



Year 10 History: Medicine through time : Medieval and Renaissance

Ad Astra ★

How does this unit link to prior learning?			
Year 7 Life in medieval England	Year 8 Changes during the 17th century	Year 9 Medical developments during the Wars	Year 10 Elizabethan society
What will you be learning about? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medieval ideas about the causes, treatments and prevention of illness. The reason for the lack of progress in medical understanding. Case study Black death Changes to ideas about the causes, treatment and prevention of illness 1450-1750. Reasons for changes and continuity between renaissance and medieval period. Case studies William Harvey and 1665 Great Plague 			
Key Focus The key focus for this exam paper is your ability to assess the reasons for and the impacts of, changes in medical understanding in different periods of history.			
We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:			
Lesson 1 – introduction to medicine unit and Medieval period Lesson 2 – Medieval causes of illness. Lesson 3 – Medieval care and treatment Lesson 4 – Case study on Black Death 1348 Lesson 5 - <i>Practice exam question</i> Lesson 6 - Renaissance period new technology and ideas.	<u>RAG</u>	Lesson 7 – Vesalius' significance and anatomy. Lesson 8 – William Harvey's significance. Lesson 9 –Treatment and Sydenham. Lesson 10- Change and continuity in care and treatment. Lesson 10 –Case study on The Great Plague 1665. Lesson 11 - <i>Practice exam question</i>	<u>RAG</u>
How will this unit help you in the future?			
Year 10 Enable you to compare how medicine has changed in Britain in the industrial and Modern period. Developing explanation and analysis skills.		Year 11 Explain why and how far do you agree questions skills needed for paper 3 Weimar Germany.	

<p>Medieval Causes</p> <p>Flagellants: people who would whip themselves seeking forgiveness for their sins. They believed that they could cleanse themselves of their wrongdoings.</p> <p>Pilgrimage: a journey that people make to a special place that is often associated with their religion.</p> <p>Fasting: means not eating or drinking for a certain period of time, usually for religious or health reasons.</p> <p>Astrology: the belief that the positions and movements of the stars and planets can have an influence on people's personalities, health and their future.</p> <p>Miasma: belief that bad or foul-smelling air could cause diseases.</p>	<p>Vesalius</p> <p>Observation: Watching and looking for trends and patterns or explanations.</p> <p>Experiments: Testing new ideas and recording the results. Trying to prove a theory is correct.</p> <p>Anatomy; branch of science that studies the makeup and structure of the human body.</p> <p>Dissection: cutting up a body to see what's inside. This was forbidden by the catholic church.</p> <p>Fabric of the Human Body: Vesalius book with anatomically correct drawings of the body.</p>
<p>Treatment and care</p> <p>Bloodletting: where a small amount of blood is intentionally removed from a person's body.</p> <p>Purging: can refer to the act of emptying the bowels or inducing vomiting as a treatment for certain conditions.</p> <p>Barber Surgeon: worked with sharp knives, so as well as giving people haircuts, they also carried out medical procedures such as blood-letting.</p> <p>Regimen Sanitatis: instructions provided by physicians to help people stay healthy e.g, regular bathing.</p> <p>Apothecary: equivalent to a modern pharmacist – often distributed drugs and cures</p> <p>Physician: another name for a doctor</p>	<p>Harvey and Sydenham</p> <p>Anatomy; branch of science that studies the makeup and structure of the human body.</p> <p>Circulation: Movement of blood around the body.</p> <p>On the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals: William Harvey's book published 1628.</p> <p>Medical Observation: Sydenham's book published in 1676 containing detailed notes about Sydenham's observations of different disease. It helped physicians diagnose illness using a patients symptoms.</p>
<p>Black Death</p> <p>Black Death: 1348 outbreak of the bubonic plague.</p> <p>Quarantine: Separating the sick from the healthy to stop the spread of a disease. Those who are sick are not allowed to leave the quarantined area.</p> <p>Buboes: Large black swelling often near the arm pit of groin.</p> <p>Symptom: signs of an illness e.g. cough</p>	<p>Care and treatment in the Renaissance.</p> <p>Dissolution of the Monasteries: Henry VIII closed monasteries which had often provided care and ran hospitals.</p> <p>Pest Houses: Specialised in treating or caring for people with a specific contagious disease.</p>
<p>Renaissance period</p> <p>Renaissance: means rebirth. It was a period where Greek and Roman ideas were revived and tested.</p> <p>Humanism: New focus on learning to improve the person. Led to focus on challenging old ideas.</p> <p>Printing Press: a machine for printing text or pictures. Allowed for several copies to be printed.</p> <p>Royal Society: group of scientists who started meeting in 1660 to carryout experiments and share discoveries.</p> <p>Philosophical Transactions: journal published by the Royal Society detailing their latest findings.</p>	<p>The Great Plague</p> <p>Transference: Belief that disease could be passed from one object to another.</p> <p>Bills of Mortality: used in London to track causes of death and monitor outbreaks of disease in the city.</p>