

Paper 2 British Health and the People	R /A/G
<b>Medicine Part One: Medicine Stands Still (Medieval Medicine)</b> **For each Part you need to think about Surgery, Public Health and Medicine.**	
<b>Natural and Supernatural ideas of medicine:</b> 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)	
<b>Hippocrates and Galen's work:</b> contributions of both men's work, <b>four humours theory- yellow bile, black bile, phlegm, blood</b> , treatments- bloodletting, leeches, purging, vomiting, enema, charms, astrology. Greek and religious ideas, natural cures, lack of merit in their ideas, however widely used.	
<b>Christianity and medicine-</b> 'care not cure', beliefs in treatment- role of prayer, small hospitals, 12 beds in a ward = 12 <b>apostles</b> , structure of medieval Christian hospital, <b>pilgrimage, patron, Bedlam, leprosy, contagious, crusading orders – Knights Templar</b> 12 <sup>th</sup> Century	
<b>Islamic medicine:</b> describe two medical discoveries by Islamic doctors, where Islamic ideas came from, beliefs of Islamic doctors, be able to compare with Christian medicine. <b>Caliph, Al-Razi, Ibn-al-Nafis, Ibn Sina</b> , Library = ' <b>The House of Wisdom</b> '. (813-833) Prophet Muhammed inspiration - 'For every disease, Allah has given a cure'. <b>Caliph al-Rashid hospital/ Library/medical school</b> . (805) Muslim Doctors <b>Rhazes and Avicenna- 'Canon of Medicine'</b> book. Translators – <b>Constantine the African, Gerard of Cremona</b>	
<b>Treatment of disease in Britain:</b> Medieval surgery, ideas, techniques and equipment used, explain <u>six</u> treatments for disease in Medieval Britain. <b>Abulcasis- Al Tasrif</b> (1000) 'father of modern surgery'. <b>De Chauliac – 'Great Surgery'</b> (1363) <b>John of Arderne- surgical manual -'Practica'</b> (1376). <b>Trepanning, anaesthetics, cauterisation, amputation, blood letting</b>	
<b>Hugh of Lucca and his son Theodoric of Lucca's work:</b> understand their ideas of surgery and their contributions made e.g., the <b>Bologna Surgical School</b> in Italy. <b>Mondino de Luzzi –</b> (1316) Dissection manual called ' <b>Anathomia</b> '. <b>Frugardi – 'The Practice of Surgery'</b> (1180)	
<b>Medieval public health figures:</b> who were the people to visit in Medieval Britain for help e.g., wise woman, <b>apothecary</b> , Lady of the house, who would go to them, what they did. <b>Cesspits, gong farmers, privies, 'bad air'</b> .	
<b>Towns and Monasteries:</b> 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. <b>Lavatorium, epidemics, lay people, Rievaulx Abbey, 'Filth was never dear to God'</b> .	
<b>The Black Death:</b> <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. <b>Bubonic and pneumonic plague, bacteria, quarantine</b>	
<b>Bigger picture – Question 4- FACTORS- War, Religion, Government.</b> 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 <b>Renaissance?</b> Impact of the printing press <b>Challenge to medical authority:</b> challenges in understanding of anatomy, physiology and surgery, progression during the Renaissance. Impact of R. on Britain	
<b>Andreas Vesalius' work:</b> his help and work in the advancement of medical understanding and knowledge. Challenge to Galen's work	
<b>Ambroise Pare's work:</b> 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. ' <b>The Fabric of the Human Body</b> ' (1543) use of oil, ligatures, cauterisation. (1561) ' <b>Anatomie Universelle</b> ', (1575) ' <b>Works on Surgery</b> '. <b>William Clowes</b> Elizabeth I surgeon.	

<p><b>William Harvey's work:</b> 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'</p>	
<p><b>Opposition to change:</b> 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</p>	
<p>Treatments for ordinary people during the Renaissance Impact of the discovery of the 'New World' on medical treatment</p>	
<p><b>The Great Plague:</b> list 4 traditional and new methods of treatment, list 4 methods of prevention used, explain 'quackery', causes of plague and impact on Britain.</p>	
<p><b>Growth of Hospitals:</b> reasons for growth and development of hospitals, Westminster, Guy's, St. Thomas', St. Luke's, Lock, Middlesex specialist hospitals, hospital boom, role of <b>John Hunter</b>- contribution to medical progress, give 2 factors that improved doctors training during the Renaissance, growth of status of physicians and surgeons.</p>	
<p><b>Foundling hospital, Thomas Coram</b> <b>Florence Nightingale:</b> 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<sup>th</sup> Century, 19<sup>th</sup> Century (impact of Florence Nightingale)</p>	
<p><b>Edward Jenner's work:</b> 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</p>	
<p><b>BIGGER PICTURE- Question 4- FACTORS- War, Religion, Government + Finance.</b> Look at Part 2- identify which examples would fit with which FACTOR. Now include <b>Science and Technology, Chance, Communication, role of the Individual</b></p>	

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

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