

Paper 2 British Health and the People	R /A/G
Medicine Part One: Medicine Stands Still (Medieval Medicine) **For each Part you need to think about Surgery, Public Health and Medicine.**	
Natural and Supernatural ideas of medicine: training of Medieval doctors- medieval lecture- master in high chair, demonstrator, prosector. Beliefs and treatments of illness-natural and supernatural, describe two supernatural causes of disease by people in medieval Britain. Leech Book of Bald (c.950), Gilbert Eagle's Compendium Medicine (c.1230)	
Hippocrates and Galen's work: contributions of both men's work, four humours theory- yellow bile, black bile, phlegm, blood , treatments- bloodletting, leeches, purging, vomiting, enema, charms, astrology. Greek and religious ideas, natural cures, lack of merit in their ideas, however widely used.	
Christianity and medicine- 'care not cure', beliefs in treatment- role of prayer, small hospitals, 12 beds in a ward = 12 apostles , structure of medieval Christian hospital, pilgrimage, patron, Bedlam, leprosy, contagious, crusading orders – Knights Templar 12 th Century	
Islamic medicine: describe two medical discoveries by Islamic doctors, where Islamic ideas came from, beliefs of Islamic doctors, be able to compare with Christian medicine. Caliph, Al-Razi, Ibn-al-Nafis, Ibn Sina , Library = ' The House of Wisdom '. (813-833) Prophet Muhammed inspiration - 'For every disease, Allah has given a cure'. Caliph al-Rashid hospital/ Library/medical school . (805) Muslim Doctors Rhazes and Avicenna- 'Canon of Medicine' book. Translators – Constantine the African, Gerard of Cremona	
Treatment of disease in Britain: Medieval surgery, ideas, techniques and equipment used, explain <u>six</u> treatments for disease in Medieval Britain. Abulcasis- <i>Al Tasrif</i> (1000) 'father of modern surgery'. De Chauliac – ' <i>Great Surgery</i> ' (1363) John of Arderne- surgical manual - ' <i>Practica</i> ' (1376). Trepanning, anaesthetics, cauterisation, amputation, blood letting	
Hugh of Lucca and his son Theodoric of Lucca's work: understand their ideas of surgery and their contributions made e.g., the Bologna Surgical School in Italy. Mondino de Luzzi – (1316) Dissection manual called ' <i>Anathomia</i> '. Frugardi – ' <i>The Practice of Surgery</i> ' (1180)	
Medieval public health figures: who were the people to visit in Medieval Britain for help e.g., wise woman, apothecary , Lady of the house, who would go to them, what they did. Cesspits, gong farmers, privies, 'bad air' .	
Towns and Monasteries: quality of town health in two places e.g., Coventry and London, and/ or Norwich list two approaches to health in towns and in monasteries, understand the role of the monks in public health. Lavatorium, epidemics, lay people, Rievaulx Abbey, 'Filth was never dear to God' .	
The Black Death: <u>beliefs</u> about causes, reasons for beliefs, <u>cures</u> used both natural and supernatural, methods of prevention, scale of destruction and <u>impact</u> of disease, the real cause. Bubonic and pneumonic plague, bacteria, quarantine	
Bigger picture – Question 4- FACTORS- War, Religion, Government. Look at Part 1- identify which examples would fit with which FACTOR.	

Part two: British Health and the People: Medicine the Beginnings of Change	R/A/G
What was the Renaissance? Impact of the printing press Challenge to medical authority: challenges in understanding of anatomy, physiology and surgery, progression during the Renaissance. Impact of R. on Britain	
Andreas Vesalius' work: his help and work in the advancement of medical understanding and knowledge. Challenge to Galen's work	
Ambroise Pare's work: his understanding of military medicine, methods of experimentation, describe how he discovered the treatment of wounds, impact on the development of medicine. Impact on English surgery. ' <i>The Fabric of the Human Body</i> ' (1543) use of oil, ligatures, cauterisation. (1561) ' <i>Anatomie Universelle</i> ', (1575) ' <i>Works on Surgery</i> '. William Clowes Elizabeth I surgeon.	

William Harvey's work: his discovery on circulation etc, methods of experimentation, impact/limited impact on the development of medicine. Challenge to Galen's work. Critics call him a 'Quack'	
Opposition to change: list 4 Medieval treatments which were <u>still</u> used during the Renaissance, understand why there was opposition to change in the Renaissance. case study: Treatment of Charles II 1685	
Treatments for ordinary people during the Renaissance Impact of the discovery of the 'New World' on medical treatment	
The Great Plague: list 4 traditional and new methods of treatment, list 4 methods of prevention used, explain 'quackery', causes of plague and impact on Britain.	
Growth of Hospitals: reasons for growth and development of hospitals, Westminster, Guy's, St. Thomas', St. Luke's, Lock, Middlesex specialist hospitals, hospital boom, role of John Hunter - contribution to medical progress, give 2 factors that improved doctors training during the Renaissance, growth of status of physicians and surgeons.	
Foundling hospital, Thomas Coram Florence Nightingale: background and how she improved hospital care, consider how much credit did she deserve for her role. Change over time- dealing with disease, role of hospitals- Medieval, 18 th Century, 19 th Century (impact of Florence Nightingale)	
Edward Jenner's work: background and contribution to inoculation, development of vaccination, role of cowpox in eradication of smallpox, opposition to ideas. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and inoculation, 'Sutton Method'. Rivalry and competition- Smallpox Hospital and William Woodville and George Pearson	
BIGGER PICTURE- Question 4- FACTORS- War, Religion, Government + Finance. Look at Part 2- identify which examples would fit with which FACTOR. Now include Science and Technology, Chance, Communication, role of the Individual	

Part three: A Revolution in Medicine: British Health and the People	R/A/G
Anaesthetics: 3 problems of surgery- blood loss, shock, infection. work of Simpson, types of chemicals used and how they were tested, consequences of these impact and role of chloroform in surgery, opposition to progress, how opposition was overcome. Nitrous oxide- Humphrey Davy, Horace Wells. Ether- William Clark, William Morton, Robert Liston, chloroform- James Simpson, Hannah Greener, Queen Victoria.	
The Germ Theory: Pasteur's discovery how and why, its importance in surgery, the impact on the treatment of disease, the spread of the theory amongst surgeons. Spontaneous generation, Anti-contagionists, contagionists, miasma, Louis Pasteur. Cattle Plague – Bastian versus Tyndall, Bastian's idea of 'seed and soil', typhoid fever, Prince Albert.	
Robert Koch's work: identifying microbes are different, name 3 methods used and 3 discoveries he made, competition with Pasteur, Franco-Prussian War and impact on medicine. Role of Tyndall, William Roberts, William Cheyne – impact on British medicine	
Paul Ehrlich's work: background, understand magic bullets , how it was discovered, explain the contribution made to medicine and the development of Germ Theory.	
Use of antiseptics: difference between antiseptics and asepsis , work of Joseph Lister , role of carbolic acid in 1860s, opposition to use it. Aseptic surgery.	
Industrialisation: the negative impact this had on public health, slums, back-to-back houses, courts, privies, cesspits, killer diseases, population growth, overcrowding, cholera epidemics, theories of miasma increasing, Dr. John Snow. Lack of Government response, Laissez-Faire attitude.	
19th Century development of public health: describe the contribution to public health made by individuals; Edwin Chadwick, John Snow, William Farr, Joseph Bazalgette.	
Improvement of public health: understand the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts, Great Stink in 1858, understand the changes, reason behind those changes, impact.	
BIGGER PICTURE- Question 4- FACTORS- War, Religion, Government + Finance. Science and Technology, Chance, Communication, role of the Individual. Look at Part 3- identify which examples would fit with which FACTOR	

Part four: Modern Medicine: British Health and the People	R/A/G
Impact of philanthropists and social reformers: understand impact of Boer War, Charles Booth, Seebohm Rowntree , list 5 liberal reforms , school meals, National Insurance Act , explain why the Liberals brought reform, explain how effective they were.	
First World War: name 3 advances in medicine and surgery due to the war, understand why these took place, impact on Britain. X rays, shell shock, blood transfusions, plastic surgery, infection, broken bones.	
Production of penicillin: staphylococcus, antibiotic , explain how individuals and institutions contributed to drug development; Fleming, Florey and Chain , the United States government, research and costs of development, consider wider contributing factors e.g., war, communication.	
World War Two: impact on housing improvement, impact on poverty and public health changes. Plastic surgery, blood transfusion, heart surgery, diet, poverty, drug development, hygiene and disease. Impact of technology on surgery.	
The Welfare State: explain the Beveridge Report , creation of the Welfare State , what it is, impact, support and opposition, the main principles of the WS, reasons for the establishment of the NHS , explain 3 challenges the NHS faces today.	
Growth of the pharmaceutical industry: describe 3 challenges the industry faced, drug development and safety, resistance. Thalidomide, vaccines, polio, triple vaccine, MMR	
Modern surgery: blood transfusions, X-rays, plastic surgery, transplant surgery, laser and radiation therapy. Factors affecting modern surgery – war, individuals, communication, technology, physics, chemistry, biology, rejection, cosmetic surgery, radiation therapy, keyhole surgery, lasers.	
Alternative medicine- antibiotic resistance, aromatherapy, hypnotherapy, acupuncture, homeopathy	
BIGGER PICTURE- Question 4- FACTORS- War, Religion, Government + Finance. Science and Technology, Chance, Communication, role of the Individual. Look at Part 4- identify which examples would fit with which FACTOR	