**p**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Key topic** | **Details of topic** | **Have you got notes for this topic?**  | **Do you understand this topic?**  | **Action needed (Catch up notes? Revision?)** |
| **c1000-1450** **Medicine stands still** (Medieval / Middle Ages) |
| Medieval medicine | Beliefs about the causes of illness and the influence of Hippocrates (Theory of the Four Humours) and Galen (Theory of Opposites) |  |  |  |
| Supernatural and natural explanations, methods and treatments for diseases and illness  |  |  |  |
| The role of the medieval physician (doctor) in diagnosis and treatment  |  |  |  |
| Medical progress | The continued influence of and contribution of the Church on medicine, progress and treatment  |  |  |  |
| Hospital care, including doctors’ training |  |  |  |
| The nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery |  |  |  |
| Advances in surgery, ideas and techniques, as a result of war and science (factors).  |  |  |  |
| Public health in the Middle Ages  | Conditions in medieval towns  |  |  |  |
| The role of monasteries and bath houses  |  |  |  |
| Ideas about the causes of the Black Death in Britain 1348-9 |  |  |  |
| Methods of treatment and prevention during the Black Death in Britain 1348-9 |  |  |  |
| The relative importance of factors, how factors worked together to bring about / prevent developments and their impact upon society. | War |  |  |  |
| Superstition and religion |  |  |  |
| Chance |  |  |  |
| Government |  |  |  |
| Communication |  |  |  |
| Science and technology |  |  |  |
| The role of the individual in encouraging or inhibiting |  |  |  |
| **c1450-1800 The beginnings of change (Renaissance)** |
| The impact of the Renaissance on Britain  | The impact of the Renaissance - new ideas and technology (inc. the printing press) |  |  |  |
| The challenge to medical authority (Galen) in anatomy, physiology and surgery |  |  |  |
| The work of Vesalius, Paré, Thomas Sydenham and William Harvey |  |  |  |
| The Royal Society - a scientific approach |  |  |  |
| Opposition to change |  |  |  |
| Approaches to dealing with disease | Traditional and new methods of treatments |  |  |  |
| Quackery |  |  |  |
| methods of treatingdisease |  |  |  |
| Ideas about the causes of the Great Plague 1666, methods of treatment and prevention |  |  |  |
| The growth of hospitals |  |  |  |
| Changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians |  |  |  |
| The work of John Hunter |  |  |  |
| Prevention of disease | Inoculation methods  |  |  |  |
| The significance of Edward Jenner’s vaccination  |  |  |  |
| Opposition to vaccination  |  |  |  |
| The relative importance of factors, how factors worked together to bring about / prevent developments and their impact upon society. | War |  |  |  |
| Superstition and religion |  |  |  |
| Chance |  |  |  |
| Government |  |  |  |
| Communication |  |  |  |
| Science and technology |  |  |  |
| The role of the individual in encouraging or inhibiting |  |  |  |
|  |
| **c1800-1900** **A Revolution in Medicine** (Industrial) |
| The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain | The importance of Pasteur’s Germ Theory |  |  |  |
| The work of Robert Koch and microbe hunting |  |  |  |
| Pasteur and vaccination |  |  |  |
| The importance of research teams: Paul Ehrlichand magic bullets |  |  |  |
| Everyday medical treatments and remedies |  |  |  |
| Hospital provision in the 19th Century |  |  |  |
| The role of Florence Nightingale |  |  |  |
| A revolution in surgery | The dangerous nature of surgery in the early 19th century |  |  |  |
| The development of anaesthetics, including the work of Lister and the use of carbolic acid |  |  |  |
| The development of antiseptics, including the work of Simpson and the discovery of chloroform |  |  |  |
| New surgical procedures |  |  |  |
| The development of aseptic surgery |  |  |  |
| The changing status of female practitioners |  |  |  |
| Improvements in public health | Industrialisation and the growth of towns and pressures on public health in Britain |  |  |  |
| Cholera epidemics |  |  |  |
| The work of key reformers in improving public health provision in towns: Farr, Southwood Smith, Edwin Chadwick, John Snow, Joseph Bazalgette, Dr Barnardo  |  |  |  |
| Laissez-faire attitudes and opposition to change |  |  |  |
| Changing attitudes to local and national government intervention, including the Public Health Acts of 1848 and 1875 |  |  |  |
| The relative importance of factors, how factors worked together to bring about / prevent developments and their impact upon society. | War |  |  |  |
| Superstition and religion |  |  |  |
| Chance |  |  |  |
| Government |  |  |  |
| Communication |  |  |  |
| Science and technology |  |  |  |
| The role of the individual in encouraging/ inhibiting |  |  |  |
| **c1900-present day** **Modern Medicine** (20th Century) |  |  |
| Modern treatment of disease | A new pharmaceutical industry  |  |  |  |
| The development of antibiotics and the work of Fleming, Florey and Chain |  |  |  |
| New diseases and treatments, such as Spanish flu |  |  |  |
| Antibiotic resistance |  |  |  |
| Alternative medicine and holistic treatments |  |  |  |
| The impact of war and technology on surgery | The nature and conditions of The First World War, accelerating surgical advances |  |  |  |
| Advances in plastic surgery and the work of Harold Gilles |  |  |  |
| Blood transfusions and blood storage methods |  |  |  |
| Roentgen’s X-rays |  |  |  |
| Transplant surgery |  |  |  |
| modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery. |  |  |  |
| The significance of Crick and Watson’s discovery of the DNA structure and ethical questions  |  |  |  |
| Modern public health | The importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War in identifying links between poverty and disease |  |  |  |
| Liberal welfare reforms in the early twentieth century |  |  |  |
| Improved access to treatments available through state funding of medical and hospital care |  |  |  |
| The impact of two world wars on public health, public attitudes, poverty and housing |  |  |  |
| The impact of the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State |  |  |  |
| The establishment of the National Health Service and the role of Aneurin Bevan |  |  |  |
| Government action in towns and cities from 1950 |  |  |  |
| Costs, choices and the issues of healthcare and healthy lifestyles in the 21st century |  |  |  |
| The relative importance of factors, how factors worked together to bring about / prevent developments and their impact upon society. | War |  |  |  |
| Superstition and religion |  |  |  |
| Chance |  |  |  |
| Government |  |  |  |
| Communication |  |  |  |
| Science and technology |  |  |  |
| The role of the individual in encouraging/inhibiting |  |  |  |