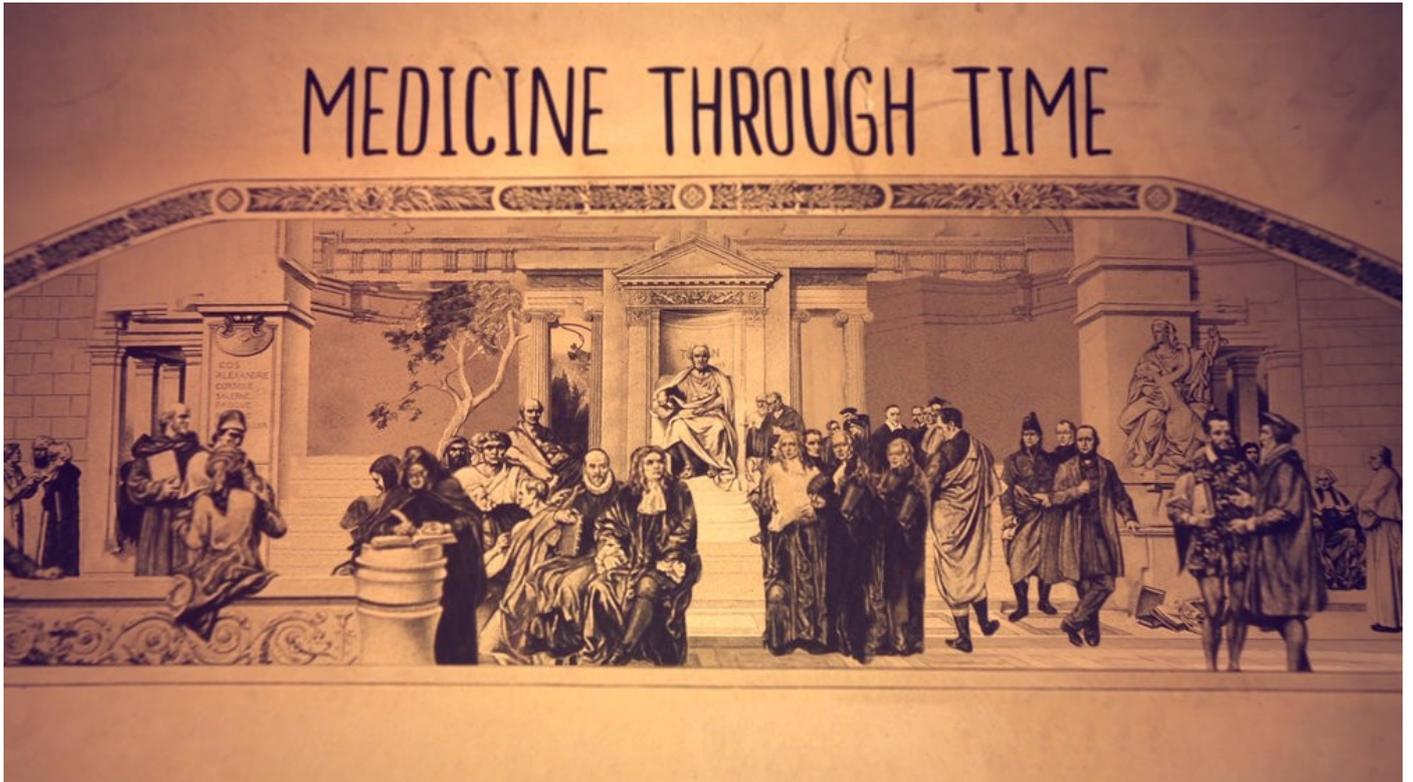


## Year 10 – Pack 4

### Health & the People (AQA Medicine)



Name:

History Teacher:

## Part One – Medieval Medicine

Each [person] wore a cap marked with a red cross in front and behind. Each had in his right hand a scourge\* with three tails. Each tail had a knot and through the middle of it there were sometimes sharp nails fixed. They marched naked in a file one behind the other and whipped themselves with these scourges on their naked and bleeding bodies...this went on from the first to the last until each of them had observed the ritual...Then each put on his customary garments and always wearing their caps and carrying their whips in their hands they retired to their lodgings. It is said that every night they performed the same penance.

*Source A:* An account from 1349 about the behaviour of flagellants in London during the Black Death. The account was given by Sir Robert of Avesbury, an English historian.

1. Look at Source A. How useful would it be for studying responses to the Black Death? Use Source A and your own knowledge to explain your answer (8)
2. Explain why natural explanations of disease were more important in the Middle Ages? (8)
3. Explain the differences between public health in towns and monasteries in the Middle Ages? (8)
4. Has the Church been the most important factor in developments in the treatment of disease since the Middle Ages? Explain your answer. Your answer should discuss the role of the Church and other factors. Make sure you include examples from across the period c.1000 to the present day. (16)
5. Create a mind map on Roman and Medieval Medicine. (use a full page)
6. What theory did Hippocrates talk about?
7. What was the theory Galen developed called?
8. How did people believe disease was caused in the Middle Ages?
9. Bad air/smells were called what? And how does this link to disease?
10. Give an example of a cause of the Black Death according to medieval people?
11. Give an example of a cure of the Black Death according to medieval people?
12. Why did Galen's ideas fit in with the ideas of the Catholic Church?
13. Someone who may cut your hair and also operate on you was called what?
14. Where were early hospitals set up? What kind of treatment did they provide?
15. What were people called who whipped themselves as a punishment for the Black Death? Why did they do this?

Roman and  
Medieval  
Medicine

## Part Two – Renaissance Medicine



*Source B:* A cartoon produced in 1802. It shows Edward Jenner and two other doctors pouring infants into a cow-like creature's mouth. The infants are excreted by the creature with horns and tails. The creature is covered in sores and names of other diseases such as 'Plague' and 'Leprosy'. In Jenner's back pocket is a document with the figure '£10,000' written on it.

1. Look at Source B. How useful would it be for an investigation into Jenner's work on vaccination? Use Source B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. (8)
2. Explain why the work of William Harvey was important for the development of medicine. (8)
3. Explain the similarities and differences between the Black Death in the Middle Ages and the Great Plague in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. (8)
4. Has the role of individuals been the most important factor in understanding the causes of disease since the Middle Ages? Explain your answer. Your answer should discuss the role of individuals and other factors. Make sure you include examples from across the periods c.1000 to the present day. (16)
5. Create a mind map on Renaissance Medicine. (use a full page)
6. What does Renaissance mean?
7. Who do we associate with the Fabric of the Human Body?
8. What technology inspired William Harvey?
9. What was Pare's job and what did he discover?
10. Whose authority was challenged during the Renaissance and why?
11. What orders were given during the 1665 Black Death?
12. What impact did technology have during the Renaissance time, and give an example?

Renaissance  
Medicine

## Part Three – 19<sup>th</sup> Century Medicine

The various forms of epidemic...and other diseases...chiefly amongst the labouring classes [are caused] by atmospheric impurities produced by decomposing animal and vegetable substances, by damp and filth, and close and overcrowded dwellings...

As to the means by which sanitary conditions of the labouring classes may be improved; - The primary and most important measures, and at the same time the most practicable...are drainage, the removal of all refuse\* of habitations\*\*, streets, and roads, and the improvement of the supplies of water.

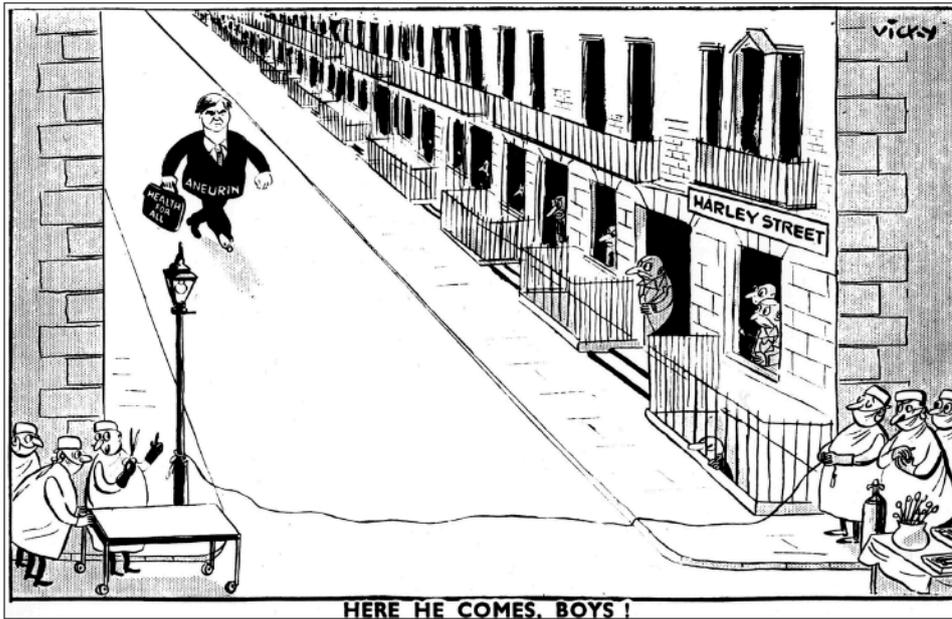
\*Waste \*\*homes

*Source C:* An extract from 'An Inquiry into the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain,' by Edwin Chadwick, which was presented to Parliament in 1842. This report was based on the work done by a team of commissioners led by Chadwick, who travelled the country to find out what life was like for poor people.

1. Look at Source C. How useful would it be for studying public health in 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain? Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. (8)
2. Explain why the work of Louis Pasteur was important for the development of medicine. (8)
3. Explain the similarities between public health during the Middle Ages and during the industrial revolution. (8)
4. Has the role of individuals been the most important factor in the development of surgery since the Middle Ages? Explain your answer. Your answer should discuss the role of individuals and other factors. Make sure you include examples from across the periods c.1000 to the present day. (16)
5. Create a mind map on 19<sup>th</sup> Century Medicine. (use a full page)
6. What was the germ theory? Who came up with the term?
7. Who do we associate with the smallpox vaccination?
8. How were nurses known at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?
9. Who developed nurse training schools?
10. What war did Nightingale make her improvements during?
11. What significance did Pasteur and Koch play?
12. What did the Public Health Act say?
13. What did the Sanitary Act say?
14. Apart from cholera, name another terrible 19<sup>th</sup> century disease?
15. What did antiseptics and anaesthetics do?

19<sup>th</sup> Century  
Medicine

## Part Four – 20<sup>th</sup> Century Medicine



*Source D:* A cartoon from a newspaper published in 1945. It shows the Minister for Health, Aneurin Bevan, walking down Harley Street, an area of London where a large number of private doctors and surgeons work. His suitcase has the words 'Health for all' written on it and the title of the cartoon is 'Here he comes boys!'

1. Look at Source D. How useful would it be for studying the founding of the NHS? Use Source D and your own knowledge to explain your answer. (8)
2. Explain why the First and Second World Wars were important for the development of medicine. (8)
3. Explain the differences between the treatment of disease in the Middle Ages and since c.1900. (8)
4. Has the government been the most important factor in improving public health since the Middle Ages? Explain your answer. Your answer should discuss the role of the government and other factors. Make sure you include examples from across the periods c.1000 to the present day. (16)
5. Create a mind map on 20<sup>th</sup> Century Medicine. (use a full page)
6. Who discovered penicillin and why was this important?
7. What has been the role of the pharmaceutical industry?
8. What problems have been faced by the industry?
9. How has technology improved modern surgery?
10. When was the NHS founded?
11. What are the arguments for and against the NHS?
12. What challenges has the NHS faced?

20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Medicine