich				
		• Blood groups and blood transfusion			
2. Public Health improvement		• Living conditions for working-classes			
		• Social reformers (Chadwick, Bernardo, Farr and SouthwoodSmith)			
		• Cholera outbreaks (1831, 1848)			
		• John Snow			
		• First Public Health Act (1848)			
		• Second Public Health Act (1875)			
		• Why did governments move away from Laissez-faire?			

TOPIC		I can explain...	Red	Amber	Green
Part 4: Health in modern Britain					
1. Medical developments in modern Britain		• The discovery and impact of Penicillin (Fleming, Florey and Chain)			
		• Impact of World War One on medical improvement			
		• Impact of World War Two on medical improvement			
		• Development of drugs in 20 th century			
		• Growth of alternative medicines			
3. Public Health improvement		• The Liberal Reforms (need for it, elements of it, response to it)			
		• The creation of the Welfare State			
		• Creation of the NHS			

History: Britain, Health and the People – Medieval medicine

Todmorden High School

Key people

Ancient Greece and Rome

Hippocrates

Created the Theory of the Four Humours and believed in observing the body to get a diagnosis

Galen

Developed the theory of Four Humours. Dissected animals to understand the human body and proved the brain controlled the body. His ideas were favoured by the Medieval Church.

Medieval European

John Arderne

Battlefield surgeon. Believed in the importance of bedside manner and trusting judgement. Relyed less on Galen and Hippocrates. Developed cauterising ointment which improved surgical survival rate to 50%

Roger Bacon

Franciscan monk and lecturer at Oxford University. Arrested around 1277 for spreading anti-Church views after questioning the work of Galen.

Medieval Islamic

Al-Razi (Rhazes)

Stressed the need for careful observation of the patient and distinguished between Smallpox and measles. Followed Galen but believed the student should improve the work of the teacher.

Ibn Sina (Avicenna)

Wrote *Canon on Medicine*, covered all ancient Greek and Islamic medicine at the time. Over 1 million words long. Contained chapters on anorexia and obesity. Standard medical text book in the west until the 17th century.

Key words

Acute A disease that brought protection from disease

Apertinuity A medical phenomenon or element

Atrophy Study of the planets and their effect on humans

Autopsy/ Dissection To cut open a human and examine the inside body for the cause of death

Charlatan Untrained surgeon, but done approximately, who profited from surgery

Black Death A term to describe the bubonic plague

Cauterise To burn a wound with a heated instrument or caustic substance to stop bleeding or prevent infection

Copious Using glass cups to draw blood to the surface

Epithelial A widespread outbreak of a disease

Flaming To avoid eating or drinking

Levelling The use of leeches to bleed/drain

Medieval Church Roman Catholics faith. Only the rich and poor were distributed by the Church, they controlled education and many people feared God

Blasphemy Sland which was blamed for spreading disease

Mortality Death rate usually measured per 1000 of the population

Physic/ physic Garden made solely for growing herbs to treat illness

Physician A medic manually trained doctor

Physiognomy A journey to a religious shrine to cure an illness

Prey To rid the body of an illness (the doctor's word)

Superstition A belief, not based on knowledge, but on the supernatural. For example witchcraft or astrology

Transcribing Copying or taking the words of others precisely

Ulcer/ Chan Used to describe ulcers to define an illness

Unpleasant A medieval medical book compiled by doctors

Yellow Blackish A specific disease, often associated with medicine and health innovation

Key events

Influences of Hippocrates and Galen

Heavily influenced people after the fall of Rome. Medicine in Europe had regressed and returned to a more primitive culture. A rebellion continued to be a habit of the people. Medicine, however, progressed and Hippocrates' ideas were common in the Roman Empire. However, when Rome fell, Hippocrates' ideas were common in the Roman Empire. However, when Rome fell, Hippocrates' ideas were common in the Roman Empire.

Causes of Illness

Being exposed to people who were sick, visiting a group who were suffering from a disease, and being in a bad environment.

The Black Death

Doctors were prevented from treating highly contagious diseases. They were told to quarantine and isolate themselves. In the morning, some doctors would visit the patient but they would not touch them. They would use a long pole to take the pulse of the patient and they would not touch them. They would use a long pole to take the pulse of the patient and they would not touch them.

Treatments

Treatments were aimed at removing the cause of the disease. Some treatments were aimed at removing the cause of the disease. Some treatments were aimed at removing the cause of the disease.

Surgery

There was some progress in the use of surgery. The introduction of the use of surgery was some progress in the use of surgery. The introduction of the use of surgery was some progress in the use of surgery.

Public Health

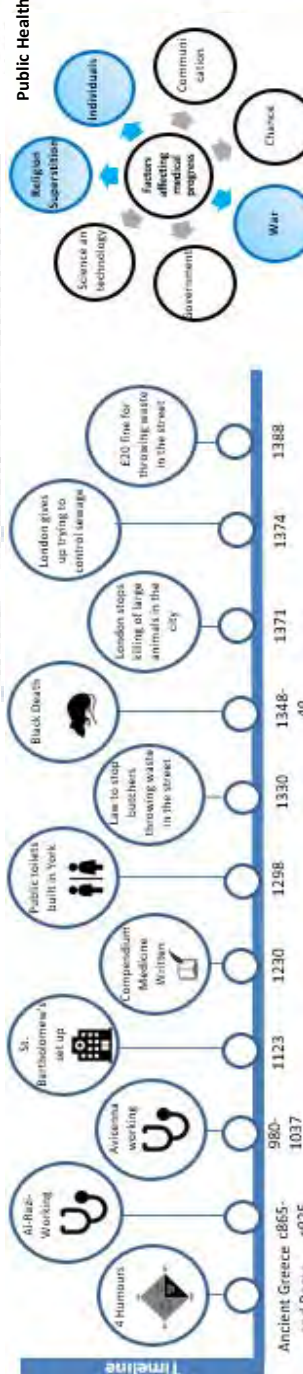
There was some progress in the use of surgery. The introduction of the use of surgery was some progress in the use of surgery. The introduction of the use of surgery was some progress in the use of surgery.

Government and Kings

Government and Kings took no responsibility for public health. It was left largely to the local governments to make laws and intervene. It used to be thought that medieval towns were filthy, without drains, sewers or rubbish collections. Some of this was true as it was a struggle to keep towns clean. However, modern historians have found out that:

- Parliament passed the first law requiring people to keep the streets and rivers clean in 1388.
- Medieval people washed and exercised. Many towns had bath houses.
- Towns paid 'going farmers' to clear out human waste from cesspits.
- Many towns had quarantine laws, boarded up the houses of plague victims, and isolated people with leprosy in 'lazar houses'.
- Monasteries had running water and good toilet facilities.
- Hospitals were built e.g. St Bartholomew's in London in 1123.

Nowadays, historians think that medieval towns were not as dirty as Early Modern towns – but the sights and smells of a medieval town would still probably have made you feel sick.



Use the QR codes to access Seneca



1. Research and create small profiles on Hippocrates and Galen. This should include;
 - Their contribution to medicine
 - Their beliefs about medicine
 - Who they were supported by

Hippocrates and Galen

Hippocrates	Galen

2. Annotate the drawing of the four humours. This should include what each area represents, which element that matches with and how this influences treatment.

The Four Humours



3. Match the medieval surgeon with the correct information about him.

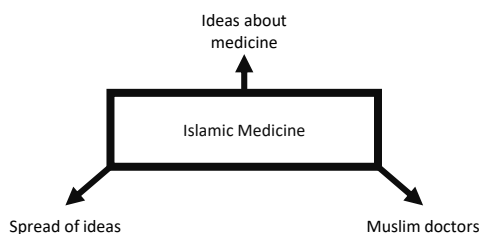
Medieval Surgeons

Name
John of Arderne
Al Rashid
Hugh of Lucca and his son Theodoric
Mondino de Luzzi
Abulcasis
Avicenna
Guy De Chauliac

Key information
Led the interest in anatomy; his book Anathomia became dissection manual
Wrote the influential surgical textbook Great Surgery which quoted Galen 890 times
Wrote a medical encyclopaedia
Founder of the 'Guild of Surgeons' and produced a book Practica; specialised in removing anal abscesses
Set up a new hospital in Baghdad with a medical school and library
Created a 30-volume medical textbook, invented 26 medical instruments and popularised cauterising
Argued that pus wasn't needed to heal wound; used wine to reduce infection rate

4. Complete the spider diagram about the influence and growth of Islamic medicine.

Islamic Medicine



Exam practise

Explain the significance of Islam on the development of medicine
(8 marks)

Use the QR codes for further information

Seneca



BBC Bitesize



Christianity and Medicine

Use the QR codes for further information
YouTube Seneca



5. Complete the table with information on both how Christianity helped advance medicine, and hindered medical progress.

Helped	Hindered

6. Write your own definition of these key words

Cauterising _____

Trepanning _____

Herbal medicine _____

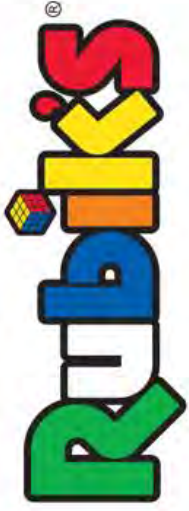
Blood letting _____

Purging _____

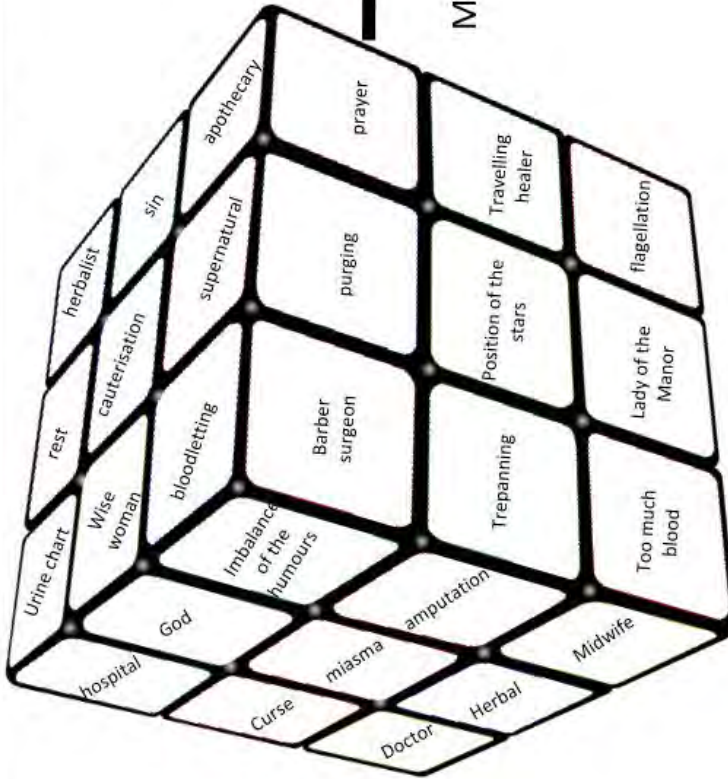
7. For each person who provided medical assistance, write a description of their job, a positive and a negative.

Person	Description	Positive	Negative
Doctor			
Wise woman			
Barber surgeon			
Midwife			

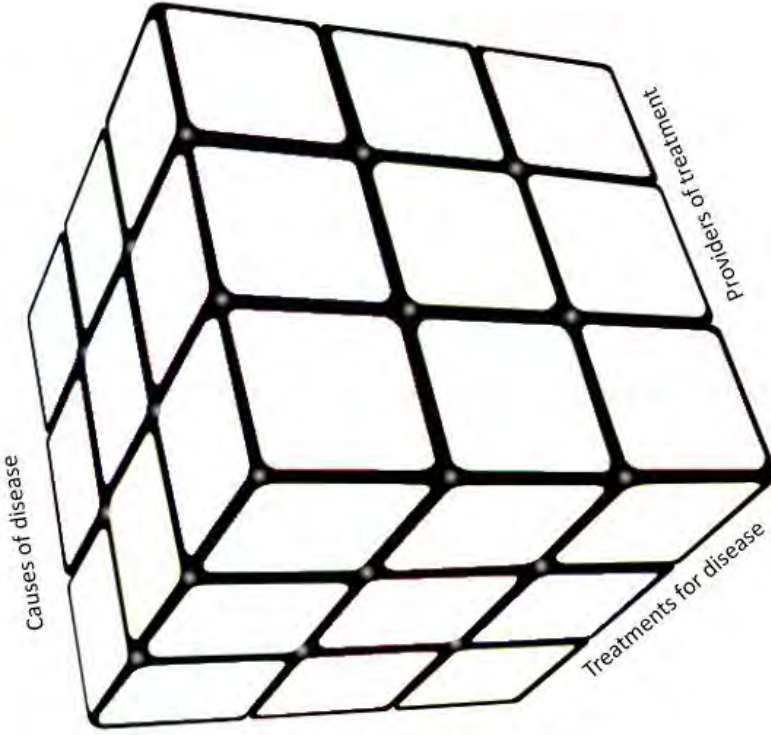
Medieval Treatments



1. Look at the Rubik's Cube. Make sure you know what all the words mean.
2. Work out which words answer the three questions and colour code them on the left hand cube.
3. Write a paragraph about any of the three areas, using **all** the keywords.



Medieval medicine



Write your paragraph including **all** keywords here

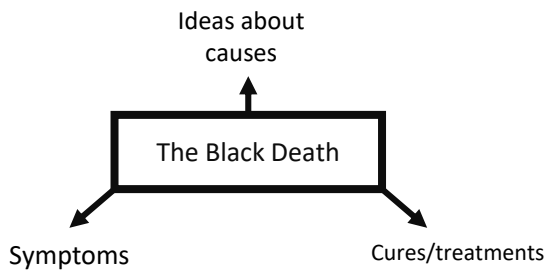
- Shows that the level of public health declined in the medieval period.
- Summarise each source in your own words.
- Suggests the link between health and hygiene had been realised.

Medieval Public Health


<p>Source A</p> <p>Source A</p> <p>Almost all the floors are of clay and rushes from the marshes, so carelessly renewed that the foundation sometimes remains for twenty years harbouring there below, spittle and vomit and urine of dogs and men, beer that hath been cast forth, remnants of fishes and filth unnamable.</p> <p><i>Taken from a letter by Erasmus, a Dutch visitor to England, in 1524, describing the floors inside houses.</i></p>	
<p>Source B</p> <p>Item, that so much dung and filth of the garbage and entrails of beasts and put into ditches, rivers, and other waters... so that the air there is grown greatly corrupt and infected, and many maner's and other intolerable diseases do daily happen... it is accorded and asserted, that the proclamation be made as well in the city of London, as in other cities, boroughs, and towns through the realm of England, where it shall be needful thā all they who do cast and lay all such annoyances, dung, garbage, entrails, and other ordure, in ditches, rivers, waters, and other places aforesaid, shall cause them utterly to be removed, avoided, and carried away, every one upon pain to lose and forfeit to our Lord the King the sum of 20 pounds...</p> <p><i>Parliamentary statute of 1388.</i></p> <p><i>Parliamentary statute of 1388.</i></p>	


9. Complete the spider diagram.

The Black Death



Use the QR codes for further information

Seneca 

BBC Bitesize 

Impact of the Black Death

About 33% of Wales and England's population died. It took 250 years for the population to recover.	New medical discoveries and artistic ideas would later bring about a rebirth of culture.	Less tax meant Kings had to think twice before going to war as it was too expensive. So, tax increased a lot.
New religious groups were set up, e.g. the Lollards who criticised the Catholic Church.	Creative works (paintings, murals etc) became morbid, with the image of death everywhere.	Many Churches closed down. It was hard to find enough people to take over the jobs of priests.
The feudal system collapsed. Peasants could leave their village to find work' land and freedom elsewhere.	Wages increased by 400% after the disease. Workers could demand more as fewer of them were alive.	Some villages, like Wharram Percy, never recovered from the disease, and were left abandoned.
Women had new job opportunities.	Poor people's clothing improved.	Poor people's diets improved.
Peasants' attitude towards authority changed. They believed they could stand up to authority as God had spared them.	Some people thought the disease could return any day, so they lived a wild life. They drank, threw parties and lived carelessly.	Medical knowledge improved as doctors were allowed study corpses. People began to understand how the human body worked.
Lords saw the value of their land decrease. They lost a lot of money.	Harsh laws tried to stop the freedom and improvements of peasants' lives.	Officials slowly realised that towns and cities had to be cleaner in future.

- Political consequence (involving laws and government)
- Social consequence (regarding people and society)
- Religious consequence (involving the Church and faith)
- Economic consequence (involving money and the economy)

Exam practise

How useful is source A to a historian studying the Black Death?

(8 marks)



Cornell Notes: Medieval Medicine

Use this Cornell Notes page to summarise your learning on medicine in Medieval England. Use your notes and activities from the previous pages. Use the titles for each section to help you organise your ideas.

Key words and questions

Write them out here and test yourself

Note taking

Make notes/diagrams on the key features of medicine in Medieval England

Summary

Summarise your key points into essential bullet points

Need a hand?



YouTube

BBC Teach: Medieval
medicine overview



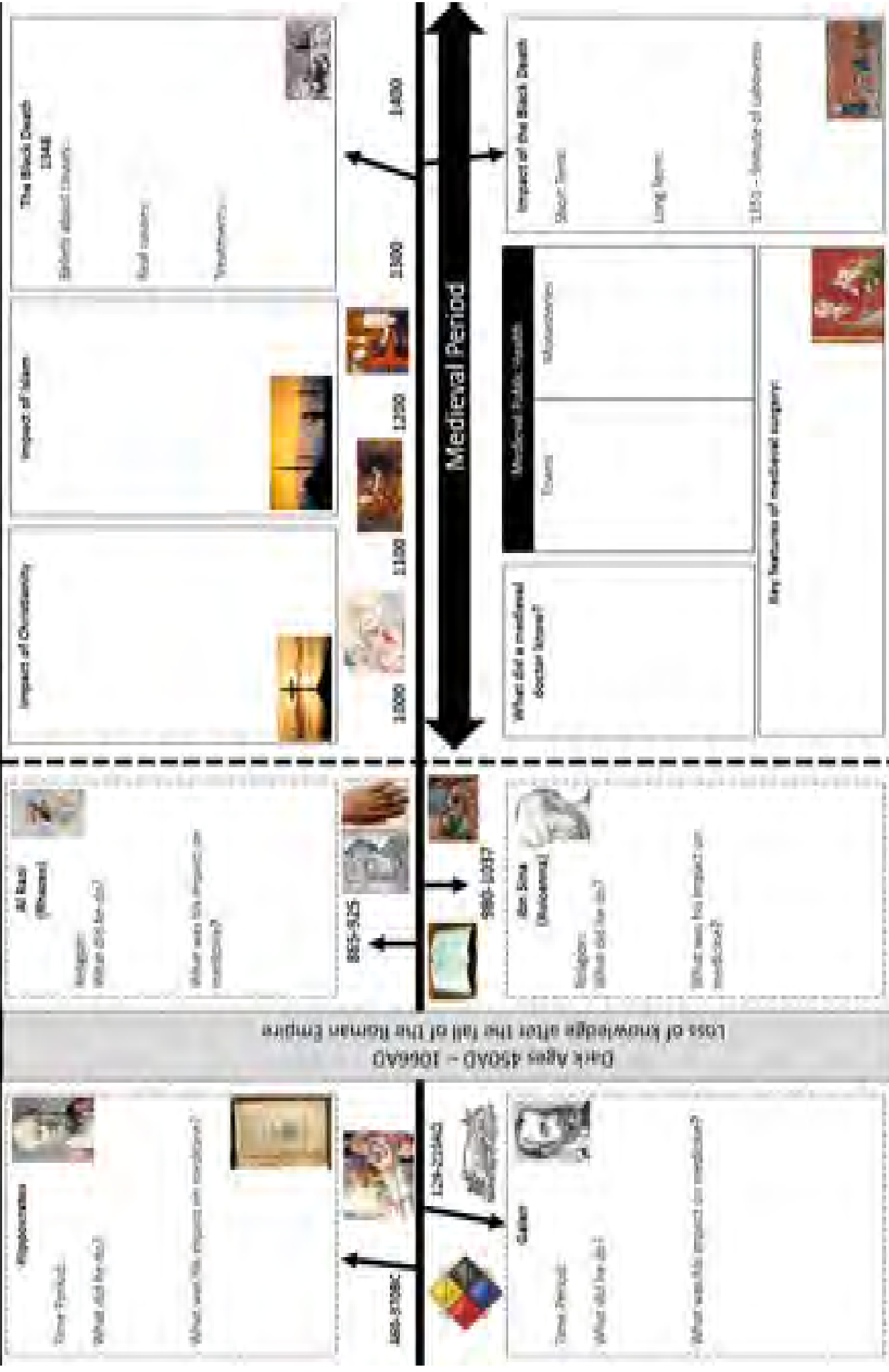
Seneca: Medieval
medicine course



Quizlet: Medieval
medicine flashcards



Britain: Health and the People c1000 to the present day. Part 1: Medicine Stands Still



<p>Return to Christianity</p> <p>Religion</p>	<p>Loss of Knowledge</p> <p>Government</p>	<p>Church</p> <p>Technology</p>	<p>Medicine</p> <p>Surgery</p>	<p>Public Health</p> <p>PHG</p>
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History: Britain, Health and the People – Renaissance medicine

Todmorden High School



Key people

Paragons

Publication Press
Many surgeons' views on how to cure disease were written down in books. Some were effective but not all. Some had a bad effect on people. It was important to be able to read and understand other people's ideas. Some hospitals in Britain had their own presses.

William Harvey
Discovered circulation and wrote an important account of the nature of the human body.

Robert Boyle
Discovered circulation for medicine from the 17th century onwards.

Documents
Documents are very important for history. They tell us what happened and how it was done.

William Harvey
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Physicians

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Other notable people

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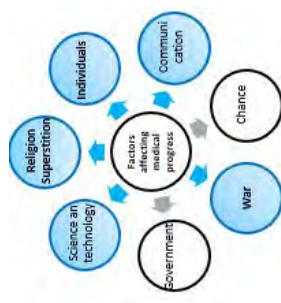
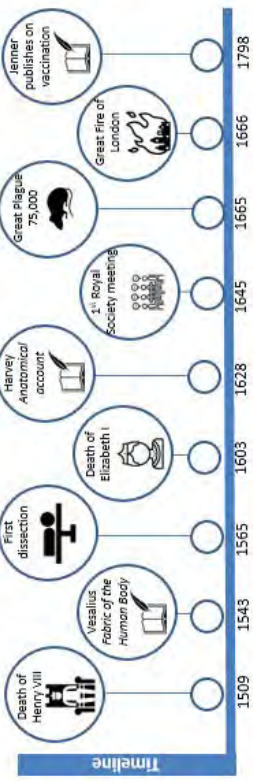
William Harvey
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Key words

- Anatomy** - The study of the human body and how it works
- An Essay on Health and Long Life** - George Cheyene published in 1724 and argued that people should take responsibility for their own health.
- Continuity** - Things or ideas that stayed the same over time
- Inoculation** - Introducing a mild form of disease through a small scratch on the body to make the person immune to that disease.
- Laissez-Faire** - Style of government. To not interfere in people's lives
- London Plague** - A medicine that was used to cure the plague. It contained herbs, spices, honey and other things.
- Mortality Bill** - A document in each parish in London which recorded who had died and what had killed them.
- Paragons** - A hospital for people suffering from infectious diseases, e.g. the Plague.
- Physiology** - The workings of the body.
- Quack** - A person who claims to understand things they do not do, what they said they would.
- Renaissance** - This was a time of change for people when people became interested in all things Greek and Roman.
- Royal College of Surgeons** - Had to have a license to practice surgery, was founded in 1540 within 7 miles of London without one. Marks the start of the regulation of surgeons.
- Royal Society** - A group of people interested in science who met weekly. They had a laboratory with microscopes. King Charles II was a patron.
- The King** - People still believed that the king could cure diseases such as scurvy in his own diseases. Being touched by the king was as close as you could get to being touched by God.
- The Midwives Book** - Written by Jane Sharp. Combined medical knowledge with an argument that only women should be midwives.
- The Printing Press** - Introduced to England by William Caxton. Enabled the more rapid spread of ideas across Britain.
- Vaccination** - Injection of a mild form of disease to give immunity to that disease.

Key events

- Causes of disease** - There were some connections being made between diet and disease. This was seen in the way the Plague was spread. The timing of large epidemics in London was linked to the assembly of large crowds at events such as plays.
- Treatments** - During this time, there were significant scientific discoveries such as William Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood in 1628, and Robert Boyle and Lucrece's observation of bacteria in 1683. However, despite these discoveries:
 - Doctors still did not know that germs caused disease – until the mid-19th century, they believed it was a fluid or a spirit.
 - Doctors were not required for most people.
- Surgeons** - Many people started to bring with them (patients) without any medical knowledge or qualifications. Some thought they came from newly discovered lands like America. For example, Tobacco. It was prescribed for everything from colds to snake bites. A lot of treatment was about making the man and the patient smell nice. They also continued old superstitions like touching the King to cure scurvy.
- Public health** - There was some progress in surgery as a 'trial and error' basis. Andrew Boileau's Theatre de la Chirurgie (1684) published his ideas on how surgeons should treat wounds and operations. Part also invented surgical instruments and the first artificial limbs. The discovery of inoculation by Harvey and the increased accuracy of anatomical drawings powered by a much increased understanding of what was inside the body. The problem was that there was no practical or scientific research, death was still high.



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Public health

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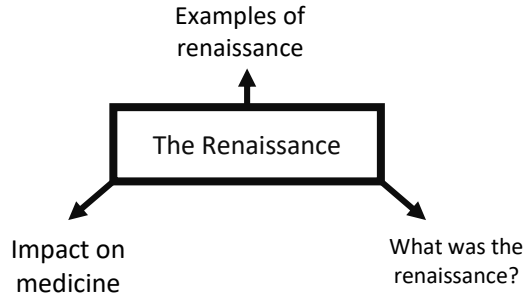
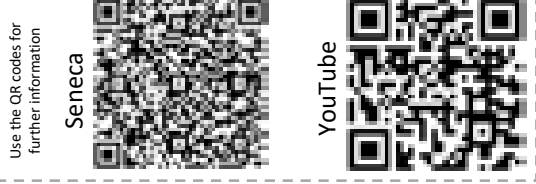
Hospitals

There was a focus on hospital building. The new hospitals were added to the existing 2 in London and were built throughout the country. Most of these hospitals had a religious or charitable supporter behind them. It was about getting the money rather than actually doing medicine for want.

There was also a move towards general hospitals. Some focused on women and children for example. There were those who started to set hospitals as centres of learning.

12. Complete the spider diagram.

The Renaissance



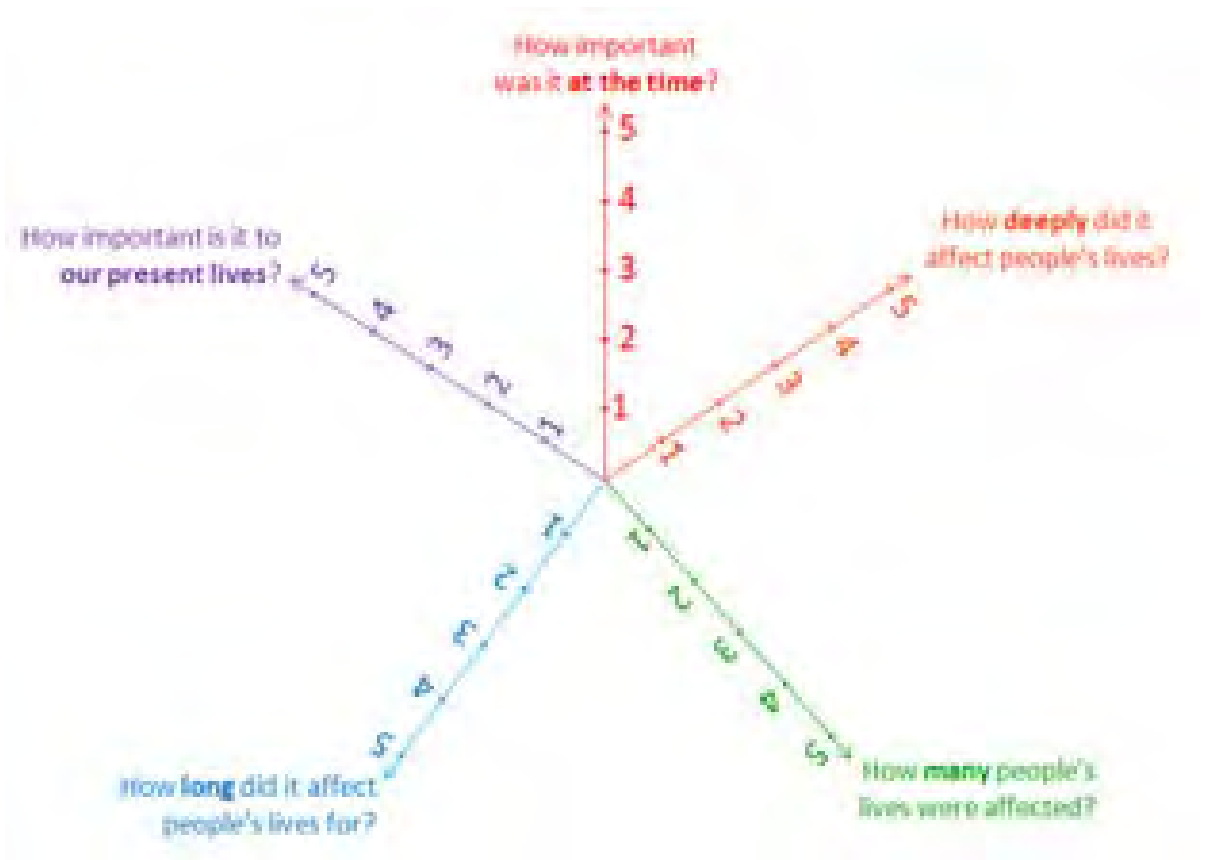
13. Complete the table about each of the 4 renaissance surgeons..

Renaissance Surgeons

Name	Impact on medicine	Influence of other people	Draw a symbol to represent
Andreas Vesalius			
Ambroise Pare			
William Harvey			
Thomas Sydenham			

14. Complete the significance radar for each of the renaissance surgeons.

Significance of Renaissance Surgeons



15. Rank the Renaissance surgeons in terms of impact. Who had the biggest impact on medicine? Why?

Significance of Renaissance Surgeons

Most important ↑

↓ Least important

Importance	Name	Why?
1		
2		
3		
4		

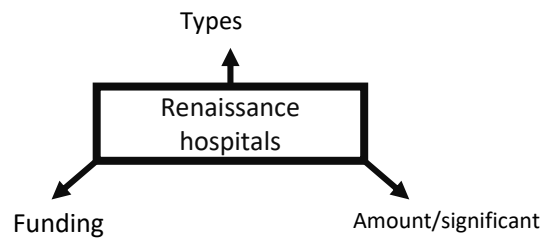
16. Write your own definition of these key words

Quakery _____

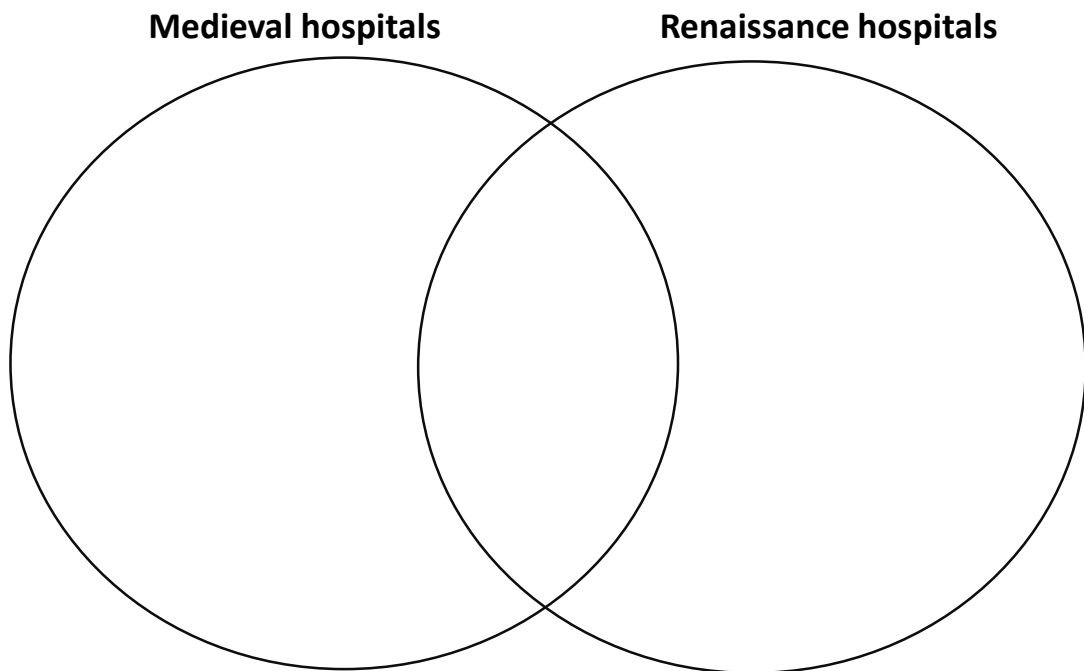
Foundling hospital _____

Herbal medicine _____

17. Complete the spider diagram



18. Complete the similarity Venn diagram



Exam practise

Compare hospitals during the Renaissance and Medieval era. How are they similar?
(8 marks)

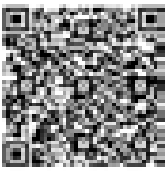
Use the QR codes for further information

Seneca



BBC Bitesize





19. Complete the gaps in the text using the bank of words at the bottom.

The Great Plague, 1665

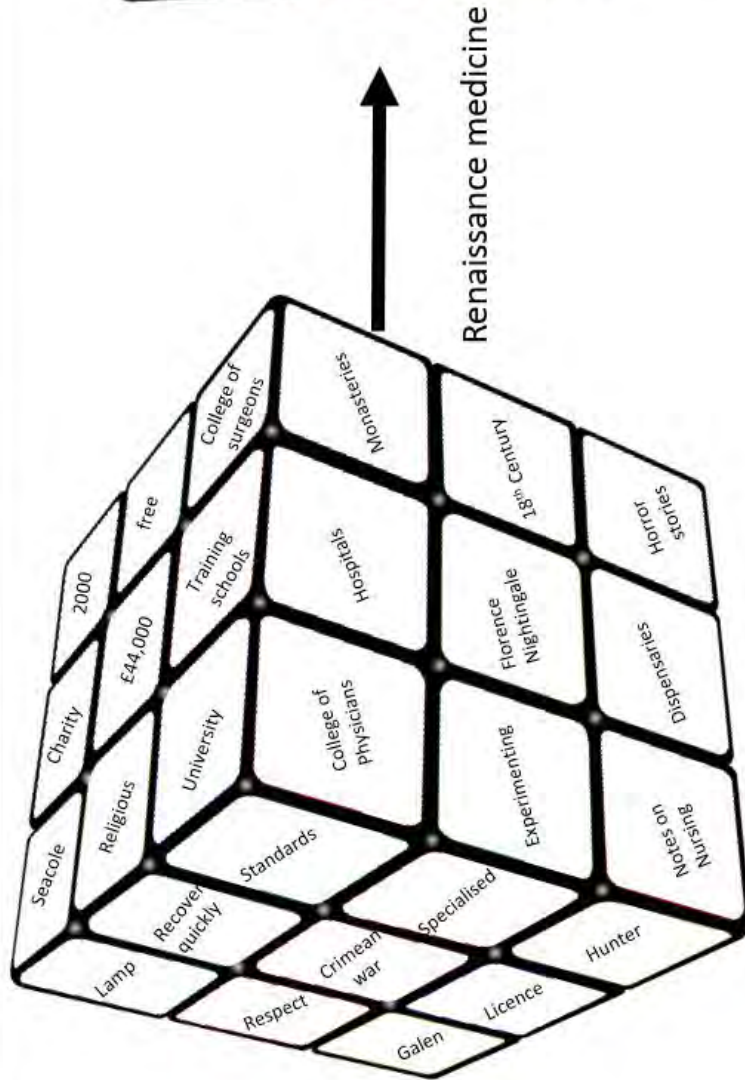
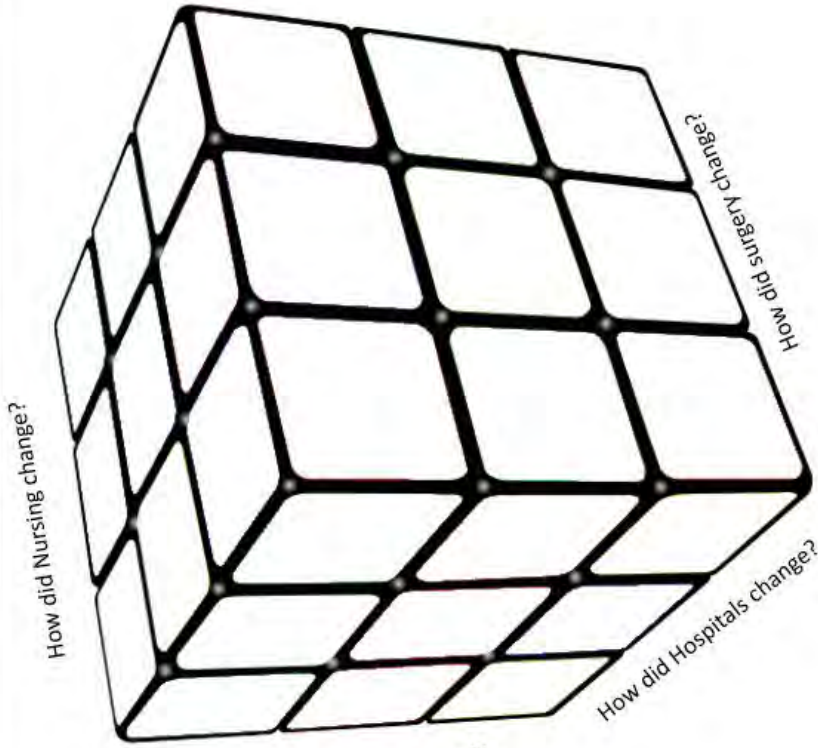
In _____, around _____ people died of the Plague in _____ - nearly _____ of the population. Most doctors _____ as they feared for their lives. _____ people left the city and went to the _____. People had lots of theories about its causes, and noticed the _____ and _____ parts of London were more affected. The _____ and the _____ introduced measures to try to prevent the spread of the disease, including _____ dogs and cats, lighting _____ to get rid of 'bad' air, and saying public _____ twice a week.

country 25% dirtier 100,000 fled Mayor
 fires 1665 London killing
 wealthy poorer King prayers

20. Annotate the source below about the Great Plague, 1665. In one colour, identify what you can see. In a second colour, add specific historical detail to your notes.



1. Look at the Rubik's Cube. Make sure you know what all the words mean.
2. Work out which words answer the three questions, colour code each category and write them on the correct side of the cube.
3. Answer the following questions a) How important were individuals in the Renaissance period b) How significant was the discovery of vaccination c) What is the renaissance?



a)

b)

c)

Use the QR codes for further information

Seneca



YouTube



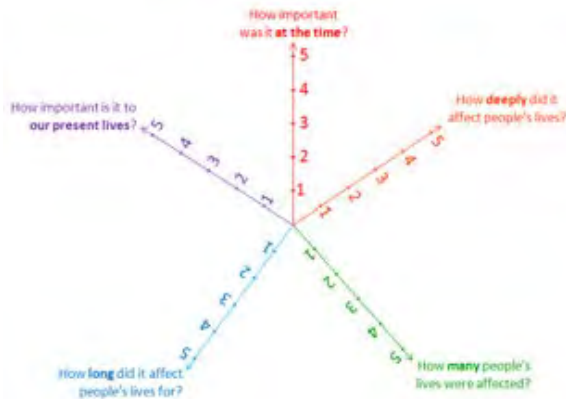
22. Create a storyboard telling the story of Edward Jenner's discovery of vaccination. It should include;

- How he discovered
- What he found
- How it impacted people
- Why people opposed it

Edward Jenner and the Smallpox Vaccination

Edward Jenner

23. Complete the significance radar for Edward Jenner



Exam practise

Explain the significance of Edward Jenner for the development in medicine.

(8 marks)

Cornell Notes: Renaissance Medicine



Use this Cornell Notes page to summarise your learning on medicine in Renaissance England. Use your notes and activities from the previous pages. Use the titles for each section to help you organise your ideas.

Key words and questions

Write them out here and test yourself

Note taking

Make notes/diagrams on the key features of medicine in Renaissance England

Summary

Summarise your key points into essential bullet points

Need a hand?



BBC Teach: 16th and 17th century medicine overview



Seneca: Renaissance medicine course



Quizlet: Renaissance medicine flashcards



Britain: Health and the People c1000 to the present day. Part 2: The beginnings of change.

c:1400 – The Renaissance

<p>Impact of the Renaissance on Britain</p> <p>How meaningful?</p> <p>How was it brought in?</p> <p>What impact did it have on the population and on the nation?</p>	<p>Andrew Vesalius 1514-1564</p> <p>What did he do?</p> <p>What was his impact on medicine?</p>	<p>William Harvey 1578-1634</p> <p>What did he do?</p> <p>What was his impact on medicine?</p>	<p>Growth of Hospitals 1778-1779</p> <p>Examples of new hospitals:</p> <p>Features of new hospitals:</p> <p>Hospital floors:</p>	<p>John Hunter 1734-1793</p> <p>What did he do?</p> <p>What was his impact on medicine?</p>
<p>1400</p> <p>Invention of Printing Press 1474</p>	<p>1500</p> <p>The Dissolution of the Monasteries – 1530s</p> <p>Any impact?</p> <p>What happened?</p> <p>Impact on health?</p>	<p>1600</p> <p>The Great Plague 1665</p> <p>Causes:</p> <p>Beliefs about causes:</p> <p>Food causes:</p> <p>Why did the Great Plague end?</p>	<p>1700</p>	<p>1800</p> <p>Edward Jenner 1749-1823</p> <p>What did he do?</p> <p>What was his impact on medicine?</p>
<p>Traditional treatments</p> <p>New treatments</p>	<p>Warfare</p> <p>Technology</p>	<p>Public Health (PH)</p>	<p>Surgery (S)</p>	<p>Public Health (PH)</p>

Factors for change in medicine:

Branches of medicine:

Role of individuals	Luck/Chance	Warfare
Religion	Government	Technology

Treatment of disease (TbD)	Surgery (S)
----------------------------	-------------

Public Health (PH)

Key people

Edwin Chadwick

Chief architect of the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834, which introduced the workhouse system. He was a leading advocate of the Sanitary Movement, which aimed to improve public health through better sanitation and drainage.

Dr Benjamin Brodie

Scottish physician and chemist. He was the first to identify chloroform as an effective anaesthetic. He also discovered that chloroform could be used to treat cholera.

John Snow

Anesthetist and physician. He is famous for his work on the spread of cholera. He was the first to propose that cholera was spread by contaminated water.

William Sturgis Paine

Physician and public health reformer. He was a leading advocate of the Sanitary Movement and played a key role in the establishment of the Sanitary Commission.

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson

First female doctor in Britain. She was a leading advocate of women's education and played a key role in the establishment of the first nursing school for women in Britain.

Women

Mary Seacole

British-Jamaican nurse who independently travelled and set up the "British Hotel" behind the lines during the Crimean War for sick and convalescent officers and servicemen. Historically, overshadowed by Florence Nightingale.

Florence Nightingale

British nurse who travelled to the Crimean War to provide care for wounded soldiers. She became a writer on medical issues and wrote two books, Notes on Nursing and Notes on Hospitals.

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson

Female medical pioneer. Faced adversity to become the first female medical doctor. Gained membership of the British Medical Association in 1873.

Sophia Jex-Blake

Managed to get in and train in Edinburgh as part of the 'Edinburgh Seven'. Marks a turning point in some male attitudes.



Key words

Sanitation

The process of making an area clean and free from dirt, germs, and waste.

Sanitary Movement

A social movement that sought to improve public health through better sanitation and drainage. It was led by Edwin Chadwick and others.

Workhouse

A place where the poor were housed and worked. It was a central feature of the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834.

Cholera

A deadly infectious disease caused by a toxin-producing bacterium. It was first identified as a waterborne disease by John Snow.

Chloroform

A liquid anaesthetic used by surgeons. It was first used by James Young Simpson.

Sanitary Commission

A government body set up to oversee the implementation of the Sanitary Act 1848.

Public Health Act 1848

A landmark piece of legislation that gave local authorities the power to improve public health through better sanitation and drainage.

Sanitary Act 1848

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Sanitary Act 1848

A landmark piece of legislation that gave local authorities the power to improve public health through better sanitation and drainage.

Key events

1834

The Poor Law Amendment Act 1834 was passed, introducing the workhouse system. This led to a massive increase in the number of people living in workhouses, which were often overcrowded and unsanitary.

1848

The Sanitary Act 1848 was passed, giving local authorities the power to improve public health through better sanitation and drainage. This was a landmark piece of legislation that marked the beginning of modern public health.

1854

John Snow's theory of cholera as a waterborne disease was first proposed. He was the first to suggest that cholera was spread by contaminated water, rather than by miasma (bad air). This was a revolutionary idea at the time.

1861

The Public Health Act 1861 was passed, giving local authorities the power to improve public health through better sanitation and drainage. This was a landmark piece of legislation that marked the beginning of modern public health.

1873

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson became the first female medical doctor in Britain. This was a landmark event in the history of women's education and medicine. It marked a turning point in some male attitudes.

Communication

During this period there was wide reading of newspapers and magazines. Reports were published and widely discussed in the press. This helped to spread ideas and information about public health and medicine. It also helped to raise public awareness of the need for reform.

26. Write your own definition of these key words

Germ theory _____

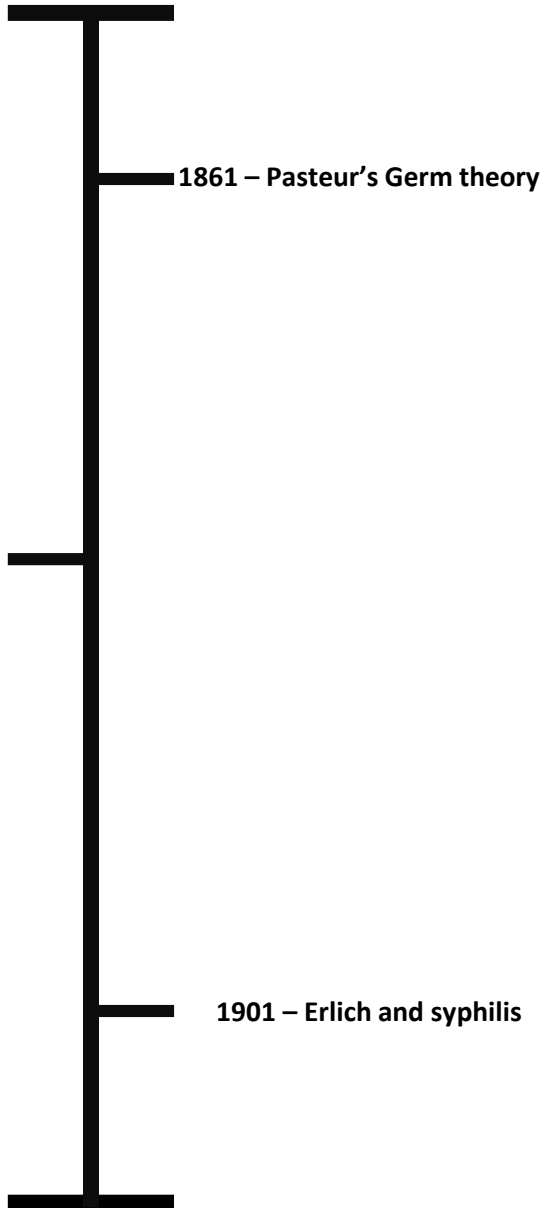
Contagionsit _____

Spontaneous generation _____

Anti-sceptic _____

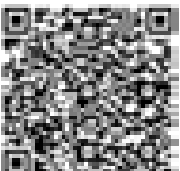
27. For each of these events, give a short description of what happened.

Germ Theory



Use the QR codes for further information

Seneca



YouTube



BBC Bitesize



28. Complete the missing word.

The **magic bullet** was a scientific concept developed by a _____ Nobel laureate Paul Ehrlich in 1900. While working at the Institute of _____ Therapy, Ehrlich formed an idea that it could be possible to kill specific microbes (such as _____) that cause diseases without harming the body itself. He named the hypothetical agent as the magic _____. He envisioned that just like a bullet fired from a gun to hit a specific _____, there could be a way to specifically target invading microbes. His continued research to discover the magic bullet resulted in further knowledge of the functions of the body's immune system, and in the development of Salvarsan, the first effective drug for _____, in 1909. His works were the foundation of immunology, and for his contributions he shared the 1908 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Élie Metchnikoff.

Word bank:
Experimental , target, bacteria, German, bullet, syphilis

29.. Create a storyboard telling the story of how Joseph Lister discovered anti-septic

30. Annotate the image below to show how Simpson used anti-septics in surgery.



31. Complete the significance radar for each of the germ theorist. (Pasteur, Koch, Erlich, Lister)



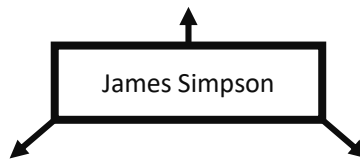
24a. Complete the table on different types of anaesthetic

Name	Positives	Negatives
Nitrous oxide		
Ether		
Cocaine		
Chloroform		

24b. Why did people question and doubt anaesthetic?

-
-
-

25. Complete the spider diagram

**Exam practise**

Explain the significance of anaesthetics in conquering pain during surgery.

(8 marks)

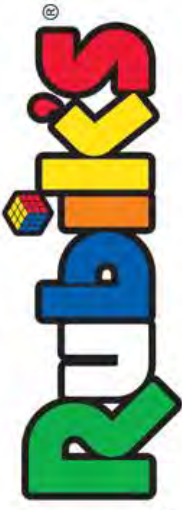
Use the QR codes for further information

Seneca

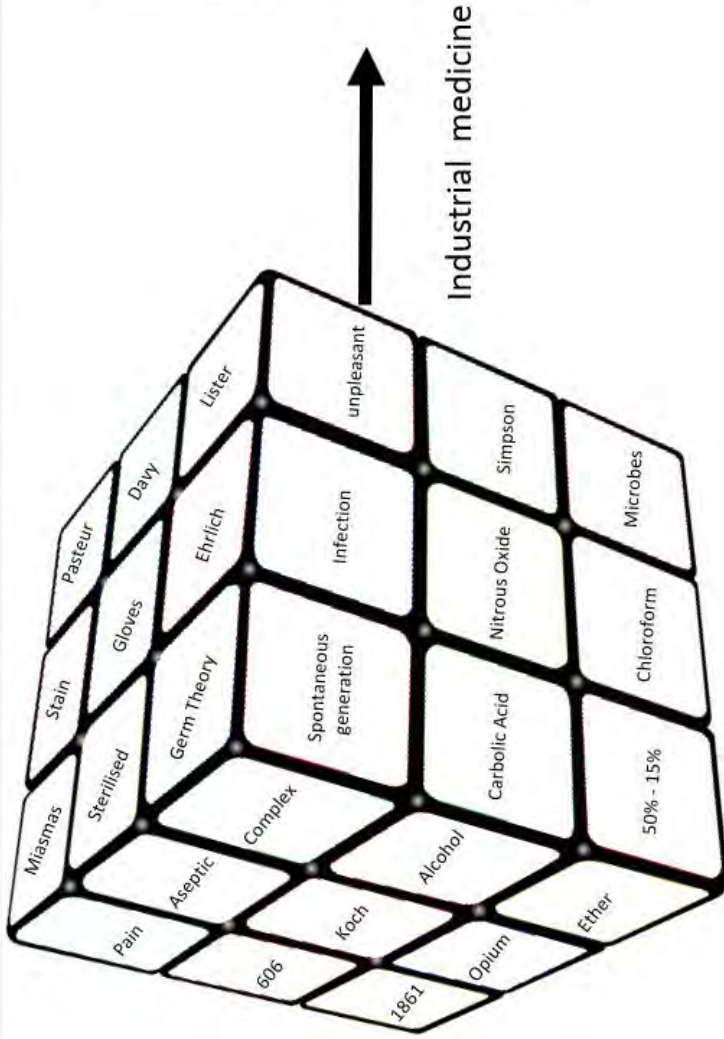


YouTube





1. Look at the Rubik's Cube. Make sure you know what all the words mean.
2. Work out which words answer the three questions, colour code the words and write them on the correct side of the cube.
3. Answer the 3 questions in detail on the back. Use as many of the keywords for each as you can.



Industrial medicine

Explain Germ Theory

How significant have antiseptics been?

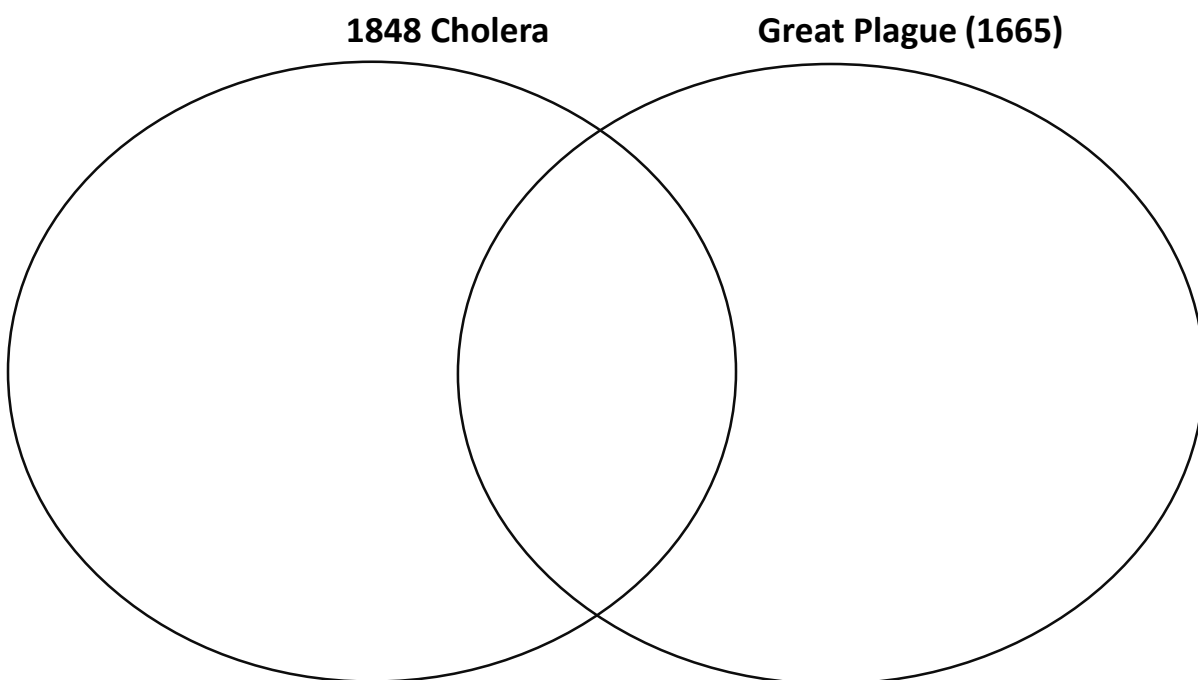
How significant have antiseptics been?

How was pain conquered?

Explain Germ Theory

Factor	Specific detail
1848 Cholera outbreak	
1848 Public Health Act	
John Snow	
1875 Public Health Act	

34. Complete the similarity Venn diagram

**Exam practise**

Compare the Cholera outbreak of 1848 and the Great Plague of 1665. How are they similar?

(8 marks)

Use the QR codes for further information

Seneca



YouTube



Cornell Notes: Industrial Medicine

Use this Cornell Notes page to summarise your learning on medicine in industrial England. Use your notes and activities from the previous pages. Use the titles for each section to help you organise your ideas.

Key words and questions

Write them out here and test yourself

Note taking

Make notes/diagrams on the key features of medicine in industrial England

Summary

Summarise your key points into essential bullet points

Need a hand?

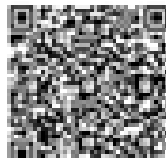


YouTube

BBC Teach: 19th century
medicine



Seneca: Industrial
medicine course



Quizlet: industrial
medicine flashcards



Britain: Health and the People c.1000 to the present day. Part 3: A Revolution in Medicine

c.1800 = The Industrial Period

<p>Overcrowding in slums</p> <p>1800</p> <p>Industrial towns Problems caused by population growth</p> <p>1850</p> <p>Back to back housing</p> <p>1870</p> <p>Overcrowded slums</p>	<p>Sanitary Commission 1845-1848</p> <p>"What can be discovered?"</p> <p>"What can be reported on?"</p> <p>1842</p> <p>Cholera Epidemic London (1817-1818)</p> <p>The Cholera Report</p> <p>The First Public Health Act 1848</p> <p>John Snow</p> <p>1854</p> <p>Public House</p>	<p>Prevalence of disease</p> <p>1840</p> <p>1850</p> <p>1860</p> <p>1870</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1890</p>	<p>Understanding Germs and Disease</p> <p>1858</p> <p>Joseph Lister</p> <p>1865</p> <p>Robert Koch</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1901</p> <p>1928</p> <p>1929</p> <p>1936</p> <p>1944</p> <p>1956</p> <p>1961</p> <p>1968</p> <p>1971</p> <p>1977</p> <p>1981</p> <p>1985</p> <p>1988</p> <p>1991</p> <p>1996</p> <p>1998</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2009</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2014</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2016</p> <p>2017</p> <p>2018</p> <p>2019</p> <p>2020</p> <p>2021</p> <p>2022</p> <p>2023</p> <p>2024</p>
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<p>Role of individuals</p> <p>Boyle</p> <p>1858</p> <p>1865</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1882</p> <p>1891</p> <p>1894</p> <p>1898</p> <p>1901</p> <p>1928</p> <p>1929</p> <p>1936</p> <p>1944</p> <p>1956</p> <p>1961</p> <p>1968</p> <p>1971</p> <p>1977</p> <p>1981</p> <p>1985</p> <p>1988</p> <p>1991</p> <p>1996</p> <p>1998</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2009</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2014</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2016</p> <p>2017</p> <p>2018</p> <p>2019</p> <p>2020</p> <p>2021</p> <p>2022</p> <p>2023</p> <p>2024</p>	<p>Treatment of disease</p> <p>(1841)</p>	<p>Surgey</p> <p>(1841)</p>	<p>Public Health</p> <p>(1841)</p>
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Factor to Study & include

Timeline of Medicine

Key people

Publications

David Lloyd George
Prime Minister responsible for the Liberal reforms (1906-1911)

William Beveridge
wrote the 1941 Beveridge Report that would become the starting point for the welfare state. 500,000 copies of the report were sold

Arnold (Nye) Brown
Appointed to end child poverty, he set up a 'ragged school' to train boys and girls to help them find work when they left school

Social reformers

Charles Booth
Surveyed London and published *Life and Labour of the People in 1886*. Found 10% of London's population was living in poverty. Findings reported to the Government

Benjamin Disraeli
Had the same as Booth but in 1901, published *People, a study in* *poverty*. 1,141,000 citizens were impoverished. Found that half the working class people of each had in poverty

Minford Pender-Brown
Published *Food and a poor diet* in 1913. Reported to the Government that about a third of the population were on diets that were deficient in vitamins. Found workers struggled to survive on the average wage of £1 a week

Scientists

Alexander Fleming
discovered penicillin in 1928. He was a bacteriologist at St Mary's Hospital in London. He discovered the mould *Penicillium notatum* growing on a petri dish

Howard Florey
Developed the way penicillin is produced in a factory. He was a chemist at the University of Oxford. He worked with Fleming and Chain to produce penicillin in large quantities

Robert Hooke
The first person to use a microscope to study cells. He was a natural philosopher, astronomer and scientist. He discovered that all living things are made of cells

Joseph Lister
Discovered that germs cause infection. He was a surgeon and chemist. He introduced antiseptics to surgery. He was the first to use antiseptics to prevent infection

Key words

Antiseptics - substances that kill or prevent the growth of microorganisms

Antibiotics - drugs that kill or prevent the growth of bacteria

Antiseptic - a substance that kills or prevents the growth of microorganisms

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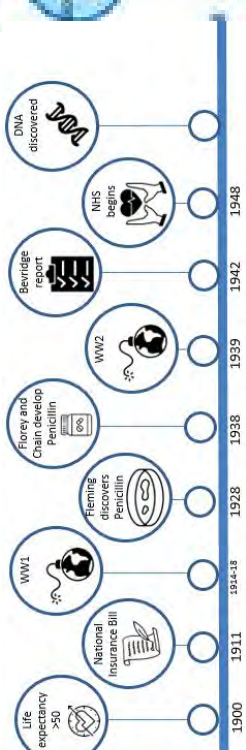
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Antiseptics - substances that kill or prevent the growth of microorganisms



Timeline



Public Health

The wars highlighted a need to intervene in the general health of the public. This was started with the Liberal Reforms (1906-11) but there was more to do. In 1942 the Beveridge report found that huge swathes of the population still lived in a condition that made Britain backward in comparison to other countries. By 1948 the largest scale government action was underway. The Welfare state catered for education, benefits and crucially a National Health Service. This still exists today and is one of the most comprehensive systems in the world. The downside to this is the spiraling government spending that is required. £129 billion was spent in 2018/19

Key events

Treatments

During the 20th Century Britain pioneered such as antibiotics (penicillin), vaccines, chemotherapy, and organ transplants. They were used to treat a wide range of diseases, including cancer, tuberculosis, and heart disease. The development of these treatments was a result of scientific research and technological advances.

For example, penicillin, first extracted from a mould, revolutionized the treatment of bacterial infections. It was the first of a new class of drugs, antibiotics, which are used to kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria. The development of antibiotics was a major breakthrough in medicine, and it has saved millions of lives.

Another key event was the development of chemotherapy, which is used to treat cancer. It involves the use of drugs that kill or inhibit the growth of cancer cells. The development of chemotherapy was a result of research into the effects of various drugs on cancer cells.

Alternative treatments

This was a growing area. Some people think that natural drugs are better and safer than synthetic ones. However, many natural remedies have not been tested properly. It is important to be aware of the risks of using unproven treatments.

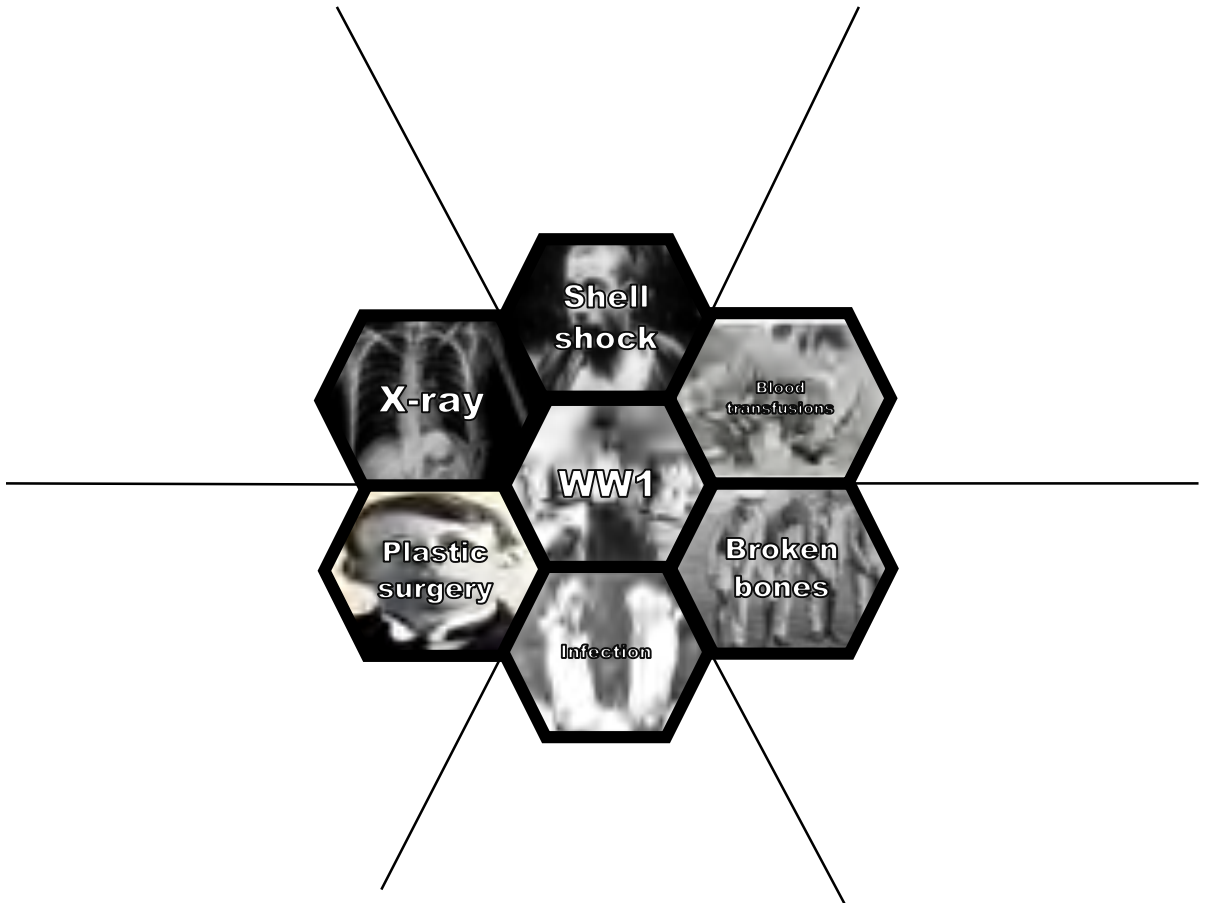
Medicine

The medical profession has been affected by the wars. There was a shortage of doctors and nurses. The medical profession was also affected by the development of new technologies, such as X-rays and antibiotics.

There were also changes in the way medicine was practiced. The development of hospitals and the use of anesthesia were major advances. The development of the microscope allowed scientists to study the structure of cells and tissues.

The development of the microscope was a major breakthrough in biology. It allowed scientists to see the structure of cells and tissues, and to study the way they function. This led to the development of modern biology and medicine.

38. Complete the hexagons with details from each category.



39. What impact did WW2 have on medicine?

WW2:

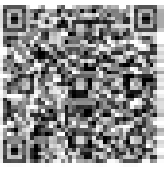
-
-
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Explain how one of these helped to develop medicine

Use the QR codes for further information

Seneca





36. Create a storyboard telling the story of penicillin, from discovery to mass production.

37. Who should receive the most credit for the development of penicillin?

Alexander Fleming	Florey and Chain
My final decision and reasons	

40. Write your own definition of these key words

Laissez-faire _____

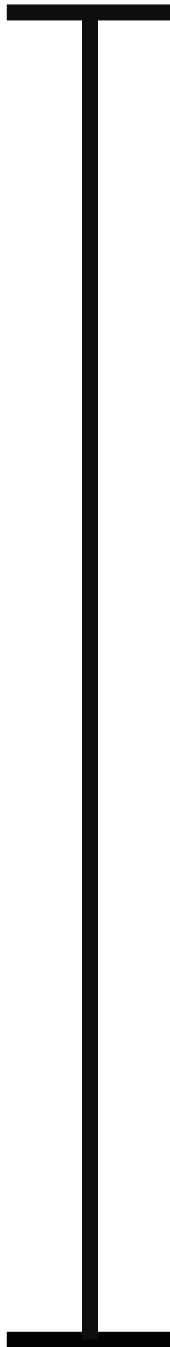
Liberal Reform _____

Welfare State _____

Beveridge Report _____

41. Create a timeline for the Liberal Reforms.

Public Health – The Liberal Reform Acts



Use the QR codes for further information

Seneca



BBC Bitesize



Use the QR codes for further information

Seneca

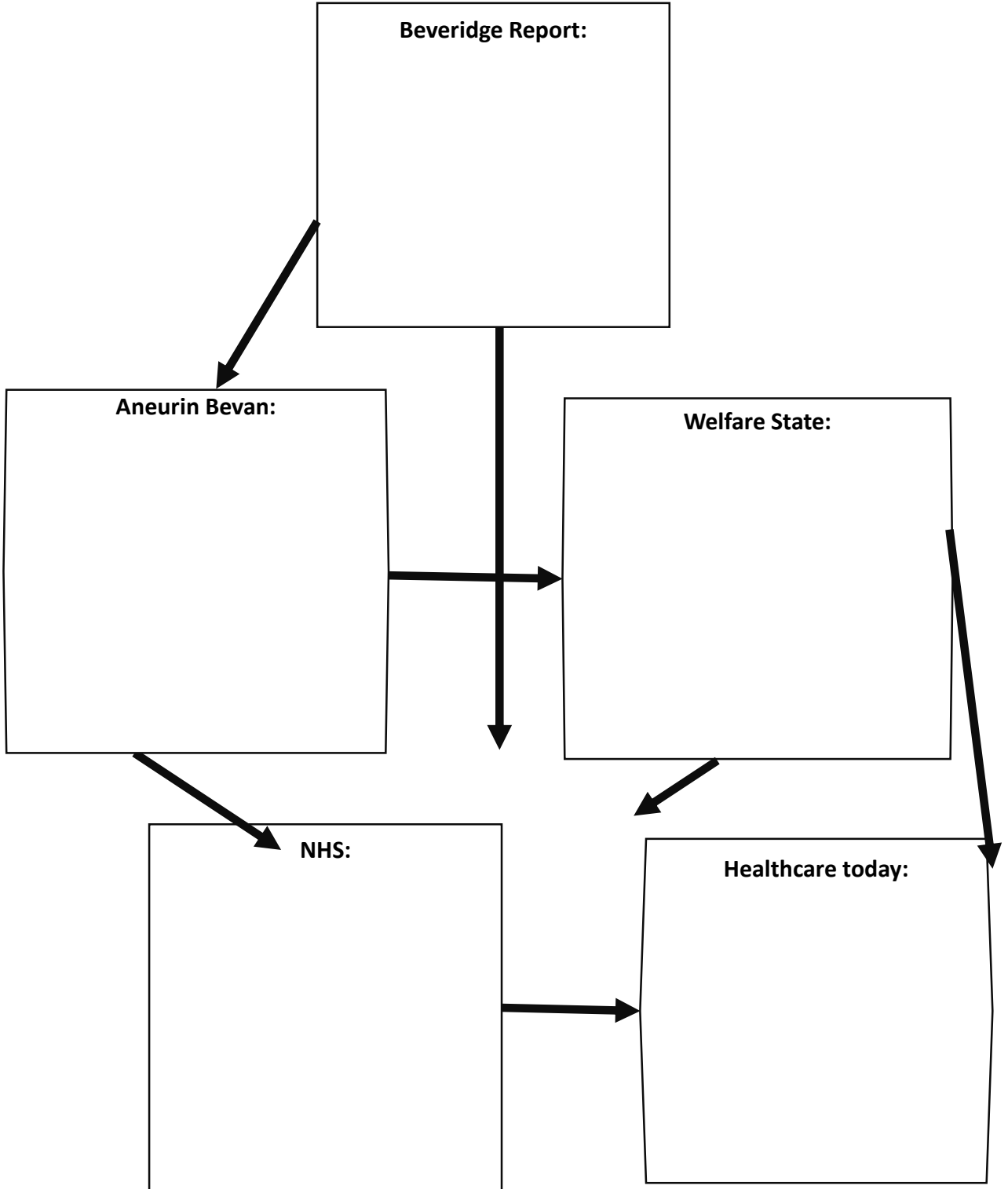


YouTube



42. Complete the diagram below linking the boxes..

Public Health – The Welfare State



43. Annotate the cartoon below about the creation of the NHS. The 'woman' is Aneurin Bevan



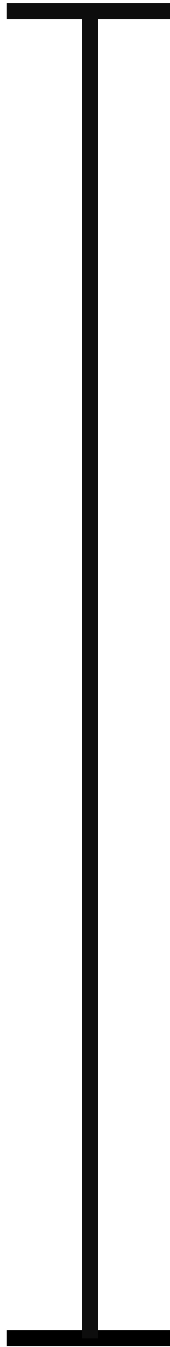
DOUTERBOYS HALL
"It will never work!"

44. Complete the table describing different alternative medicines..

Herbal remedies	Acupuncture	Hypnotherapy	Homeopathy

45. Create a timeline of the development in drugs since 1945. Pick out the ones you think are most important/significant.

Modern Medicine



Explain why antibiotic resistance is becoming a problem

Bullet point 5 facts about healthcare in the 21st century...

Cornell Notes: Modern Medicine



Use this Cornell Notes page to summarise your learning on medicine in modern Britain. Use your notes and activities from the previous pages. Use the titles for each section to help you organise your ideas.

Key words and questions

Write them out here and test yourself

Note taking

Make notes/diagrams on the key features of medicine in modern Britain

Summary

Summarise your key points into essential bullet points

Need a hand?



YouTube

BBC Teach: 20th century medicine



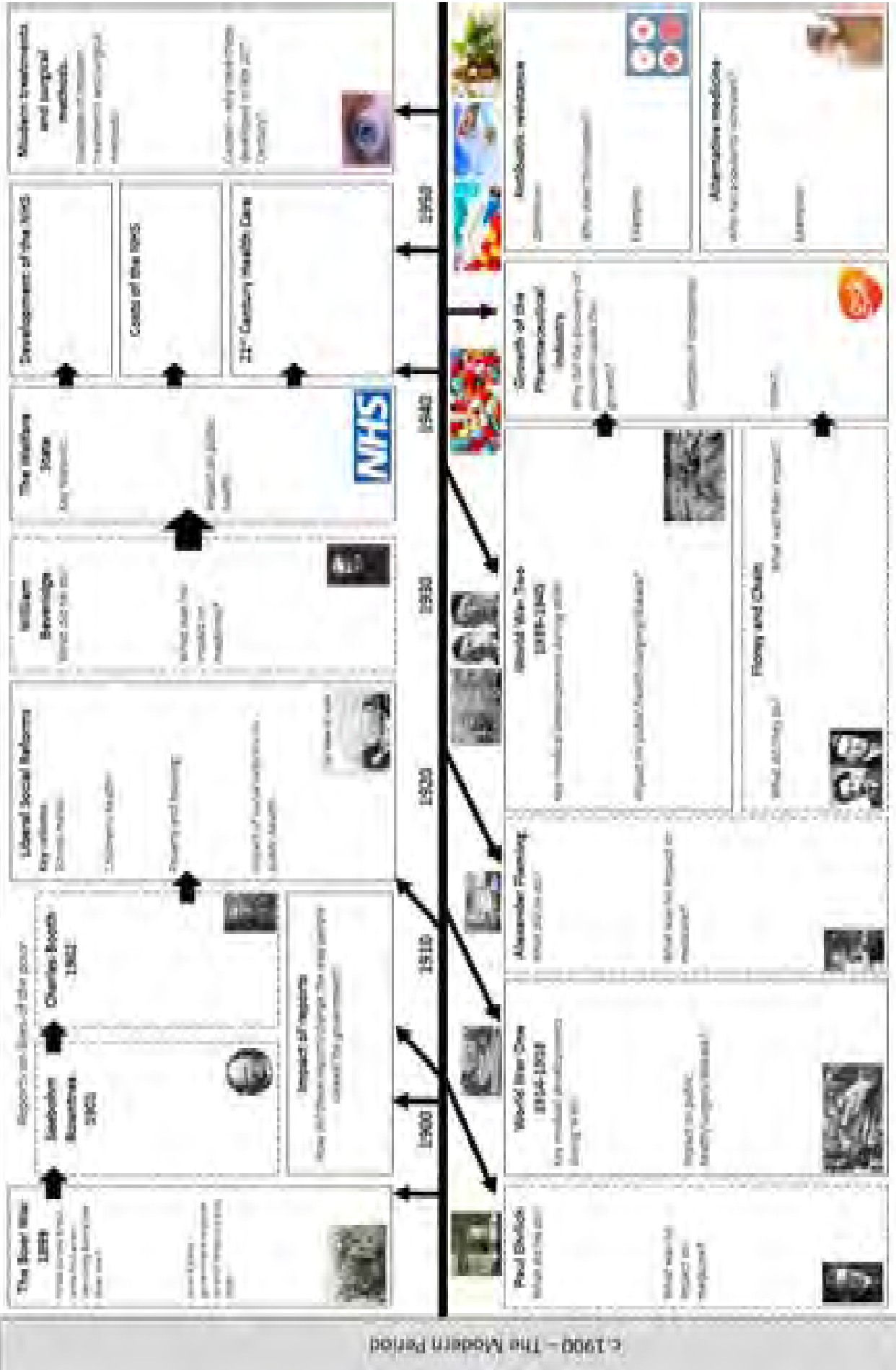
Seneca: 20th Century medicine course



Quizlet: Modern medicine flashcards



Britain: (Health and the People c1000 to the present day. Part 4 - Modern Medicine



Evolution of medicine																					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Evolution of medicine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Role of individuals</td> <td>Antibiotics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Health</td> <td>Surgeon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Treatment of disease</td> <td>ES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Health</td> <td>ES</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Evolution of medicine		Role of individuals	Antibiotics	Public Health	Surgeon	Treatment of disease	ES	Public Health	ES	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Evolution of medicine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Role of individuals</td> <td>Antibiotics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Health</td> <td>Surgeon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Treatment of disease</td> <td>ES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Health</td> <td>ES</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Evolution of medicine		Role of individuals	Antibiotics	Public Health	Surgeon	Treatment of disease	ES	Public Health	ES
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48. Below are the events we've studied in the course. In the table, identify which factor they go with – give an explanation of **how** that factor is shown

	Event	War	Religion	Chance	Government	Communication	Science and technology	individual
Part 1 – Medieval medicine –medicine stands still	Galenic and Hippocratic medicine		The Catholic Church supported Galen because he believed in one God					
	Causes of disease							
	Treatments for disease							
	Islamic medicine							
	Medieval hospitals							
	Public health							
	The Black Death							
	Event	War	Religion	Chance	Government	Communication	Science and technology	individual
Part 2 – Renaissance medicine – The beginnings of change	Renaissance surgeons							
	Renaissance treatments							
	Renaissance hospitals							
	Public health							
	Great Plague (1665)							
	Jenner and Smallpox							

	Event	War	Religion	Chance	Government	Communication	Science and technology	individual
Part 3 – industrial medicine – A revolution in medicine	Germ theory							
	“Magic bullet” treatments							
	Industrial hospitals							
	Lister and antiseptics							
	Simpson and anaesthetics							
	Public Health – Cholera and Snow							

	Event	War	Religion	Chance	Government	Communication	Science and technology	individual
Part 3 – industrial medicine – A revolution in medicine	Discovery of Penicillin							
	World War One							
	Chadwick, Booth and Rowntree							
	Liberal Reforms							
	World War Two							
	Welfare State							
	NHS							
	Development of drugs since 1945							

A.		mark /5
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 Much of the knowledge of a medieval doctor was based on the works of.....		
2 Which ancient Greek method did medieval doctors follow in order to diagnose a patient?		
3 Medieval doctors used the colour, smell and taste of what?		
4 Which theory did medieval doctors base their natural cures on?		
5 What treatment was given to a patient who was considered to have too much blood?		

B.		mark /5
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What did the Church teach about the best way to deal with sick people?		
2 What did Galen believe that meant that his ideas were supported by the Church?		
3 Which encyclopaedia did Avicenna write that was used to train doctors until the 1600s?		
4 What is the name of the Islamic Doctor who worked out the difference between measles and smallpox? He tried to improve Galen's work.		
5 What was drilling a small hole in the head of a patient to release evil spirits known as?		

C.		mark /5
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What was drilling a small hole in the head of a patient to release evil spirits known as?		
2 What is the medical term for a substance that removes pain?		
3 What was the procedure of using hot oil and a burning iron to seal a wound called?		
4 Which medieval surgeon had a success rate of 50%		
5 How many people were killed in Britain as a result of the Black Death?		

Name: _____

Total Mark /15

D.		mark /5
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What year was the printing press invented?		
2 Who's ancient work was questioned during the Renaissance?		
3 What is the name for the science of understanding the body and internal organs?		
4 Which medieval treatment did Pare discover a new more effective method?		
5 What is name of the silk chord used by Pare to tie off veins and arteries?		

E.		mark /5
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 Which Renaissance doctor discovered that blood circulates with the heart as a pump?		
2 What is a Quack?		
3 Which Galenic theory did Harvey disprove?		
4 Which substance, used as an anaesthetic, was brought back to Britain by explorers?		
5 What language did Pare translate Vesalius' work from and to , making it more widely accessible?		

F.		mark /5
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What year was the Great Plague in London?		
2 How many people died during the Great Plague?		
3 Name two new hospitals set up during the Renaissance period.		
4 How many hospitals were built during the Hospital Boom (1729-1750)		
5 What couldn't Jenner do that made people not accept his discovery of vaccination?		

G. mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 In the early 1800s, many people believed that germs could appear as if by magic. This was known as...?		
2 What did Louis Pasteur prove that heat could do to microbes?		
3 What did Robert Koch do with Pasteur's Germ Theory?		
4 Who discovered the anthrax germ?		
5 What did Paul Ehrlich develop that destroyed specific bacteria without harming the rest of the body? veins and arteries?		

H. mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What is the name for a substance that removes pain?		
2 What did James Simpson discover by accident in 1847?		
3 Who designed an inhaler, meaning anaesthetics could be more safely ingested?		
4 Carbolic Acid, used by Lister, is an example of a chemical that kills microbes. What are these chemicals known as?		
5 What is the difference between antiseptic and aseptic surgery?		

I mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 How did doctors perform aseptic surgery?		
2 How many people died from Cholera in 1848?		
3 In 1845, what did Dr John Snow realise was causing the cholera epidemic in London?		
4 In 1858, what did Joseph Bazalgette build in London that brought an end to the 'Great Stink'?		
5 In what year was the second public health act signed that made it compulsory for councils to clean their streets and supply fresh water?		

Name:

Total Mark /15

J. mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 At the start of which war in 1899 were 40% of British soldiers found unfit to fight?		
2 Whose report found that 30% of Londoners were too poor to eat?		
3 What types/classification of poverty did Rowntree discover?		
4 In 1906, which party won the general election?		
5 Name two Reforms passed in the early 20 th century.		

K. mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 The army doctor Gillies developed which type of surgery?		
2 What was developed that helped soldiers who had lost a lot of blood?		
3 What year was the first blood transfusion?		
4 What was opened in Britain as a result of WWII?		
5 What machines were made that helped find broken bones and shrapnel?		

L. mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 Why didn't Fleming's discovery immediately help?		
2 During WWII, which two doctors developed Penicillin?		
3 In 1942, what did William Beveridge write a report about?		
4 What was set up in 1948 that gave free health care and by who?		
5 What happens to the effectiveness of antibiotics if they are overused?		