

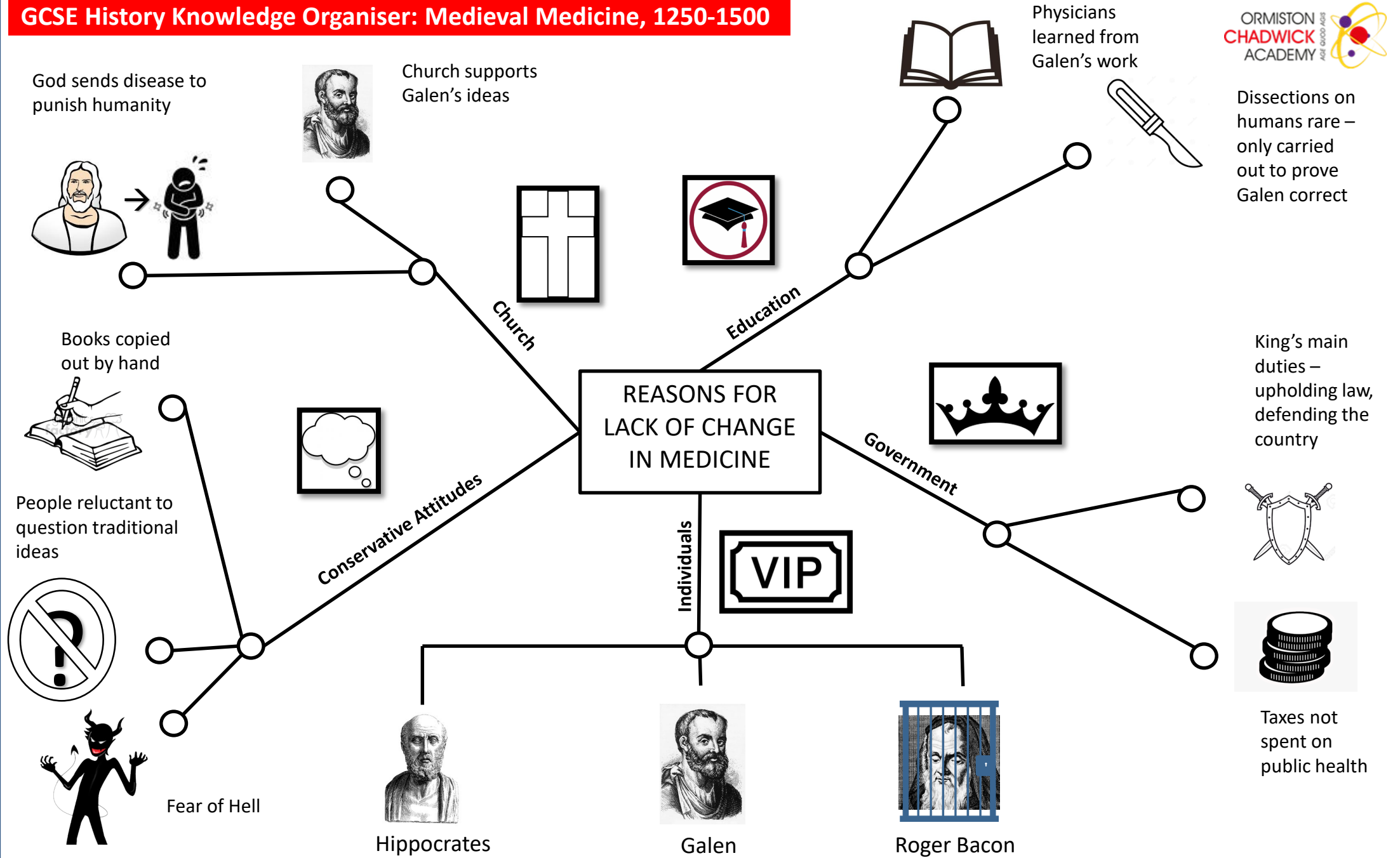
Key Dates:

1278 – Roger Bacon imprisoned by the Church

1348 – The Black Death arrives in Britain

1470s – The printing press arrives in Britain

GCSE History Knowledge Organiser: Medieval Medicine, 1250-1500



GCSE History Knowledge Organiser: Medieval Medicine, 1250-1500

Keywords:

Miasma:

Bad air that was believed to cause sickness

Four Humours:

The theory that imbalanced humours caused sickness

God's Punishment:

The belief that people became sick because God punished them for their sins

Flagellants:

People who whipped themselves to show God they were sorry

Rakers:

People paid to sweep towns' streets

Regimen Sanitatis

Instructions given by physicians for keeping healthy: included moderate exercise and not over-eating

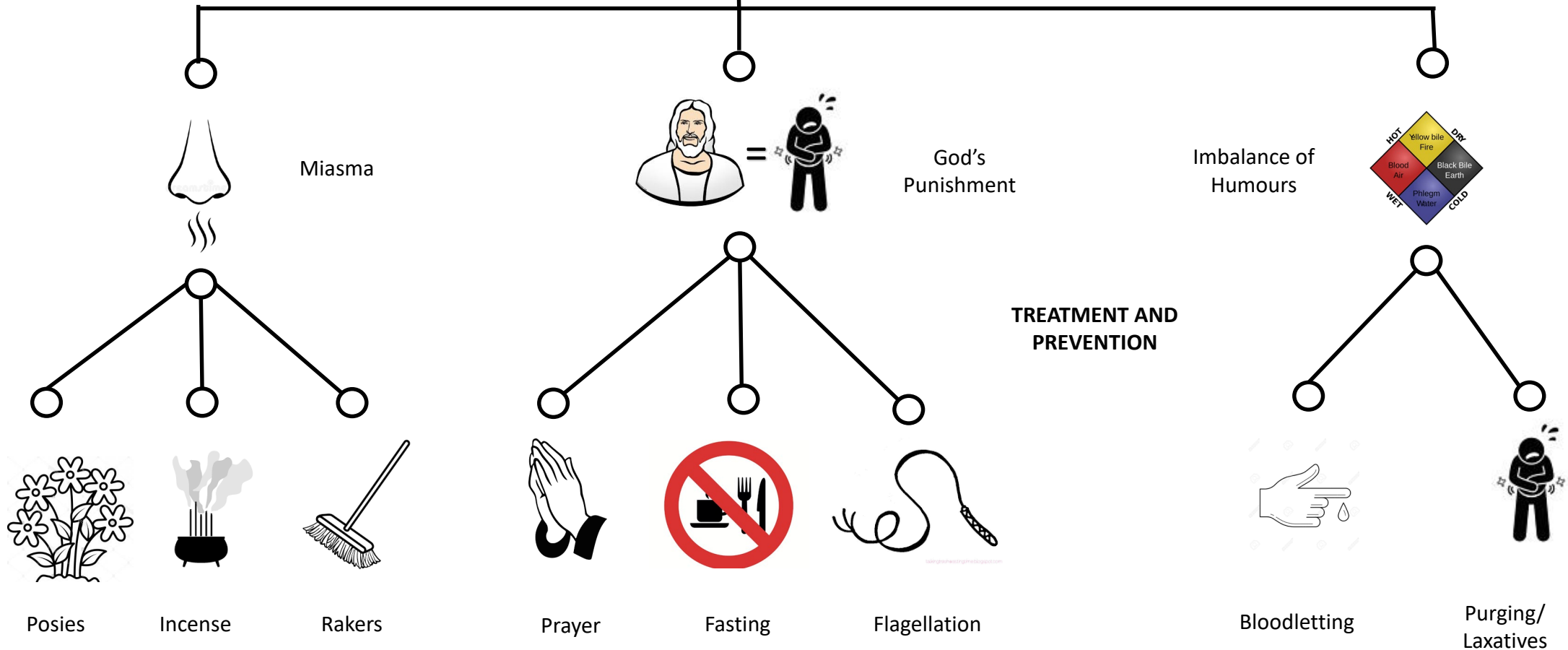
HEALERS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

- Physician
- Apothecary
- Barber Surgeon
- Women



FEATURES OF MEDIEVAL MEDICINE

CAUSES



Key Dates:

1470s – The printing press arrives in Britain

1543 – Vesalius publishes *Fabric of the Human Body*

1628 – William Harvey publishes his work on the circulatory system

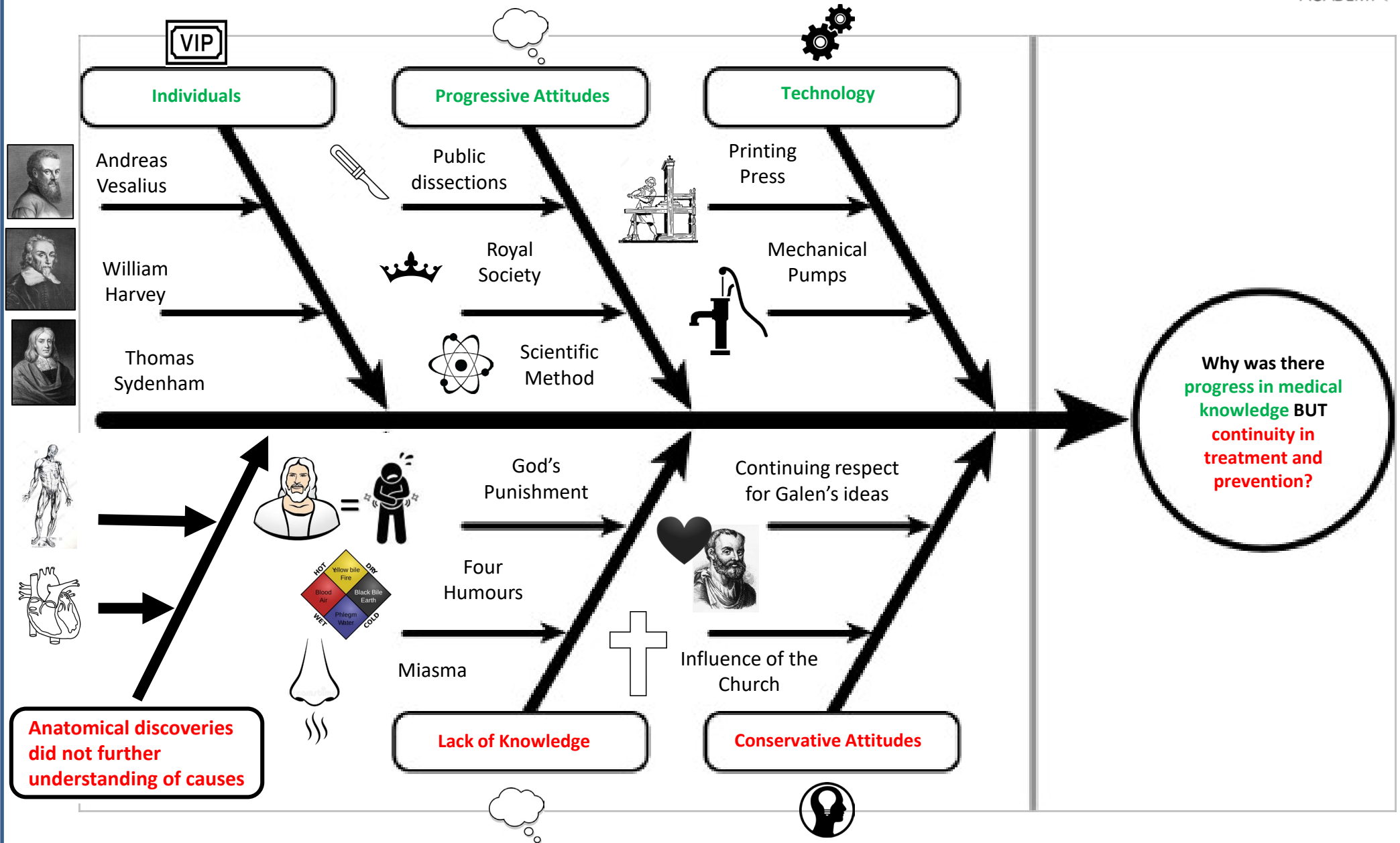
1660 – The Royal Society is founded

1665 – The Great Plague in London

1676 - Thomas Sydenham publishes *Observationes Medicae*

1683 - Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers bacteria but nobody realises their significance

GCSE History Knowledge Organiser: Renaissance Medicine, 1500-1700



GCSE History Knowledge Organiser: Renaissance Medicine, 1500-1700

Keywords:

Miasma:

Bad air that was believed to cause sickness

Four Humours:

The theory that imbalanced humours caused sickness

God's Punishment:

The belief that people became sick because God punished them for their sins

Phlebotomy:

Bleeding a patient whose humours are unbalanced

Rakers:

People paid to sweep towns' streets

Plague Doctor

Doctors who specialised in the plague. Their 'beaks' were stuffed with lavender

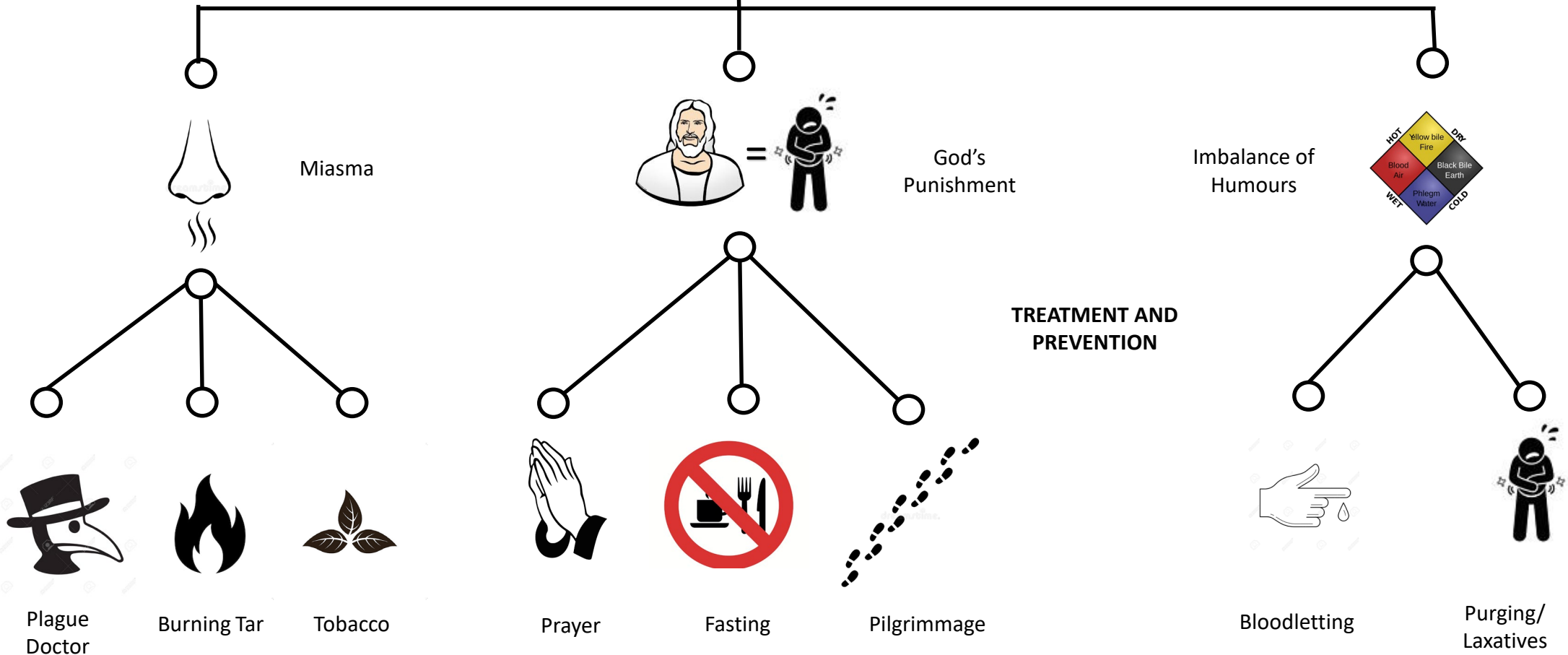
HEALERS IN THE RENAISSANCE

- Physician
- Apothecary
- Barber Surgeon
- Women



FEATURES OF RENAISSANCE MEDICINE

CAUSES



GCSE History Knowledge Organiser: Improvements in Surgery and Nursing, 1700-1900

Keywords:

Anaesthetic:

Chemical to induce sleep

Antiseptic:

Fighting infection

Ligature:

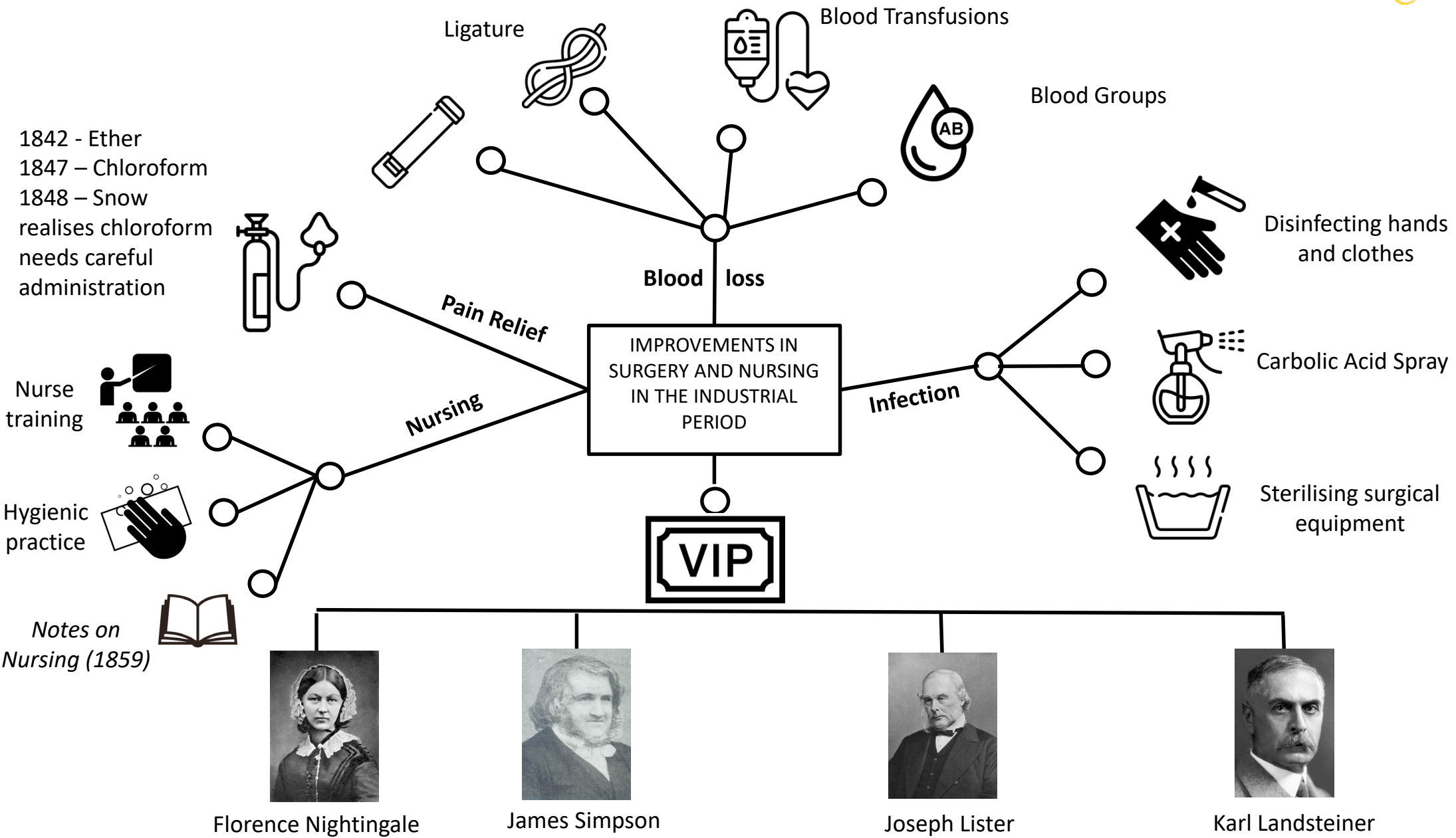
For tying up or binding a wound

Carbolic Acid:

Used to clean equipment and theatres

Transfusion:

Transferring blood to another person.



Keywords:

Miasma:

Theory of "Bad Air"

Cholera:

Waterborne disease

Bacteriology:

Study of micro-organisms

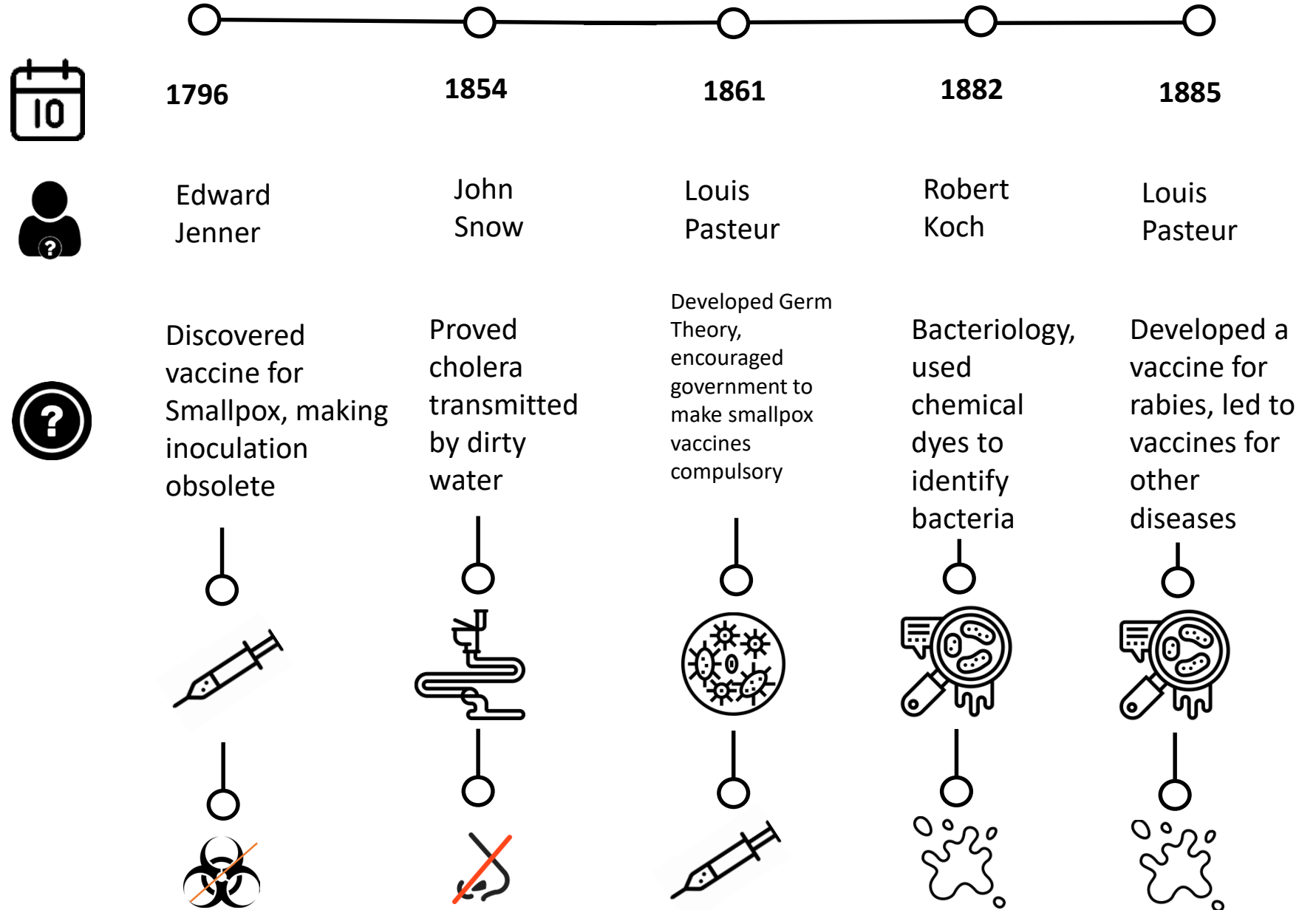
Inoculation:

'Live' bacteria used to create anti-bodies

Vaccine:

Weakened version of bacteria to create anti-bodies

GCSE History Knowledge Organiser: Growing understanding of the Causes of Disease in the Industrial Period



Keywords:

Laissez-faire:

Idea of non-interference by government

Pension:

Money from govt for those 65+

National Insurance:

Part of workers wages went to guarantee sick pay

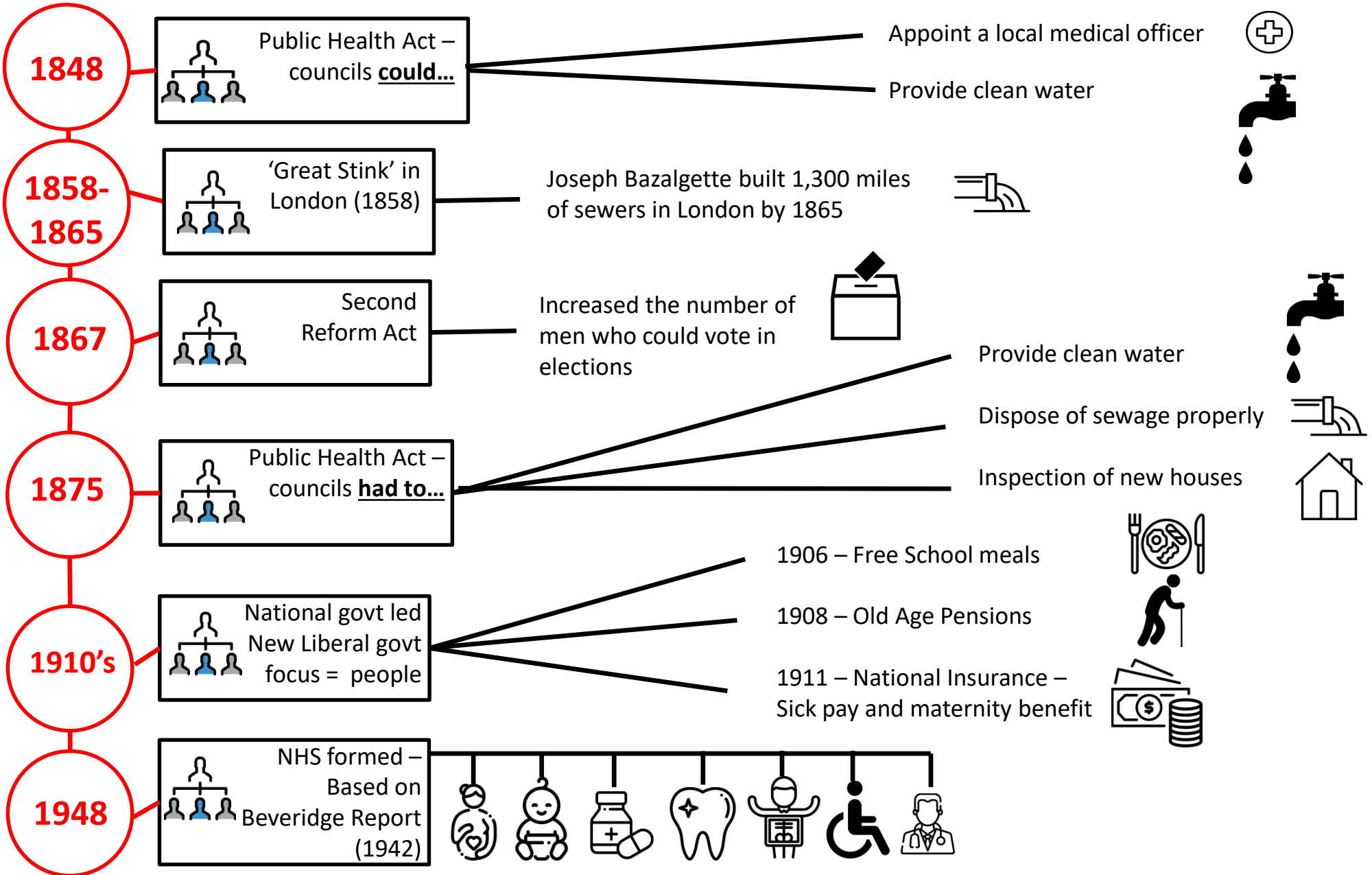
Welfare State:

Govt using tax money to look after various groups in society.

NHS:

Abbreviation for National Health Service

GCSE History Knowledge Organiser: Improvements to Public Health in the 19th and 20th Centuries



Keywords:

Magic Bullet

A chemical treatment that kills bacteria

Antibiotics

A drug made from bacteria that kills other bacteria and so cure an infection

DNA

The genetic 'instructions' that determine how your body works and looks

National Health Service

Provides healthcare in Britain which is free at the point of delivery for all

GCSE History Knowledge Organiser: Growing understanding of the Causes of Disease in the 20th century

Germ



1909

Paul Ehrlich and Hata

Created first magic bullet, Salvarsan 606



1928

Alexander Fleming

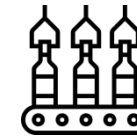
Fleming identifies penicillin in his lab



1941

Florey and Chain

Penicillin is trialled on a policeman, with some success and then mass-produced



1955

Jonas Salk

Developed a polio vaccine



Genetics



1951

Rosalind Franklin

Images of DNA created by using x-ray crystallography



1953

Crick & Watson

Discovered the double-helix structure of DNA



1990s

Human Genome Project

Human genome mapped



Lifestyle



1901

Seebohm Rowntree

Proved a link between poverty and disease



1942

William Beveridge

Beveridge identified 5 'giants' to be defeated – 'Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness'



2007

Parliament/ Public Health England

Smoking in public places banned



Keywords:

Mass Production:

The production of large numbers of items using assembly lines

Penicillin:

An antibiotic drug used to treat a number of infections

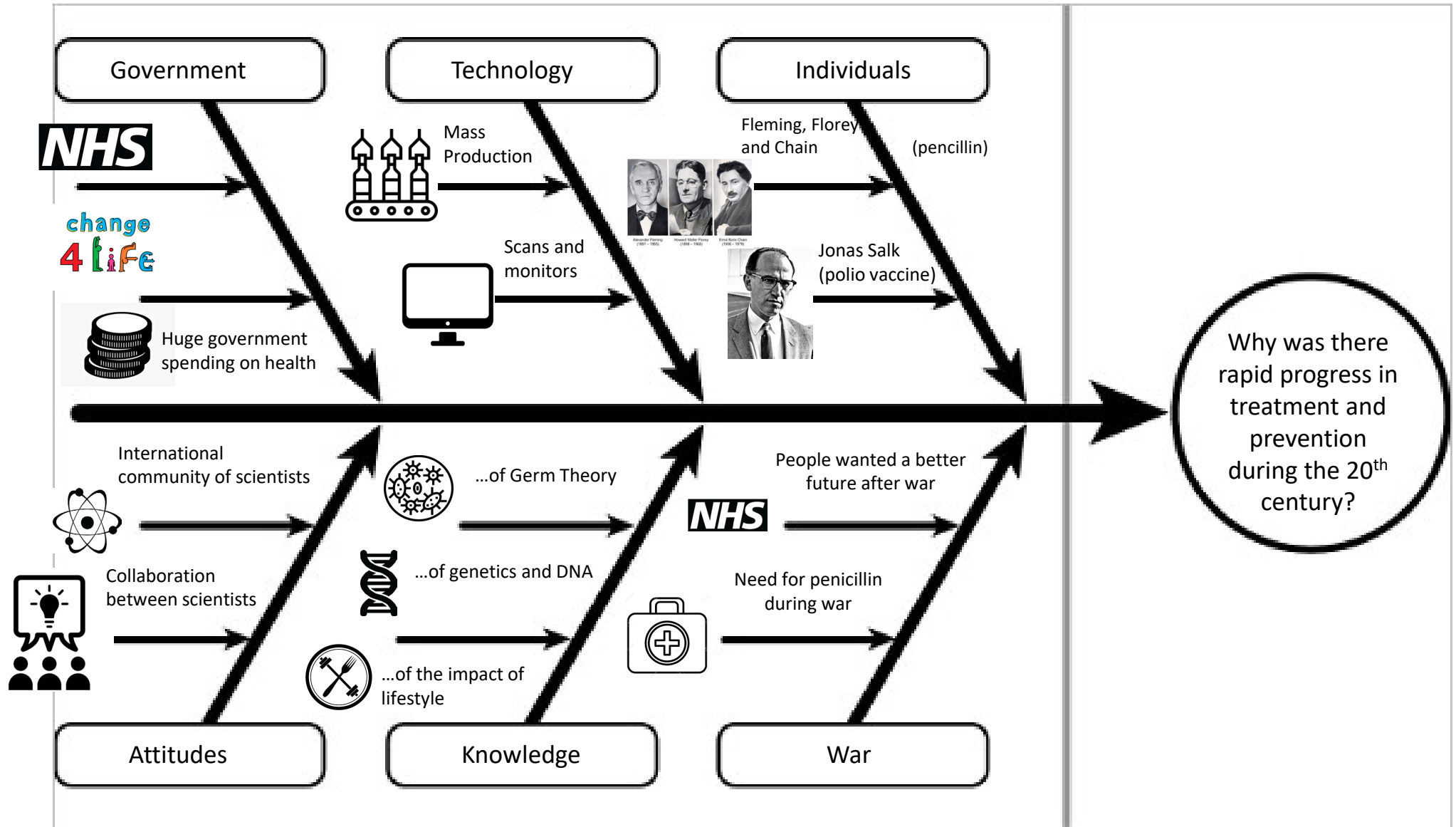
Endoscope:

A flexible camera used to see inside the body

Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy:

Cancer treatments based on nuclear science

GCSE History Knowledge Organiser: Reasons for Rapid Progress in Medicine in the 20th Century



GCSE History Knowledge Organiser: Surgery on the Western Front, 1914-1918

Key Dates:

Autumn 1914 –
First Battle of
Ypres



Spring 1915 –
Second Battle of
Ypres



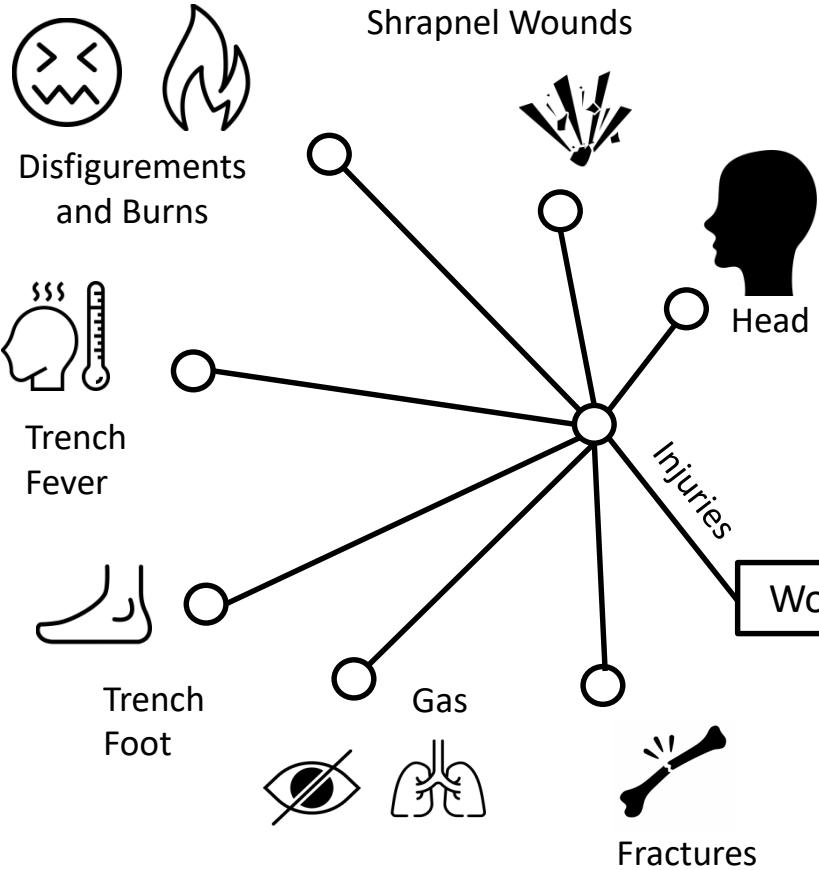
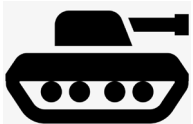
1916 – Battle of
the Somme



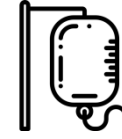
1917 – Battle of
Arras



1917 – Battle of
Cambrai



Carrel-Dakin
Method



X-Rays



Plastic
Surgery



Blood Bank/
Transfusion

Improvements in
Treatment

Thomas Splint



Skin Grafts

World War I, 1914-1918

The Evacuation Route

