

Part 1: Medicine stands still, c.1000-1500 (Medieval) - Knowledge Organiser

Medieval Britain

1	Medieval Britain is the period between 1250-1500 also known as the 13 th -16 th century or the Middle Ages.
Key events	
2	1123 Britain's first hospital, St Bartholomew's was set up in London
3	1350 Average life expectancy is 35 years of age
4	1348-49 The Black Death kills 1/3 of England's population
5	1388 Parliament passes the first law requiring streets and rivers to be kept clean by the people

Key Concepts

6	The Medieval Church –The official religion of medieval Britain was Roman Catholic. Daily life and power was dominated by the Church, they controlled education and many people feared God.
7	The Four Humours. First suggested by Greek doctor Hippocrates. Black Bile, Yellow Bile, Blood and Phlegm. These humours linked to elements and seasons. Hippocrates believed that if these humours became unbalanced you would get ill. To get better, you needed to balance them. Galen, a Greek doctor working in Rome continued the theory and added his own ideas. His ' Theory of Opposites ' to heal illness suggested using hot to cure cold.
8	Medieval Power The emphasis in Medieval Britain was on authority. The King had total power, but the Church had considerable control. People followed authority and would not question the views of King/Church as it would mean risking their lives.

Key Words

9	Superstition	A belief, not based on knowledge, but on the supernatural. For example witchcraft or astrology
10	Purging	To rid the body of an 'excess' like blood or vomit
11	Leeching	The use of leeches for bloodletting
12	Cupping	Using glass cups to draw blood to the surface
13	Fasting	To avoid eating or drinking
14	Pilgrimage	A journey to a religious shrine and relics to show your love of God and to cure an illness
15	Mass	Public worship in the Roman Catholic Church
16	Astrology	Study of the planets and their effect on humans
17	Miasma	Bad air which was blamed for spreading disease
18	Apothecary	A medieval pharmacist or chemist
19	Wise Woman	A female healer, who used folk medicine and herbal remedies to cure illnesses.
20	Vademecum	A medieval medical book carried by doctors
21	Urine Chart	Used to examine urine to define an illness
22	Physician	A male medically trained doctor
23	Barber Surgeon	Untrained surgeon, who practiced basic surgery
24	Dissection	To cut open a human and examine the insides
25	Epidemic	A widespread outbreak of a disease
26	Trepanning	Cutting a hole in the skull
27	Amulet	A charm that bought protection from disease
28	Black Death	A term to describe the bubonic plague
29	Monastery	A building where monks live, eat and pray

Part 2: The beginnings of change, 1500-1800 (Early Modern Era) - Knowledge Organiser

Renaissance England

1 The Renaissance was the period between 1500-1700 in England. Art and Science were growing in importance.

Key events

2 **1543** – Vesalius published *The Fabric of the Human Body*. It showed how the human body worked.

3 **1565** – the first dissection was carried out in Cambridge

4 **1628** Harvey published his book *An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood* which showed blood moving around the body

5 **1645** – The first meeting of the Royal Society

6 **1665** The Great Plague in London. 100,000 died

Key Concepts

7 **The King** – Despite some scientific developments, people still believed that the King could cure diseases such as **scrofula** (a skin disease). Being touched by the King was as close as you could get to being touched by God.

8 **Renaissance** – this was a time of change (re-birth) when people became interested in all things Greek and Roman. Printing was developed so that books could be published (e.g. Galen, Vesalius). People realised the Greeks had loved enquiry – asking questions and challenging old ideas. They started to do the same – e.g. challenging Galen's theories

9 **Evidence** – rather than believing & accepting old ideas (e.g. The Four Humours) without question, scientists and doctors were more willing to experiment (e.g. dissecting bodies) to make scientific discoveries. People started to look to evidence over tradition.

Key Words

10	Continuity	Things or ideas that stayed the same over time
11	London Treacle	A medicine that was solve to cure the Plague. It contained herbs, spices, honey and opium
12	Autopsy	Dissecting a body after someone has died to establish cause of death
13	Diagnosing	Finding out what disease someone has by e.g. taking their pulse and observing the patient
14	Royal Society	A group of people interested in science who met weekly. They had a laboratory with microscopes. King Charles II was a patron.
15	Anatomy	The study of the human body and how it works
16	Physiology	The workings of the body
17	Microscope	A new invention that allowed things to be magnified
18	Thermometer	A new invention that allowed someone's temperature to be taken
19	Mortality Bill	A document in each parish which recorded who had died and what had killed them.
20	Pesthouse	A hospital for people suffering from infectious diseases, e.g the Plague.
21	Printing	The process of creating a book. This was developed during the Renaissance

Part 3: A revolution in medicine, 1800-1900 (Industrial Era) - Knowledge Organiser

19th century Britain (and the last few years of 18th)

1 This was a time of breakthroughs in medicine in England. There were many scientific discoveries but also many Public Health problems.

Key events

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| 2 | 1798 – Edward Jenner developed the first vaccine for Smallpox |
| 3 | 1847 – James Simpson developed chloroform as an anaesthetic |
| 4 | 1854 – John Snow’s maps proved the source of cholera |
| 5 | 1861 – Louis Pasteur’s germ theory was published |
| 6 | 1867 - Lister used antiseptic to prevent infection |
| 7 | 1875 – The Public Health Act. Local councils had to provide sewers, drainage and fresh water as well as medical officers |
| 8 | 1882 Robert Koch identified bacteria that caused specific diseases |

Key Concepts

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| 9 | Nursing – Nurses are responsible for the care of patients in hospital. Before 1800, hospitals were dangerous places where death was very likely. The development of nursing changed that. |
| 10 | Breakthrough – a scientific discovery that dramatically alters the way people understood disease – e.g. the discovery of bacteria. This then helps the problem to be solved. |
| 11 | Public Health – when the government takes measures to prevent diseases spreading and to help the population become healthier. The government increasingly took on this role after the development of germ theory |

Key Words

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| 12 | Vaccine | The injection into the body of killed or weakened organisms to give the body resistance against disease |
| 13 | Smallpox | A dangerous disease causing fever that was beaten by vaccination |
| 14 | Anaesthetic | Drugs given to make someone unconscious before or after surgery |
| 15 | Infection | The formation of disease causing germs |
| 16 | Cholera | A bacterial infection caused by drinking water |
| 17 | Germ Theory | The theory that germs cause disease |
| 18 | Antiseptic | Chemicals used to destroy bacteria and prevent infection |
| 19 | Medical Officer | A person appointed to look after the public health of an area |
| 20 | Contagion | The passing of disease from one person to another |
| 21 | Epidemic | A widespread outbreak of a disease |
| 22 | Sanitation | Providing disposal of human waste and dispensing clean water to improve public health |
| 23 | Workhouses | Accommodation for poor people who could not afford to pay for rent and food. |
| 24 | Dispensary | A place where medicines are given out |
| 25 | Voluntary hospital | Hospitals supported by charitable donations |
| 26 | Chloroform | A liquid whose vapour acts as an anaesthetic and produces unconsciousness |
| 27 | Industrial Revolution | A period of British history when industries (e.g. coal, steel) transformed society |

Part 4: Modern medicine, 1900-present - Knowledge Organiser

Modern Britain	
1	From 1900-Present, there have been massive changes in medicine and treatment
Key events	
2	1900 – life expectancy was still below 50 years of age
3	1911 – National Insurance Bill introduced – gave help if workers were sick or unemployed
4	1914-1918 World War One leads to developments in surgery and treatment
5	1928 – Fleming discovered penicillin
6	1938 – Florey and Chain developed use of penicillin
7	1948 – The NHS begins following the Beveridge report (1942)
8	1953 – Crick and Watson discovered the structure of DNA
Key Concepts	
9	War – World War One and World War Two forced developments in treatment and surgery – e.g. plastic surgery and the use of antibiotics in WW2.
10	Technology – huge improvements in technology greatly improved the understanding and treatment of disease – e.g. X-ray, DNA, Pacemakers, dialysis and keyhole surgery
11	National Health Service - After WW2, the government introduced the NHS in 1948. This offered free healthcare at the point of delivery. The expansion of who could vote and the shared experience of suffering in WW2 bought about this development.

Key Words		
12	X-Ray	Technology using particular light rays . Used in WW1 to locate bullets in the body.
13	Transplant	When a faulty or damaged organ (e.g. liver) is swapped with a healthy one through surgery
14	Radiotherapy /Chemotherapy	Treatment of a disease, such as cancer, by the use of chemicals
15	Superbugs	Bacteria that are not affected/destroyed by antibiotics or cleaning
16	Gene therapy	Medical treatment using normal genes to replace defective ones.
17	Dialysis	Technology that replicates the function of the kidneys
18	Polio	A contagious disease that can cause paralysis and death
19	Penicillin	The first antibiotic drug produced from the mould of penicillin to treat infections
20	Pacemaker	Implanted technology that regulates heartbeat
21	Antibiotics	A drug made from bacteria that kill other bacteria and so cure an infection or illness
22	Magic bullets	A chemical that kills a particular bacteria and nothing else
23	Electron microscope	Developed 1931. Allows doctors to see cells in fine detail.
24	DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecule that genes are made of
25	Cancer	A group of related diseases. Cells divide and spread into the surrounding tissue.