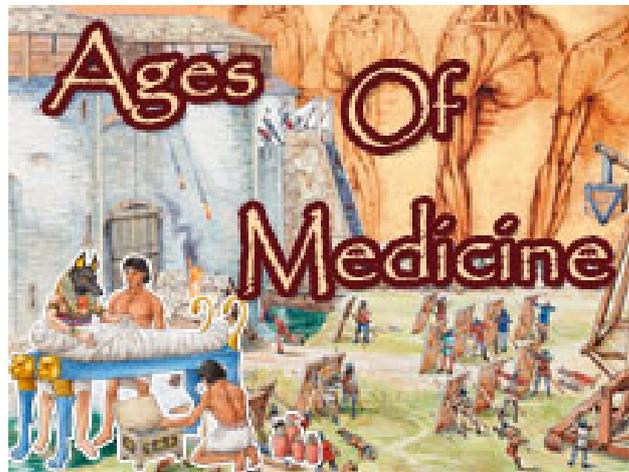


ISAAC NEWTON ACADEMY

GCSE HISTORY 2017-2019: **MEDICINE THROUGH TIME**

Summer Holidays Independent Learning Tasks:



Hello and welcome to GCSE History. Over the next two years you will be studying a range of interesting topics covering a broad range of both British, wider world and thematic histories. The first topic that we will be studying in September is our thematic unit: **Medicine through Time**. In preparation for this topic, the following booklet will introduce you to the key topics, events and ideas that you will explore throughout this course. Over the summer holidays, the history department will **expect you to complete all the following activities and undertake some reading about this unit of work**. You will hand this booklet back to your GCSE history teacher on the first day back in September-**if you do not this will result in an IL detention**. Again, thank you for selecting GCSE history and we wish you every success throughout the duration of this course.

Content Page:

Key Periods of History:

- **Medieval** (1250-1500)
- **Renaissance** (1500-1700)
- **Industrial** (1700-1900)
- **Modern** (1900-Present)

Keywords in Medicine Topic: 22 Keywords to know like the back of your hand!

Causes- the ideas and beliefs responsible for causing illness or disease.

Treatments- medical care and advice given to a patient for an illness or injury.

Prevention- the action of stopping something from happening or getting worse.

Supernatural-beliefs based upon magic, spirits and God which caused disease.

Rational-beliefs based upon logical and scientific thought which caused disease.

Change- something that becomes different.

Continuity-something that stays the same and endures in different periods.

Renaissance-means 'rebirth' of new ideas and interests.

Germ Theory-discovery that proved that germs caused disease and illness.

Conservatism-believe in traditional ideas that were supposed to cause and treat illness.

Miasma-Bad smells in the air which were believed to cause illness.

Enquiry-challenging traditional ideas with more rational or scientific thinking.

Hindered- to cause delay and prevent something from improving or getting better.

Laissez Faire-belief that the government should not interfere in people's lives.

Barber Surgeon-barbers who performed surgery and operations on people.

Apothecaries- a person who prepared and sold medicines and drugs.

Progress-moving forward and improving.

Herbal Remedies-medicine made from different plants containing valuable ingredients.

Astrology-The study of planets and how they might influence the lives of people.

Humours-Ancient belief that caused disease; contained four-blood, phlegm, black bile, yellow bile.

NHS-National Health Service.

Physicians-a person qualified to practise medicine

Key Dates in Medicine Topic:

1348-The Black Death

1665-The Plague

1848-First Public Health Act

1854-Outbreak of Cholera in London

1875-Second Public Health Act

1861-Germ Theory

1928-Fleming discovers Penicillin

Key individuals in Medicine Topic:

Ancient & Medieval Period: Hippocrates, Galen

Renaissance Period: Sydenham, Gutenberg, Vesalius, Harvey

Industrial Period: Jenner, Simpson, Chadwick, Snow, Pasteur, Lister, Koch, Nightingale

Modern Period: Fleming, Florey and Chain, Crick and Watson

Ideas about the Causes and Treatments of disease and illness in the Medieval Period:

Read the following information and refer to your content page:

Medieval Ideas (1250-1500):

Medieval ideas about the causes of disease and illness are very different from today. They were based upon superstition or supernatural beliefs. During this period, most people were deeply religious and believed that God controlled everything, so God must send disease and illness to punish people. Furthermore some people believed that illness was caused by bad air and that the planets were not aligned (in an arranged order). In addition people also believed Hippocrates and Galen's Theory of the Four Humours; *blood, phlegm, black bile, yellow bile*. This is because they were important physicians during the Ancient times and their ideas fitted in well with the supernatural beliefs of the Medieval Period. If you were ill it was believed that your humours were unbalanced and that is what caused someone to be sick.

Methods of Treatment in the Medieval Period:

Furthermore to treat your illness many people in the Medieval period could pray to God, asking for forgiveness and make you better. You could also take herbal remedies and if your humours were out of balance then a physician would advise you to balance them by either bleeding or making you vomit.

1a) What does the term 'supernatural' mean?

1b) Identify three causes of diseases that people believed in the middle ages.

Cause 1:

Cause 2:

1c) People in the Medieval period were deeply religious and attended church regularly if they were sick. Explain why they would do this.

1d) What was the Theory of opposites and why did it continue from the Ancient period to the Medieval Period?

Renaissance Period of Medicine c1500-1700 AD:

Enter the following link into the internet and answer the questions below:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/shp/middleages/earlymoderncivilisation_video.shtml

2a) What does the term 'Renaissance' mean-You may refer to your content page?

2b) What type of method did people start using in the Renaissance period and what did this involve?

2c) Why was the invention of the printing press so important during the Renaissance period?

2d) Why was there little progress made in medicine during the Renaissance period? **Give 2 Reasons:**

Reason 1:

Reason 2:

Industrial Period of Medicine c.1700-1900 AD:

3a) Watch the following video clip on Edward Jenner. Write in the box below what he developed and how he discovered this.

Video Link: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zt7gd2p>

Edward Jenner:

3b) Highlight/or underline what Pasteur published, when it was published and why it was important in medicine.

Louis Pasteur:

In 1861, Louis Pasteur published his Germ Theory. Pasteur's work was ground-breaking in discovering the link between germs and disease. This led the way for other individuals of the period; Jenner and Koch to discover how each type of germ caused specific disease and create methods of preventing people from becoming sick.

3c) Watch the following video clip on Florence Nightingale. Write in the box below how she improved conditions in hospitals and the training of nurses.

Video Link: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zmwv9j6>

Florence Nightingale:

Modern Medicine c1900-present:

Read the following article about the discovery of penicillin and answer the following questions.

Article Link: <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/a-history-of-medicine/alexander-fleming-and-penicillin/>

4a) Who discovered Penicillin in 1928?

4b) How did Fleming discover penicillin?

4c) Some historians argued that Fleming discovered by penicillin by **chance**. **What evidence is there in the article that supports this view?**

One piece of evidence that supports that Fleming discovered penicillin by chance is ‘...’

4d) Why were Florey and Chain important in the discovery of Penicillin?

Florey and Chain were important because...

4e) What other **factors** (*an event, group or circumstance which makes things happen*) were important in produce penicillin?

4f) What is this and why is it important to us?



It is the _____. It is important because...