Scott
Scott Medical and Healthcare College

Summer Term
Term 3

History

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Care to Learn,

Learn to Care

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Year 10 Homework Timetable

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

Sparx Science

• Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

• Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A
History
Geography

Option B
Child Development
Health and Social Care

Option C
Psychology
Health and Social Care
Sport

Half Term 5 (5 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1 Cornell Notes**	**Homework task 2 Exam Question**
Week 1 21st April 2025	**Cornell Notes on:** Ideas around illness 1250-1500	**Question**: Describe one key feature of Ideas about causes of Disease. [2] Describe one key feature of the Theory of the Four Humours.[2]
Week 2 28th April 2025	**Revision Cards on:** Ideas about the cause of illness 1500-1700 /1700-1900	**Question**: Explain one way in which ideas about illness in the period 1500-1700 was different to ideas about illness in the period 1700-1900 [6]
Week 3 5th May 2025	**Cornell Notes on:** Ideas about the cause of illness Modern Day	**Question**: Explain why ideas about the causes of illness changed 1250-present [6]
Week 4 12th May 2025	**Revision Cards on:** Approaches to treatment and prevention 1250-1500	**Question:** Describe one key feature of prevention of disease 1250 to 1500 [2] Describe one key feature of medics 1250-1500 [2]
Week 5 19th May 2025	**Cornell Notes on:** Approaches to treatment and prevention 1500-1700	**Question**: Explain one similarity between people who carried out treatment 1250-1500 and people who carried out treatment 1500-1700 [4]

Half Term 6 (7 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1 Cornell Notes**	**Homework task 2 Exam Question**
Week 6 2nd June 2025	**Cornell Notes on:** Approaches to treatment and prevention 1700-1900	**Question**: Explain why there were improvements in surgery 1700 -1900 [4]
Week 7 9th June 2025	**Revision Cards on:** Approaches to treatment and prevention 1900-present	**Question**: Explain one difference between medical treatment/care 1700-1900 and medical care 1900-present [4]
Week 8 16th June 2025	**Cornell Notes on:** NHS	**Question**: Explain why access to medical care improved 1900 to present. [6]
Week 9 23rd June 2025	**Mock Exams**	**Mock Exams**
Week 10 30th June 2025	**Mock Exams**	**Mock Exams**
Week 11 7th July 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Black Death and the Plague	**Question**: Explain one similarity between beliefs about causes of the Black Death and causes of the Great Plague [4]
Week 12 14th July 2025	**Revision Cards on:** Medical advancements	**Question**: Technology is the main reason for the improvement on Medicine 1900-present How far do you agree? [8]

Knowledge Organiser

History Year 1 -Medicine through time

Week 1- Ideas about Causes of Illness 1250-1500

Key Information;

Ideas about the cause of disease and illness

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

Miasma theory

- Miasma or bad air theory - the air was filled with harmful fumes. Both Hippocrates and Galen both wrote about swamps, crosses 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)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

Hippocrates and Galen

Remained popular because :-

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

Book learning - physicians read books and only Galen was available

Lack of alternatives - no science . 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

Week 2 - Cause of illness 1500-1700	1700-1900
- **Ideas on illness and disease** - People still believed the same things - little had changed . However religion and social changes did impact on mediaeval knowledge and people's attitudes **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**Thomas Sydenham** 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 not symptoms should be treated ● He was not able to identify microorganisms ● But he did identify that measles and scarlet fever were different diseases Why did ideas change? 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	**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. **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 Koch** - 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 dish. He won the nobel peace

Week 3- Modern Day beliefs about illness

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 shared 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 19990 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

Week 4-Approaches to treatment /Prevention

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

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

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	**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

Week 5- Approaches to treatment/prevention	
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 dysentry. 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	**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 but 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

Week 6- Treatment/prevent 1700-1900

Approaches to prevention and treatment

The biggest change was the willingness of the government to take steps to prevent disease

Hospitals - Florence Nightingale

- 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

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

Week 7- Prevention/Treatment 1900-present

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

Improvements in diagnosis

The development of machines and computers help doctors to diagnose

Blood tests and pressure monitors help identify potential problems

X rays / MIR / ultrasound all make things better

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 breakthrough 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 Waksto n - 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

Week 8 - NHS

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 xrays 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

19oo 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 was the first of its kind
- Similar one for Polio eradicated these diseases in England

Methods to improve

- Compulsory vaccinations
- Laws to improve the environment like the Clean Air acts
- Adding fluoride to the water supply
- Communicating health risks

However there remained some controversy over vaccinations like MMR
Promoting a healthy environment
Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968

- Heavy fog caused by pollution resulted in smog which caused breathing problems - the clean air acts removed this as an issue
- Governments also ran lifestyle campaigns to promote healthier lifestyles - advertising against smoking events like Stoptober and the Change 4 Life campaign

Week 11 -Black Death and the Great Plague

Case Study - Black death 1348-9 (Bubonic Plague)
Spread along the Trade routes. It was unfamiliar with the people in Europe so they did not know how to treat it . now it can easily be treated with antibiotics
Spread by bacteria in the digestive system of the fleas who are on the black rats which came on the trade ships. It can also be carried in the air
The main symptoms included pus filled buboes - it usually killed within 3-5 days .
⅓ of the population died and it returned every 10-20 years
Causes
God punishing them
Breathing in impure air- miasma caused by corruption of the body's humours ot poisonous air released by a earthquake
Some people blamed the Jewish population but they had been expelled from England
Treatment
It was difficult because they did not know what caused it

- Confess your sins / ask God's forgiveness
- Bleeding and purging - caused people to die quicker
- Strong smelling herbs - aloe and myrrh - boiling vinegar
- Lance the boils - some people whose buboes burst lived

Preventing
Main advice was to go on a pilgrimage, pray and fast
Self flagellation (whipping)
Escape - Pope's physician told people to go to the countryside
Created posies
Stay away from infected houses
Avoid anything sad be happy - sing and dance
Government introduced new quarantine laws - if you were new to an area you had to stay indoors for 40 days
Left rubbish to rot because this might stop the miasma
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

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 12- medical advancements

Smallpox

- Regular epidemics - 11 in the 18th century the worst in 1796 killed 3,548 people- it spread quickly
- There was no cure but realisation if you got a mild form of disease you were immune - some people attempted to inoculate themselves (ous from smallpox scab rubbed into a cut). It did not always work and many died. It was also expensive and only the rich could afford it
- Jenner (Gloucestershire doctor) was interested in inoculations and began gathering information on over 1000 cases where it failed.
- He also noted that he regularly treated milkmaids for cowpox, a disease similar to smallpox. Those milkmaids did not get smallpox. He needed to test his theory so he infected a local boy with cowpox (James Phipps) and then smallpox - he did not get smallpox.Jenner did further tests and wrote up his findings
- Jenner could not explain why it worked which made some reluctant to accept it. However Parliament did accept, funded it and set up the Royal Jennerian Society - to promote vaccinations. In 1840 the government paid for children to be vaccinated - this was compulsory from 1850. The number of deaths from smallpox dropped dramatically

New approaches to prevention

Pasteur showed need to identify the germ that causes the disease so a vaccine can be developed

First attempt was with chicken cholera - he proved a weakened form of the disease worked as a vaccine. He also managed to develop a vaccine against anthrax and rabies. He focused on animals but this inspired others to work on human vaccinations eg Emil von Behring - vaccine for tetanus and diphtheria

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 immune

Case Study - The Fight Against Lung Cancer

Second most common cancer in the UK

Linked to external factors - 85% of victims smoked

1950 British Medical Council published a study which showed conclusively lung cancer was linked to smoking. Deaths peaked in 1973 at 26,000- mostly men but now many sufferers are female

It's hard to treat because by the time symptoms are obvious the disease has taken hold but this has improved with the x-ray machine. Now patients are likely to get a CT scan by infecting patients with dye so things show up on the screen

If the scan shows something then one of the following will be used:-

- Pet.scan - small amount of radiation material to the infected area
- bronchoscope into the lungs to collect cells

Science and technology

Operations can now be done to remove the tumour and the infected part of the lung

Transplantes

Radiotherapy - waves of radiation to shrink the tumour

Chemotherapy - drugs injected to shrink the tumour

Genetic research to discover genetic mutations and why it happens in some people but not others

The government also ran campaigns to reduce the number of people who smoked - changing behaviours by banning smoking in public places (2007) , raising the legal age at which you can buy tobacco (2025), banning advertising and health warnings on all packets

Comparison with Cholera

Slow response initially John Snow presented his findings in 1855 but 20 years before sewage system was completed

More direct approach with Public Health Act 1875 forced cities to be cleaner

Lung cancer

Slow response at first 1920 first evidence of a link more direct approach from 2000 to force people to stop smoking

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)

Topic: Ideas around illness 1250-1500	Revision guide page:

Links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe one key feature of Ideas about causes of Disease. [2]
Describe one key feature of the Theory of the Four Humours.[2]

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one way in which ideas about illness in the period 1500-1700 was different to ideas about illness in the period 1700-1900 [6]

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Ideas about the cause of illness in the Modern Day	Revision guide page

Links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain why ideas about the causes of illness changed 1250-present [6]

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe one key feature of prevention of disease 1250 to 1500 [2]
Describe one key feature of medics 1250-1500 [2]

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Approaches to treatment and prevention 1500-1700	Revision guide page

Links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one similarity between people who carried out treatment 1250-1500 and people who carried out treatment 1500-1700 [4]

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Approaches to treatment and prevention 1700-1900	Revision guide page

Links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain why there were improvements in surgery 1700 -1900 [4]

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one difference between medical treatment/care 1700-1900 and medical care 1900-present [4]
Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: NHS	Revision guide page

Links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain why access to medical care improved 1900 to present. [6]

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 9: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Topic

WEEK 9: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Topic

WEEK 10: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Topic

WEEK 10: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Topic

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Black Death and the Plague	Revision guide page

Links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one similarity between beliefs about causes of the Black Death and causes of the Great Plague [4]

Answer:

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Technology is the main reason for the improvement on Medicine 1900-present
How far do you agree? [8]

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

Week 2

Revision Card on Ideas on Illness 1500-1900	Answers
1.What was alchemy? **2. What were animalcules?** **3. Who was challenging the attitudes of the church?** **4.What was Humanism?** **5.Who was Thomas Sydenham?** **6. What were Sydenham's ideas?** **7.Who discovered the germ theory?**	

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Week 4

Revision Card on Approaches to treatment 1250-1500	Answers
1. **What religious cures were used?** 2. **What was bloodletting called?** 3. **What were the main methods of bloodletting?** 4. **What was purging?** 5. **How did Physicians diagnose their patients?** 6. **Who were apothecaries?** 7. **Where were most people treated for illness?**	

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Week 7

Revision Card on Approaches to treatment 1900 onwards	Answers
1. What was the magic bullet? 2. Who first discovered penicillin? 3. Who developed penicillin? 4. Who discovered a powerful treatment for TB? 5. What did technology make easier? 6. What new machines helped doctors? 7. What lifestyle factors were affecting health?	

Week 12

Revision Card on Medical advancements	Answers
1. How many people were killed by smallpox in 1796? 2. Who was Edward Jenner? 3. How did he discover the vaccine for smallpox? 4. What percentage of lung cancer victims smoked? 5. Name two treatments used to treat lung cancer 6. What did the 1875 Public Health Act do? 7. Who discovered the cause of the cholera outbreak in 1855?	