

**Student knowledge tracker and checklist: *Health and the people: c1000 to the present day***



Key topic	Details of topic	Have you got notes for this topic?	Do you understand this topic?	Action needed (Catch up notes? Revision?)
<b>c1000-1450 Medicine stands still (Medieval / Middle Ages)</b>				
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 treating disease			
	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			
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**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 Ehrlich and magic bullets			
	Everyday medical treatments and remedies			
	Hospital provision in the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century			
	The role of Florence Nightingale			
A revolution in surgery	The dangerous nature of surgery in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 (20<sup>th</sup> 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			
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	Communication			
	Science and technology			
	The role of the individual in encouraging/inhibiting			