Scott
Scott Medical and Healthcare College

Summer Term
Term 3
History
Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Care to Learn

Learn to Care

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Sparx Science	Option B Task 1	Sparx Maths
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2
Thursday	Option A Task 2	Sparx Catch Up	Option B Task 2
Friday	Science Task 2	English Task 2	

Sparx Science

- **Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week**

Sparx Maths

- **Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week**

Option A
French
Health and Social Care
Psychology
Performing Arts

Option B
History
Health and Social Care
Psychology

Option C
Health and Social Care
Psychology
Spanish
Sports Studies

Half Term 5 (6 weeks) - Year 11		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1 Cornell Notes**	**Homework task 2 Exam Question**
Week 1 15th April 2024	**Cornell Notes on: Ideas on the causes of illness and disease 1250 to 1500**	**Question**: Explain one similarity and one difference in the ideas of the causes of illness in the Medieval and early Modern period (8)
Week 2 22nd April 2024	**Revision Cards on: Ideas on the cause of illness and disease from 1700- 2000**	**Question**: Explain one similarity and one difference in the ideas of the causes of illness in the 1700s and Modern period (8)
Week 3 29th April 2024	**Cornell Notes on: Methods of Treatment 1250 - 1700**	**Question**: Explain one similarity and one difference in the way the sick were cared for in the period 1250 to 1700 (8)
Week 4 6th May 2024	**Revision Cards on: The treatment of the sick 1700-2000**	**Question:** Explain one similarity and one difference in the way the sick were cared for in the period 1700 to 2000(8)
Week 5 13th May 2024	**Cornell Notes on: Who cared for the sick 1250 to 1700**	**Question**: Explain the role of the church in the treatment of the sick in the period 1250 to 1700 (8)
Week 6 20th May 2024	**Revision Cards on: The care of the sick 1700-2000**	**Question**: Explain who you think had the biggest impact on the way the sick were treated in the period 1700 to 2000 (8)

Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 - Recap 1250 - 1500 Ideas on Causes of Illness and Disease

Ideas about the cause of disease and illness 1250- 1500

God

- People were very religious - following the teachings of the Catholic church
- People paid money to the church called the tithe and the church provided basic medical care.
- Lots of illness due to malnutrition - religion was used to explain illness and there was little education . Those who committed sin would be punished. Illnesses was used to prove God existed
- Disease was sent by God to cleanse the soul and test your faith - eg leprosy (skin disease which caused paralysis - fingers and toes would drop off) sufferers were isolated and helped by Laser (Leper colony) because people believed it was passed on by breathe

Astrology

A physician would consult star charts - the church did not really approve (supernatural) . The Black Death was caused by bad alignment of the planets

The Theory of the 4 Humours: the idea that the universe was made up of 4 elements (fire, water, earth, air) so the body must be made up of 4 humours

Blood
Phlegm (Cold and wet)
Black bile (clotted blood)
Choler (yellow bile) - pus and vomit

Hippocrates created the idea but it was developed by Galen (physician to the Gladiators)
He believed the humours needed to be balanced - the Theory of opposites to cure a cold you should eat hot peppers. It was popular because it could explain all illnesses

Influence of the church - Galen believed in the soul so it fitted well for the church and the church produced all books so his ideas were transmitted

Lack of alternatives there was no science and dissections were against the church so only criminals were dissected and anything to disagreed with the 4 humours was blamed on the fact they are criminals

Other Reasons

Miasma theory

Miasma or bad air theory - the air is filled with harmful fumes. Both Hippocrates and Galen both wrote about swamps, corpses and rotting matter and how it could transit disease
Smells and vapours were also associated with God - clean and sweet smelling homes were a sign of spiritual cleanliness.Dirty and unwashed people were feared - spread disease

Urine charts

- Physicians examined urine to diagnose illness - the best way to check the humours was by comparing it to a urine chart(colour, smell, thickness and even taste)

Science and technology -any new knowledge was limited - medical theories were old but 1440 the printing press was invented in Gutenberg and things began to change

Ideas about the cause of disease and illness 1500 -1700

People still believed the same things and little had changed . However religion and social changes did impact on mediaeval knowledge and people's attitudes especially the arrival of the printing press

New ideas and discoveries

- Some Physicians now rejected the 4 Humours in favour of alchemy (chemical treatments) influenced by work of swiss scientist - Paracelsus but ordinary people still believed
- New ideas on the cause of disease for example animalcules - tiny things scrapped from teeth - later this will be known as bacteria
- Had little impact because of limited medical instruments, little scientific proof and limited knowledge of anatomy

So practice of medicine changed little but ideas did

- Galileo and Copernicus were challenging the authority of the church encouraging people to search for new ideas about the cause of illness
- The idea that urine was not directly related to health
- Physicians observed patients more

Scientific diagnosis

- Humanism - the love of learning and belief that humans can make up their own mind
- It was a break with mediaeval traditions as they rejected the idea that God was responsible for everything but did not know what was

In the 17th century there was more experimentation from scientists like Thomas Sydenham (English Hippocrates)

- Doctor in London
- Refused to rely on medical books instead he observed
- He believed diseases could be organised into different groups
- Diseases mot symptoms should be treated
- He was not able to identify microorganisms
- But he did identify that measles and scarlet fever were different diseases

Better communications

1440 - Printing press , first developed in Gutenberg. This allowed for information to spread quickly and accurately and took books out of the hands of the church

Royal Society

1660 set up at Gresham College London. Set up so new ideas could be shared and more experiments could be carried out. They received the royal charter in 1662 from Charles II- this made more people listen to their ideas

1665 - the society published - Philosophical Transitions (letters , books, reviews and summaries of experiments). It was written in English not Latin so was accessible to everyone. New ideas like those of Robert Hooke and Leeuwenhoek work on animalcules

Week 2 - Ideas on the causes of Illness and Disease 1700 - 2000

1700-1900

Enlightenment

People could think for themselves and Science could find the answer. Rational explanations were needed. This became the Age of Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution. These changed how people thought and lived. This coincided with the growth of towns. New cities were not well planned or hygienic - diseases like TB,typhus and smallpox were a great threat Scientists were now rejecting the 4 Humours and miasma and instead developed the theory of spontaneous generation - scientists could now see microbes which were a product of decay not the cause of it.

Germ Theory

Louis Pasteur

1860 - French Academy of Science challenged Scientists to either prove or disprove spontaneous generation . Microscopes improved enough to see more . Pasteur observed unwanted microbes in wine and vinegar and produced germ theory. He disproved spontaneous generation instead germs were causing decay so may well cause disease in humans. He looked at a microorganism that was killing the French silkworm. He waited until 1878 to publish his germ theory of infection.

At first this had no impact on Britain; instead spontaneous generation continued to be important until 1870 when scientists began to look for a link between microbes and disease. People like Joseph Lister and John Tyndall - found airborne small organic particles - he said these dust particles could cause disease

Tyndall was not a doctor so was discredited therefore Pasteur's theory had limited impact in Britain because of the attitude of doctors

Robert Knoch - successfully identified different germs caused common diseases. He discovered the bacteria that caused TB. he published ideas on the methods to identify diseases. He identified cholera and proved it was spread in water. He made it easier for future scientists - he developed the use of the jelly in petri dishes. He won the Nobel peace prize.

Knoch's impact in Britain

- doctors now studied the disease rather than the symptoms
- Medical profession recognised that the microbe created symptoms and needed removing. This was sennin the study of diphtheria (painful cough and fever), leathery skin grew over the tonsils and throat which causes breathing problems - once the cause could be identified then a cure would be possible

Factors affecting the understanding of the causes of illness

Individuals - the most important were Pasteur and Knoch

Institutions - government in the Uk was not interested in getting involved i n everyday life but as more people were given the vote they had little choice

Science - looking for answers to the big questions and wanting to promote new theories were possible with improved communications

Technology - the microscope made the germ theory possible

Attitudes -people were more willing to accept new ideas but ordinary people were less happy with new theories

1900 - 2000

Ideas about disease and illness

- No longer any belief in miasma or the 4 Humours. Diagnosis was between doctor and patient and there was a move towards laboratory medicine with more examination of samples using a procedure called biopsy. So the biggest change was diagnosis based on medical testing.

The science of genetics

- 1900 scientists began to realise not all illnesses were caused by germs as some babies were born ill - they developed the idea of hereditary diseases. The German scientist Mendel believed genes came in pairs one inherited from each parent known as fundamental laws of inheritance but he had limited proof
- 1951 scientists had proved characteristics were passed down to children from parents - they believed this substance in the human cells caused this to happen and sometimes resulted in defects. In 1953 this was called DNA

Watson , Crick and the human gene

Watson an American biologist and Crick an English physicist who were working at Cambridge University- they weren't researching DNA but both were interested in human biology. They built their own model of DNA and shred it with Rosalind Franklin who was creating images of DNA - between them they solved the puzzle of the structure of DNA - shaped like a double helix.

Once this was understood, mapping the DNA Code helped scientists understand hereditary diseases like haemophilia. The Human Genome Project launched in 1990 led by James Watson was not completed until 2000. They found in humans there are more than 3 billion DNA pairs . Scientists have a blueprint of DNA so they can look for mistakes or mismatches to look for hereditary diseases. They found a gene that can cause breast cancer so can help prevent it by having a mastectomy

Genetics was helped by the advances in microscopes like electron microscopes which beams electrons

Lifestyle and health

Smoking became more popular in the 1920s - it was associated with being young and free but by the 1950s there was a noticeable rise in lung cancer. scientists made the link and also the idea it causes other cancers, heart problems - it is the biggest cause of preventable diseases

Diet - sugar and fat can cause problems - too much sugar can cause diabetes - when the body can't process the sugar in the bloodstream

Alcohol causes kidney and liver disease

Week 3 - Recap 1250 - 1700 on the Methods of Treatment of Diseases

Ideas about the treatment of disease and illness 1250- 1500

Religious Actions

- Healing prayers and incantations - special mass -fasting - pilgrimage.
- Touching holy relics

Astrology

- Treatment people received varied depending on their horoscope - alignment of planets to decide which herbs to gather / bleeding / purging/ hair or nail cutting

Symptoms were treated separately - not the disease

Bloodletting - Phlebotomy - most common treatment because bad humours could be removed. Monks were not allowed to do it so it was done by barber surgeons and wise women. They did it by:-

- Cutting a vein near the elbow
- Leeches - used mostly for older people
- Cupping - piercing the skin with a knife - heating a cup and placing it over it to draw out the blood

Purging - humours were created by food so treatment was purging (vomit / laxative) using strong bitter herbs (aniseed and parsley)

Remedies - herbal infusions

Different foods to balance the herbs

Bathing - warm baths to dissolve blockages - steam out impurities - plants added to water (paralysis - advised to boil a fox in the water and bathe in it

Preventing Disease

Church - live a good life - free from sin - regular prayers

Hygiene - regimen sanitatis - set of instructions - Hippocrates - used by the rich because it involves hot baths. Washed hands - cleanliness was next to |godliness - homes smelled sweet - rushes changed

Diet - eating too much was discouraged- some mediaeval kings died from overeating - Edward 1st (dysentery)

Purifying the air - sweet herbs in a posy

Ideas about the methods of disease and illness 1500 -1700

Treatment

Bleeding, purging and sweating still continued

New popular idea was transference - a disease or illness could be transferred to something else(rubbing something on a boil would remove it to the object

Herbal remedies also continued - colour coded - red rash treated with red food

New remedies arrived from new places e.g. sarsaparilla for pox / ipecac for dysentery. Sydenham popularised using cinchona bark for malaria

Chemical

New science called iatrochemistry (medical) inspired by Paracelsus - experimented with metals as cure for common ailments - antimony - promotes sweating which cools the body down - this was said to have cured Louis XIV's typhoid fever

- Syphilis (Great Pox) - sore /spots , tiredness, headaches and tumours no cure

Prevention

- Avoid disease by moderation, avoid drafts and exhaustion or being too lazy
- Cleanliness still important - free of bad smells but bathing was less popular because people feared bathhouses spread syphilis
- They still practised regimen sanitatis
- English towns were fined for not clearing streets. Criminals were given the job of removing sewage from the streets

The Great Plague 1665

Causes

Astrology - unusual alignment between Jupiter and Saturn

Punishment from God

Miasma - created by stinking rubbish and dung hills especially in warm weather

Spread from person to person - hence the 'shut in policy'

Treatment

- Sweating, transference, use of herbs
- Quake doctor no medical training
- Advice from physicians - pray / quarantine/ carry posy
- Smoking tobacco / catch syphilis
- Plague doctors wore special clothes

Government

- Public events were cancelled
- Streets and alleys swept
- Cats, dogs and pigeons killed (40,000 dogs)
- Collection of dead bodies
- Rish left the city

Week 4 - The Methods of Treatment of Diseases 1700-2000

1700 - 1900

Improvement in surgical treatment

3 big problems - bleeding , pain and infection

Pain - opium had been used for sometime but without anaesthetic there was no way of controlling pain which sometimes sent the body into shock. Surgery had to be done quickly

Bleeding – problem so the quicker the surgery the better. Infection was a major problem as no germ free environment (surgeons wore their own clothes). Amputation was the main form of surgery

Tackling pain (Anaesthetic)

- Early experiments had included laughing gas but often this caused vomiting or coughing - it was also flammable - dangerous in candle lit operating theatres
- James Simpson (Scottish surgeon) gathered friends and inhaled various chemicals after sniffing chloroform they all passed out= effective anaesthetic but an overdose could kill.
- It began to be used more often Queen Victoria used it in 1853
- It allowed surgery to be longer but bleeding was still a problem

Antiseptic

- A lack of understanding of germs meant surgery was not clean - clothes / instruments/ theatre not cleaned between operations. This resulted in deaths from gangrene / sepsis
- Joseph Lister (English surgeon) studied infected wounds and found flesh was rotting. Having studied Pasteur he theorised microbes could cause flesh to rot - so he began to look for a chemical that would remove bacteria from the wound. In 1865 he added carbolic acid to the bandage of a patient with a broken leg - the wound healed
- Lister sprayed carbolic acid in the air in operating theatres and published his findings in the Lancet. However it dried out the hands of the surgeon and smelt very strong
- By 1900 instruments were steamed , operating theatres scrubbed, rubber gloves and gowns worn

Opposition

- Pain relief was interfering in God's work
- Surgeons wanted patients awake
- Took a long time for people to accept germ theory

1900-2000

Medical treatments

Chemical cures - magic bullets a chemical cure that attacks microbes in the body that cause disease leaving the body unharmed. These replicated antibodies produced by the body to fight disease. This was the first big break through when it was found that syphilis could be cured partly by an arsenic compound but this sometimes killed the patient. Then a Japanese scientist Hata found compound number 606 cured syphilis - he called it Salvarson - this was the first magic bullet

Development of antibiotics

Antibiotics

Antibiotics destroys or limits the growth of bacteria - the first antibiotic was penicillin - created from microorganisms not chemicals. Penicillin was isolated from mould by Alexander Fleming in 1928 and was developed as a usable treatment by Florey and Chain in 1940

Other scientists also investigated mould and fungi for more antibiotics . streptomycin was discovered by Seiman Wakston - so powerful it worked against TB.

Scientists have now developed medicines that pinpoint and treat specific diseases. Even if they can cure them they can manage their illness

New technology made it easier to :-

- Mass produce
- Develop capsules that are easier to swallow
- Hypodermic needles that give the correct dose
- Insulin pumps to help control diabetes

Case study Fleming, Florey and Chain

Penicillin

Fleming was a British doctor working in St Mary's Hospital in London. He had been among the first to use the magic bullet to treat syphilis . In WW1 he had worked in battlefield hospitals- he was shocked by the number who died of infection. He began researching this and discovered his dirty petri dish developed mould which seemed to have killed off the harmful staphylococcus bacteria he had been growing. He tested the mould and found it was penicillin (in the Middle Ages people had found mouldy bread cured). Fleming did not thin penicillin would work on humans because it did not work when he mixed it with blood in a test tube

Florey and Chain (Florey was an Australian pathologist and Chain a biochemist

They were researching antibiotics and revisiting abandoned research - they came across Fleming's work. They tested penicillin on infected mice with some encouraging results. The problem was it was hard to produce penicillin on a large scale- they grew it on everything they could find including the bathtub. In 1941 they used it on a policeman suffering from blood poisoning - he showed signs of improving but they did not have enough to cure him and he died

To be successful they needed to mass produce it. British companies were busy with the war so they went to the USA and began producing it in beer vats - still slow only enough in one year for 10 people.

From 1944 the US government got involved and synthetic versions were produced

New antibiotics are needed because diseases become immunes

Week 5 - Recap 1250 - 1700 on Who treated the sick

Who treated the sick 1250- 1500

Mediaeval medics

Most people were treated at home by females - asking for medical help cost money

Physicians

- New universities (including Oxford and Cambridge) - medicine became more professional - a medical degree took 7-10 years
- Called Physicians not doctors until the 17th century - their main role was to diagnose illness and recommend treatment . they followed 3 stages
- * look at urine , faeces and blood
- * consult astrological charts
- * consider the humoural tendencies of a patient

Others then carried out the treatment - many Physicians were churchmen so could not do blood letting.

Physicians were expensive - royalty and wealthy had one of their own

Apothecaries

- Used Mixed herbal remedies using herbal manuals like Materia Medica and information was passed down the generations. Considered not as skilled as Physicians but more affordable
- Apothecaries were also not subjected to the Hippocratic oath so they dabbled in the supernatural with amulets and charms

Surgeons or barber surgeons

- Pulled teeth / bleed patients - some were highly trained but most relied on experience

Hospitals

Most did not treat sickness but offered hospitality to travellers . 30% owned and run by the church, often monks and nuns. Funded by wills

Mostly places to rest and recover - clothes and bedding changed which is why they recovered. Patients shared beds. Recovery showed God's forgiveness

Infectious patients rejected

Home

Most people were treated at home by women making herbal remedies and restorative food.

Women were expected to grow herbs for medicine

They may also carry out minor surgeries and bleeding

Who treated the sick 1500 - 1700

Apothecaries and surgeons

- Apothecarie continued to mix remedies and surgeons did simple operations.
- They were organised into Guilds where apprenticeships allowed journeymen (learning on the jobs)

Physicians

- Trained by universities - still traditional but some new subjects iatrochemistry and anatomy mostly learnt from books - very little practical hands-on dissection was now allowed but it was hard to get fresh corpses.
- More access to books including being able to get hold of individual pages called fugitive sheets
- Andreas Vesalius - anatomist - studied medicine in Paris 1533 - He was a lecturer of surgery at Padua - He published Six Anatomical Tables showing different parts of the body which were labelled in Greek, Latin, Arabic and Hebrew. He continued his work using bodies of executed criminals and found 300 mistakes in Galen's original work including the human jaw being only one piece not two. He encouraged doctors to do dissections and follow his lead. His book had lots of pictures.

Caring for the sick

Hospitals

- Were less a place to stay and more a place for medical care (wounds and curable diseases)
- Patients could expect - a good diet , visit from a physician , medication
- Much of the care was still done by monks and nuns
- Hospitals were often funded by charities

Pest Houses

- Lazar houses for leprosy had always existed - now there were also houses for plague and pox

Most sick were still cared for at home looked after by women but they could get in trouble if they did not have a licence

William Harvey - book - An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood

- Born in 1575 , he studied at Cambridge and Padia and became royal doctor to james 1st
- He was interested in dissection and observing the human body
- He was particularly interested in blood and he used it to prove Vesalius theory that veins pumped blood towards the heart
- He cut open animals while they were still alive to see how blood moved - he proved arteries and veins were part of the same system. He also proved blood passed between veins and arteries through invisible passages (capillaries)
- He proved the heart not the liver pumped the blood
- As he was a royal doctor he had credibility and people were more open to new ideas

Week 6 - Who treated the Sick in the period 1700 - 2000

1700 - 1900

The biggest change was the willingness of the government to take steps to prevent disease
Hospitals - Florence Nightingale

Nightingale

- She got rid of dirt
- Organised patients so the most serious were treated first
- Added clean bedding to prevent infection
- Good meals
- Mortality rate dropped from 40 to 20%

When Nightingale returned to England she made these changes to hospitals:-

- Improved ventilation
- Introduced isolation wards
- Nursing school at St Thomas Hospital
- Hospitals now had wards, operating theatres
- There were few hospitals and those were funded by wealthy people . there were changes in how to treat the sick but they were very particular on who they treated
- The more people who attended hospitals the dirtier they became. Doctors spread disease from patient to patient

Nightingale was from a wealthy family who had to convince her parents that God wanted her to be a nurse. She travelled to Germany and Paris and finally King's College Hospital London to be a nurse

Crimean War 1854 - Nightingale persuaded the British government to let her and 38 other nurses to go and treat the soldiers

1900-2000

Medical Care - Impact of the NHS

Phase 1 - improved medical care

The NHS was launched in 1948 with an aim to provide medical care to the entire population - paid for by National Insurance contributions , taken from wages. It took over all hospitals and services. To begin with, hospitals changed little but they needed updating and they were limited in many areas.

GP surgeries needed modernisation and GPs needed better training to keep up to date with medical developments . so access improved but provision did not

Phase 2 - Improve hospitals

The development of new machinery allowed improvement in hospitals especially surgery:-

- Advanced x rays allowed radiation treatment for cancer
- Smaller machines allowed dialysis
- Robotics allowed for better prosthetic limbs
- Microsurgery allowed for organ transplants - (Kidney 1956) and keyhole surgery which allowed for quicker healing

Treatment

1900 - 25% of deaths was caused by infection by 1990 it was less than 1 % - still some problems:-

-difficult to find vaccines against viruses like flu because they mutate

- new diseases kept appearing
- lifestyle factors increased heart disease and cancer

Microbes develop that resist antibiotics like MRSA

Improved access to care

1900 - the government set up ministry of health to determine level of care but did not really improve until it was free after 1948

This was because:-

- Increased understanding of the causes of disease
- Better understanding of how to stop the spread
- 1912 - National Vaccination Programme against diphtheria

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- **Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases**
- **Create questions that might appear on an exam**
- **Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.**

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- **Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures**
- **Avoid full sentences and paragraphs**
- **Leave space between points to add more information later**

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.
What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.
How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.
Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 15th April 2024	**Topic:** Ideas on the causes of illness and disease 1250 -1700	Revision guide page:

Links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 15th April 2024

Question: Explain one similarity and one difference in the ideas of the causes of illness in the Medieval and early Modern period (8)

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 22nd April 2024

Question: Explain one similarity and one difference in the ideas of the causes of illness in the 1700s and Modern period (8)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 29th April 2024	**Topic: Methods of treating the sick 1250-1700**	Revision guide page

Links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 29th April 2024

Question: Explain one similarity and one difference in the way the sick were cared for in the period 1250 to 1700 (8)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 6th May 2024

Question: Explain one similarity and one difference in the way the sick were cared for in the period 1700 to 2000(8)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 13th May 2024	**Topic: Who cared for the sick 1250-1700**	Revision guide page

Links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 13th May 2024

Question: Explain the role of the church in the treatment of the sick in the period 1250 to 1700 (8)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 20th May 2024

Question: Explain who you think had the biggest impact on the way the sick were treated in the period 1700 to 2000 (8)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

Week 2

Revision Card on Causes of Illness 1700-2000	Answers
1. What was the Enlightenment? 2. Whose theory was the Germ Theory? 3. What did he use to prove the Germ Theory? 4. What did Robert Knoch identify? 5. When was DNA named? 6. Who discovered the human gene? 7. Who launched the Human Genome Project in 1990	

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Week 4

Revision Card on Treatment of the sick 1700-2000	Answers
1. What were the 3 main problems in surgical treatment? 2. What anaesthetic did Simpson discover? 3. What did Lister use as an antiseptic in 1865? 4. What other things did Lister do to improve surgery? 5. What were magic bullets? 6. Who discovered penicillin? 7. Who found a way of making penicillin more widely available?	

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Week 6

Revision Card on The care of the sick 1700 - 2000	Answers
1. Which war was Florence Nightingale involved in treating the sick? 2. What changes did she make there? 3. What was the name of the teaching hospital she set up? 4. When was the NHS introduced? 5. What was the aim of the first phase of the NHS? 6. What changes were made in the second phase? 7. How has the government become more involved in health since 1900?	