

Medicine in Britain c.1250 - Present Day - Personal Learning Checklist

If you can answer all these your knowledge of this topic is really good. Practice answering the questions and get someone to test you.

Medieval Britain c.1250 - Present Day

1. What medical ideas from the Ancient World did people use in Medieval times?
2. What power did the Catholic Church have over people's lives c.1250?
3. Why did people believe God caused illness?
4. How did people link illness to the planets (astrology)?
5. How did people think the "four humours" could make you sick?
6. What illnesses were connected to which humours?
7. How did people use urine charts to diagnose illness?
8. How did people think miasma could make you sick?
9. What did people believe you could do to encourage God to make you better?
10. According to the Regimen Sanitatis, what did you need to do before washing yourself?
11. What did people believe about the King's role in being able to heal people?
12. What were common herbal remedies and where could people read about them?
13. What job did an apothecary have?
14. What was a barber surgeon?
15. How safe and professional was surgery? 2 examples
16. Where were most hospitals based?
17. What sort of care did you get in hospital?
18. Who was turned away from hospitals?
19. What was the role of Monks and Nuns in hospitals?
20. What was the general condition of a town during Medieval times?
21. What laws and when did the government pass to try to clean up towns?

Black Death (1348-50): Case Study

22. What was it?
23. What did people think caused it?
24. What was done to try to prevent and treat it?

The Renaissance c.1500 - 1700

25. What was the Renaissance?
26. Did people believe God caused illness as much as they did before?
27. How did people link illness to the planets (astrology)?
28. How did people use astrology to diagnose illness?
29. Did people think the "four humours" could make you sick?
30. How did the miasma theory begin to get more sophisticated?
31. What was Thomas Sydenham's big idea that he wrote about in 1676 and how was it different to the Four Humours theory?
32. What was Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek able to see in 1683 because of his microscope and what did he call them?
33. What ideas did people have that were similar/the same/continued from Medieval times?
34. Was regimen sanitatis as popular as it had been in Medieval times?
35. What new herbal treatments existed before of global exploration?
36. What was medical chemistry/iatrochemistry?
37. Who was Andreas Vesalius and what did he do?
38. Name at least two precise mistakes of Galen he corrected
39. Who was William Harvey and what did he do?
40. Name at least two precise mistakes of Galen he corrected.
41. What was a pest house?
42. How did the role of apothecaries slightly change compared to Medieval times?

43. How did the role of physicians slightly change compared to Medieval times?
44. What happened to hospitals after 1536 and why?
45. How did the government demonstrate better handling of the Great Plague in 1665 compared to 300 years earlier during the Black Death

Great Plague (1665): **Case Study**

46. What was it it?
 47. What did people think caused it?
 48. What was done to try to prevent and treat it?
- William Harvey: **Case Study**
49. Give four examples of his importance for medical progress

The Industrial Period c.1700-1900

50. What happened to Britain during the Industrial Revolution?
 51. What happened to people's attitudes because of the enlightenment and the scientific revolution?
 52. What was the idea of Spontaneous Generation that people generally believed in in 1800?
 53. Did people still believe in miasma at this time?
 54. Were humoral treatments still popular?
 55. When did Pasteur publish germ theory?
 56. How did Koch and Tyndall help with wider acceptance of germ theory?
 57. What common procedure existed for trying to protect people against illness during the 1700s?
 58. What did Edward Jenner develop in 1796?
 59. Give three examples of events from the 1800s that demonstrate the growth of the acceptance of vaccinations.
 60. Why was it impossible to create other vaccinations before 1861?
 61. What vaccinations were developed after germ theory?
 62. What was chloroform and who discovered what it could do in 1847?
 63. Who made chloroform safer by inventing a dispenser in 1848?
 64. Who was Joseph Lister and what did he use carbolic acid to do from 1865 onwards?
 65. How did germ theory help Joseph Lister?
 66. What was the difference between antiseptic and aseptic surgery?
 67. Why was there opposition to anaesthetics at first?
 68. Why was opposition to antiseptics at first?
 69. Who administered chloroform to Queen Victoria in 1851?
 70. How were hospitals set up and sponsored during the 18th and 19th centuries?
 71. During which war did Florence Nightingale work as a nurse?
 72. Why did conditions of the hospitals shock her?
 73. How did she improve the design of hospitals?
 74. How did she help professionalise nursing?
 75. What was the attitude of the government to public health at the start of the 19th century?
 76. What report did Edwin Chadwick publish in 1842?
 77. What diseases were common in the overcrowded and dirty cities of 19th century Britain?
 78. What did the Public Health Act of 1848 include?
 79. What did the Public Health Act of 1875 include?
- Edward Jenner's Smallpox vaccination 1796: **Case Study**
80. What gave Edward Jenner his hunch about what protected people against smallpox?
 81. How did he prove he was right?
 82. What was the reaction to his vaccination?
 83. Why did the government prefer it to the old style of inoculation?
 84. Give two reasons why it mattered for medicine
- John Snow and cholera in London 1854: **Case Study**

85. How did John Snow prove his hunch that cholera was coming from the Broad Street pump?
86. How did the government react to his findings?
87. What other event in 1858 finally pushed the government to sorting out the water supplies in London?

The Modern World c.1900 - Present Day

88. What had Britain and the world accepted about germs by 1900?
89. What had we not discovered by the start of 1900?
90. What further things were doctors interested in regarding the cause of illnesses?
91. What did Archibald Garrod theorise in 1902?
92. Who discovered DNA in 1953?
93. What project was launched in 1990?
94. What does detailed understanding of DNA allow?
95. Why do doctors take an interest in lifestyle factors like diet and exercise?
96. What was the first "magic bullet" discovered in 1909?
97. What was discovered about prontosil in 1932?
98. Who were the three people involved in the creation of penicillin?
99. What was Streptomycin able to do in 1943 that people thought could never be done?
100. How did Fleming discover the mould that can be used to create penicillin?
101. What actions did Florey and Chain take to make it manufacturable?
102. What further vaccinations have been created during the 20th century?
103. When were x-rays first introduced?
104. When was the first transplant carried out?
105. When was kidney dialysis first introduced?
106. What has things like keyhole and robotic surgery allowed?
107. What have MRI scans and ultrasounds allowed?
108. Who was Nye Bevan?
109. What has the NHS done for healthcare in Britain?
110. What does the government do today to try and influence and change behaviour when it comes to health?

The fight against lung cancer in the 20th century: Case Study

111. What caused lung cancer rates to go up?
112. What high-tech treatments have been developed to help the fight against lung cancer?
113. What public health related decisions have the government made to try to prevent people smoking?

Practice exam questions

Please highlight all of the exam questions that you have completed in another colour

4, 12 and 16-mark questions

Explain why there was continuity in ideas about the cause of disease during the period C1250 – C1500.

You may use the following information in your answer:

- the Church
- Galen

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

12 marks

'Hospital treatment in England in the period from 1250 to 1500 was very rare'.

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following information in your answer:

- charity hospitals
- care in the home

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

16 marks

Explain why there was little change in the care provided by hospitals in the period c1250 – c1500.

You may use the following information in your answer:

- ideas in the Church
- herbal remedies

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

12 marks

Explain **one** way in which approaches to the treatment of disease different in the 13th and 17th centuries.

4 marks

Explain **one** way in which ideas about the cause of disease and illness were similar in the 14th and 17th centuries.

4 marks

Explain why there were changes in the way ideas about the causes of disease and illness were communicated in the period c1500 – c1700.

You may use the following information in your answer:

- the printing press
- the Royal Society

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

12 marks

Explain **one** way in which ideas about treatment of disease were different in the 17th century from ideas in the 13th century.

4 marks

'Individuals had the biggest impact on medical training in the 16th and 17th centuries'.

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following information in your answer:

- Vesalius
- the printing press

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

16 marks

Explain **one** way in which ideas about preventing the plague were different in the 14th and 17th centuries.

4 marks

Explain why there was continuity in the way disease was treated in the period c1500 – c1700.

You may use the following information in your answer:

- the Great Plague
- attitudes in society

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

12 marks

Explain why there were changes in the way ideas about the cause of disease and illness were communicated in the period c1500 – c1700

12 marks

'There was rapid change in ideas about the causes of illness and disease in the period c1700 – c1900'.

How far do you agree with this statement?

You may use the following information in your answer:

- Spontaneous generation
- Louis Pasteur

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

16 marks

Explain why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period c1700 – c1900.

You may use the following information in your answer:

- chloroform
- Joseph Lister

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

12 marks

Explain why there was rapid change in the prevention of smallpox after 1798.

You may use the following information in your answer:

- inoculation
- the government

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

12 marks

'Louis Pasteur's publication of the Germ Theory was the biggest turning point in medicine in the period c1700 – c1900'.

How far do you agree with this statement?

You may use the following information in your answer:

- Edward Jenner
- Robert Koch

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

16 marks

'The role of science and technology was the main reason why diagnosis improved in the 18th and 19th centuries'.

How far do you agree?

16 marks

Explain **one** way in which understanding of the causes of disease and illness was different in c1750 from the present day.

4 marks

'Treatment of diseases and care of the sick completely changed after c1800'.

How far do you agree with this statement?

You may use the following information in your answer:

- magic bullets
- the NHS

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

16 marks

Explain why there was rapid progress in disease prevention after c1900.

You may use the following information in your answer:

- government intervention
- vaccinations

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

12 marks