Knowledge Organiser – Topic One: Medieval Medicine 1250-1500

Medieval Britain	
1	Medieval Britain is the period between **1250-1500** also known as the 13th-16th century or the Middle Ages.
Key events	
2	**1123** Britain's first hospital, St Bartholomew's was set up in London
3	**1350** Average life expectancy is 35 years of age
4	**1348-49** The Black Death kills 1/3 of England's population
5	**1388** Parliament passes the first law requiring streets and rivers to be kept clean by the people
Key Concepts	
6	**The Medieval Church** –The official religion of medieval Britain was Roman Catholic. Daily life and power was dominated by the Church, they controlled education and many people feared God.
7	**The Four Humours.** First suggested by Greek doctor Hippocrates. **Black Bile, Yellow Bile, Blood and Phlegm.** These humours linked to elements and seasons. Hippocrates believed that if these humours became unbalanced you would get ill. To get better, you needed to balance them. Galen, a Greek doctor working in Rome continued the theory and added his own ideas. His '**Theory of Opposites**' to heal illness suggested using hot to cure cold.
8	**Medieval Power** The emphasis in Medieval Britain was on authority. The King had total power, but the Church had considerable control. People followed authority and would not question the views of King/Church as it would mean risking their lives.

Key Words		
9	**Superstition**	A belief based on the supernatural. For example witchcraft or astrology
10	**Purging**	To rid the body of an 'excess' like blood or vomit
11	**Leeching**	The use of leeches for bloodletting
12	**Cupping**	Using glass cups to draw blood to the surface
13	**Fasting**	To avoid eating or drinking
14	**Pilgrimage**	A journey to a religious shrine and relics to show your love of God and to cure an illness
15	**Mass**	Public worship in the Roman Catholic Church
16	**Astrology**	Study of the planets and their effect on humans
17	**Miasma**	Bad air which was blamed for spreading disease
18	**Apothecary**	A medieval pharmacist or chemist
19	**Wise Woman**	A female healer, who used folk medicine and herbal remedies to cure illnesses.
20	**Quack doctor**	A pretend doctor who sell potions which are often of little use
21	**Urine Chart**	Used to examine urine to define an illness
22	**Physician**	A male medically trained doctor
23	**Barber Surgeon**	Untrained surgeon, who practiced basic surgery
24	**Dissection**	To cut open a human and examine the insides
25	**Epidemic**	A widespread outbreak of a disease
26	**Flagellants**	Very religious people who hit themselves to avoid the Black Death
27	**Amulet**	A charm that bought protection from disease
28	**Black Death**	A term to describe the bubonic plague
29	**Monastery**	A building where monks live, eat and pray

Knowledge Organiser – Topic Two: The Medical Renaissance in England, 1500-1700

Renaissance England	
1	The Renaissance was the period between 1500-1700 in England. Art and Science were growing in importance.
Key events	
2	**1543** – Vesalius published *The Fabric of the Human Body*. It showed how the human body worked.
3	**1565** – the first dissection was carried out in Cambridge
4	**1628** Harvey published his book *An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood* which showed blood moving around the body
5	**1645** – The first meeting of the Royal Society
6	**1665** The Great Plague in London. 75,000 died
Key Concepts	
7	**The King –** Despite some scientific developments, people still believed that the King could cure diseases such as **scrofula** (a skin disease). Being touched by the King was as close as you could get to being touched by God.
8	**Renaissance** – this was a time of change (re-birth) when people became interested in all things Greek and Roman. Printing was developed so that books could be published (e.g. Galen, Vesalius). People realised the Greeks had loved enquiry – asking questions and challenging old ideas. They started to do the same – e.g challenging Galen's theories
9	**Evidence** – rather than accepting old ideas (e.g. The Four Humours) without question, scientists and doctors were more willing to experiment (e.g. dissecting bodies) to make scientific discoveries. People started to look to evidence over tradition.

Key Words		
10	**Continuity**	Things or ideas that stayed the same over time
11	**Cleaning the streets**	This was ordered to tackle the Plague, including the killing of cats and dogs
12	**Autopsy**	Dissecting a body after someone has died to establish cause of death
13	**Diagnosing**	Finding out what disease someone has by e.g. taking their pulse and observing the patient
14	**Royal Society**	A group of people interested in science who met weekly. They had a laboratory with microscopes. King Charles II was a patron.
15	**Anatomy**	The study of the human body and how it works
16	**Physiology**	The workings of the body
17	**Microscope**	A new invention that allowed things to be magnified
18	**Thermometer**	A new invention that allowed someone's temperature to be taken
19	**Transference**	Eg. using a chicken to move the illness to another object
20	**Quarantine**	The practice of locking families in their homes if they had symptoms of the Plague
21	**Printing Press**	The machine that creating books quickly. This was developed during the Renaissance by Gutenburg and took over from monks hand writing books.
22	**Thomas Sydenham**	Emphasised the ideas of Hippocrates of observation, record and treat symptoms separately. The start of a more scientific approach to diagnosis

Knowledge Organiser – Topic Three: Medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain

18th and 19th century Britain	
1	This was a time of breakthroughs in medicine in England. There were many scientific discoveries but also many Public Health problems.
Key events	
2	**1798** – Edward Jenner developed the first vaccine for Smallpox
3	**1847** – James Simpson developed chloroform as an anaesthetic
4	**1854** – John Snow's maps proved the source of cholera
5	**1861** – Louis Pasteur's germ theory was published
6	**1867-** Lister used antiseptic to prevent infection
7	**1875 –** The Public Health Act. Local councils had to provide sewers, drainage and fresh water as well as medical officers
8	**1882** Robert Koch identified bacteria that caused specific diseases
Key Concepts	
9	**Nursing** – Nurses are responsible for the care of patients in hospital. Before 1800, hospitals were dangerous places where death was very likely. The development of nursing changed that.
10	**Breakthrough –** a scientific discovery that dramatically alters the way people understood disease – e.g. the discovery of bacteria. This then helps the problem to be solved.
11	**Public Health –** when the government takes measures to prevent diseases spreading and to help the population become healthier. The government increasingly took on this role after the development of germ theory

Key Words		
12	**Vaccine**	The injection into the body of killed or weakened organisms to give the body resistance against disease
13	**Smallpox**	A dangerous disease causing fever that was beaten by vaccination
14	**Anaesthetic**	Drugs given to make someone unconscious before or after surgery
15	**Infection**	The formation of disease causing germs
16	**Cholera**	A bacterial infection caused by drinking water
17	**Germ Theory**	The theory that germs cause disease
18	**Antiseptic**	Chemicals used to destroy bacteria and prevent infection
19	**Medical Officer**	A person appointed to look after the public health of an area
20	**Contagion**	The passing of disease from one person to another
21	**Epidemic**	A widespread outbreak of a disease
22	**Sanitation**	Providing disposal of human waste and dispensing clean water to improve public health
23	**Workhouse**	Accommodation for poor people who could not afford to pay for rent and food.
24	**Pasteurisation**	Flash heating something (like milk) to kill of germs. Discovered by Pasteur
25	**Voluntary hospital**	Hospitals supported by charitable donations
26	**Chloroform**	A liquid whose vapour acts as an anaesthetic and produces unconsciousness

Knowledge Organiser – Topic Four: Medicine in modern Britain, 1900-Present

Modern Britain	
1	From 1900-Present, there have been massive changes in medicine and treatment
Key events	
2	**1900 –** life expectancy was still below 50 years of age
3	**1911 –** National Insurance Bill introduced – gave help if workers were sick or unemployed
4	**1914-1918** World War One leads to developments in surgery and treatment
5	**1928** – Fleming discovered penicillin
6	**1938 –** Florey and Chain developed use of penicillin
7	**1948 –** The NHS begins following the Beveridge report (1942)
8	**1953** – Crick and Watson discovered the structure of DNA
Key Concepts	
9	**War** – World War One and World War Two forced developments in treatment and surgery – e.g. plastic surgery and the use of antibiotics in WW2.
10	**Technology** – huge improvements in technology greatly improved the understanding and treatment of disease – e.g. X-ray, DNA, Pacemakers, dialysis and keyhole surgery
11	**National Health Service** - After WW2, the government introduced the NHS in 1948. This offered free healthcare at the point of delivery. The expansion of who could vote and the shared experience of suffering in WW2 bought about this development.

Key Words		
12	**X-Ray**	Technology using particular light rays . Used in WW1 to locate bullets in the body.
13	**Transplant**	When a faulty or damaged organ (e.g. liver) is swapped with a healthy one through surgery
14	**Radiotheraphy /Chemotherapy**	Treatment of a disease, such as cancer, by the use of chemicals
15	**Superbugs**	Bacteria that are not affected/destroyed by antibiotics or cleaning
16	**Gene therapy**	Medical treatment using normal genes to replace defective ones.
17	**Dialysis**	Technology that replicates the function of the kidneys
18	**Polio**	A contagious disease that can cause paralysis and death
19	**Penicillin**	The first antibiotic drug produced from the mould of penicillin to treat infections
20	**Pacemaker**	Implanted technology that regulates heartbeat
21	**Antibiotics**	A drug made from bacteria that kill other bacteria and so cure an infection or illness
22	**Magic bullets**	A chemical that kills a particular bacteria and nothing else
23	**Electron microscope**	Developed 1931. Allows doctors to see cells in fine detail.
24	**DNA**	Deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecule that genes are made of
25	**Cancer**	A group of related diseases. Cells divide and spread into the surrounding tissue.