

# History Revision – Work Booklet

## *Health and the people: c1000 to the present day.*

*This booklet will organise and test your knowledge on this topic.*

*Page numbers match this book not the revision guide.*

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### **Key features of British medicine in the Middle Ages.**

1) What are the key features of British medicine in the Middle Ages? Explain all 3.

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### **Main influences on British medicine in the Middle Ages**

2) Who was Hippocrates? What was his theory? (make sure you explain his theory) Why is he significant?

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3) Who was Galen? What was his theory? (make sure you explain his theory) Why is he significant?

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4) What role did the Church play in the development of medicine? Did the church help or hinder the development of medicine? Explain your answer.

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5) What were medieval hospitals like/used for?

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6) How was Islamic medicine different?

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7) How has warfare helped surgeons improve their skills?

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**Public health in the Middle Ages.**

8) What was public health like in medieval towns?

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9) What was public health like in monasteries?

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10) What did people believe caused the Black Death?

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11a) What were the treatments for the Black Death, relating to sin?

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11b) What were the other remedies?

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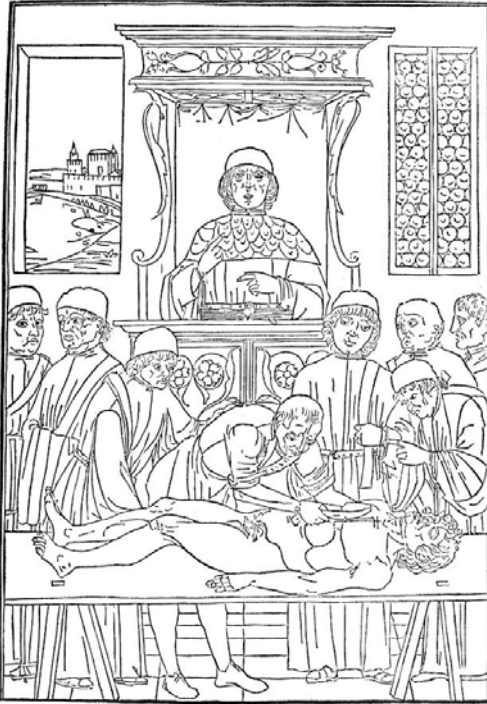
12) Do the following statements support or challenge the following statement? 'The church prevented medical progress in the Middle Ages.'

Evidence	Support	Challenge
The church established universities that trained doctors.		
Church supported the work of Galen.		
Christianity taught followers to care for the sick.		
Church leaders imprisoned those who advocated dissection.		

**CHECKPOINT 1: Annotate the sources and provenance,**

**Include contextual knowledge.**

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- How useful is the source?
- What are the limitations?
- What was the purpose of the source?



Source A: Lessons in Dissection, by Granger, 1493, in Venice.

Source B: Franciscan monks treating victims of the plague, c1474.

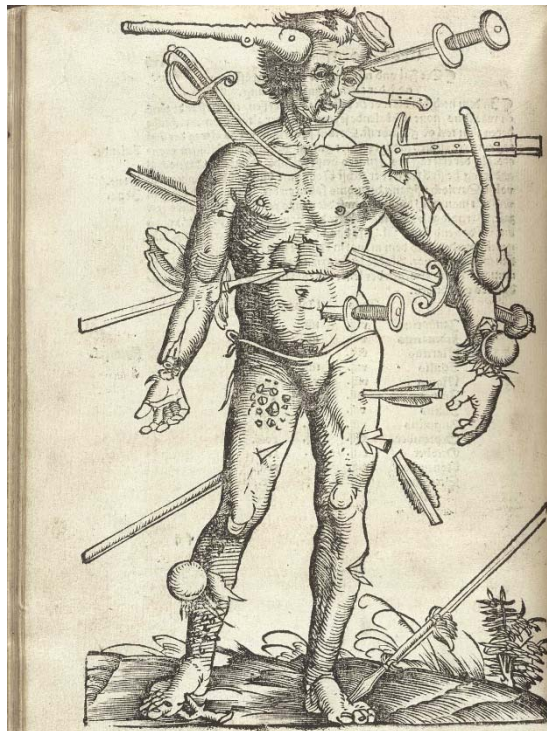


Source C: An image of medieval dentistry taken from a fourteenth-century encyclopaedia



Source D: An image of medieval dentistry taken from a fourteenth-century encyclopaedia

Source E: Blood-letting in the late thirteenth century wound-man 1517 designed to help army surgeons.



Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following question:

Explain the significance of Galen in the development of medicine. 8 marks.

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**Impact of the renaissance on medicine in Britain.**

13) What were the new ideas developed? What impact did they have?

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b] \_\_\_\_\_

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c] \_\_\_\_\_

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d] \_\_\_\_\_

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14) Who was Vesalius?

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15) How did he improve the understanding of human anatomy?

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16) How did Paré improve treatments and surgery?

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17) Who was Harvey? What did he discover? How did that challenge previously accepted ideas?

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18) Use the information on pages 124 and 125 of the revision guide and add examples of how these factors impact the development of medicine.

Factors	Impact
Communication	
War	
Role of the individuals	
Science and technology	

**Dealing with disease.**

19) How were treatment in the Renaissance limited by a lack of knowledge about germs?

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20) The Great Plague of 1665:

a) Traditional ideas and methods:

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b) Combination of traditional and new:

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c) New ideas and methods:

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21) What happened to hospitals during the Renaissance?

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22) What were the Royal Colleges? How did they improve medicine?

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23) Who was John Hunter? Why is he significant?

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24) Compare the response to the Black Death of 1348 to the Great Plague of 1665. Use one colour for similarities and another colour for differences.

Response to the Black Death, 1348	Response to the Great Plague, 1665
People asked God's forgiveness by praying and lighting candles in church.	
Some responses were based on observation. For example: they cleaned the streets of dirt and waste; Henry VI banned the kiss of obedience.	
Bleeding was used. It was based on the Hippocratic idea of balancing the humours.	
Natural potions were also advised for sufferers such as smelling posies of flowers. However, they were not based on scientific knowledge.	
The cause was unknown meaning all methods of treatment and prevention were limited.	

## CHECKPOINT 2: Annotate the sources and provenance,

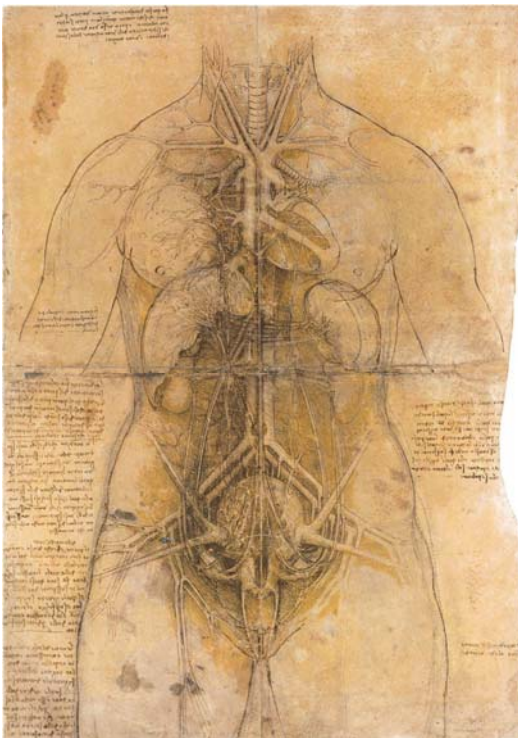
Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- How useful is the source?
- What are the limitations?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Source F: An illustration from 1656 showing an Italian plague doctor. the beak of the mask is filled with herbs. the stick is for beating away sick people



Source G: Leonardo da Vinci's study of female anatomy 1510.



Source H: F. Burney in a letter to her sister, Esther in 1811.

*Yet – when the dreadful steel was plunged into the breast – cutting through veins – arteries – flesh – nerves – I needed no injunctions not to restrain my cries. I began a scream that lasted unintermittingly during the whole time of the incision - & I almost marvel that it rings not in my ears and still! So excruciating was the agony.*

Source I: An amputation scene from a text on surgery c1620



Source J: Lady Johanna St John's cure for a bleeding nose, from the seventeenth century.

*A Sheet of white paper – wet in vinegar and dry it in an oven – when it is dry, wet it again and it as before, so doing 3 times, then make it into a powder and snuff up some of it into the nose, often, as well, when it does, and when it bleeds.*

Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following question:

How useful is Source F to a historian studying the Black Death? 8 marks.

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**Prevention of disease.**

25) What was smallpox? What was used to prevent it in the 1700s?

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26) Who was Edward Jenner? What did he do?

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27) Who opposed vaccinations? Why?

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**Germ Theory and its impact.**

28a) Who developed the Germ Theory? What is the Germ Theory?

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28b) Why is the development of the Germ Theory significant?

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29) Who was Robert Koch? What did he help identify? Why was this significant?

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30) Who was Paul Ehrlich? What did he create? Why was this significant?

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31) What was invented? What was the importance of these inventions?

a) 

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b) 

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c) 

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32) Explain the significance of the following events both at the time and in later periods?

Events or developments	At the time	In later periods
Germ Theory		
Vaccinations		

**A revolution in surgery.**

33a) Who is James Simpson? Why was he significant?

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33b) Why did some surgeons stop using chloroform?

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34) Who is Joseph Lister? How did he develop antiseptic surgery?

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35) Why were Lister's methods not accepted by everyone?

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36) Individuals pioneered new techniques in surgery: who were they? When was their invention? What was their invention? What was the significance of their invention?

a) \_\_\_\_\_

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b) \_\_\_\_\_

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37) The following statements are vague and lack detail. Using you own knowledge develop the following statements to show you understand the general points made.

Statement	Development
Chloroform was an effective drug but it was not quickly accepted.	
Lister's discovery of carbolic spray reduced his mortality rates.	
Many surgeons disliked using carbolic spray.	
Lister's work contributed to the development of aseptic surgery.	

38) The table below shows features of opposition to new ideas in the Renaissance. Complete the second column to explain how opposition to new surgical ideas 1845-70 was similar or different.

Opposition to new surgical ideas in the Renaissance	Opposition to new surgical ideas 1845-70
Refusal to accept the use of experiment.	
Rejected by conservatives who supported traditional ideas and texts, especially the works of Galen.	
Harvey's ideas were dismissed as physicians and surgeons were unable to see capillaries. It took another 60 years for the invention of a microscope powerful enough to achieve this.	
New medical ideas took a long time to be accepted. People did not like change.	

### CHECKPOINT 3: Annotate the sources and provenance,

#### Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- How useful is the source?
- What are the limitations?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Source K: a cartoon by Isaac Cruikshank, 1808, showing inoculators being driven away by Jenner's vaccination.



## MEN AND WOMEN OF THE TOWER HAMLETS,

And all who value Parental Liberty!

## MR. THOMAS ERNEST WISE

Of 31 Clayhill Road, Bow

## HAS BEEN IMPRISONED

for 10 days at the behest of the

## VILE, FILTHY, VACCINATION LAW.

HE WILL BE

**LIBERATED ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 27<sup>th</sup>.**

Mr. WISE has been fighting a battle for freedom on behalf of Thousands of parents.

It is intended to give Mr. WISE a warm welcome on his return home, and to show him that We honour

## Our First Vaccination Martyr.

Source L: A poster from the 1870s against the vaccination law.



Source M: An operation in progress using lister's carbolic spray 1880s

Source N: Berkeley Moynihan recalls his days as a student in Leeds in the 1880s. From *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind* by Roy Porter (Fontana Press, 1999).

*The surgeon arrived and threw off his jacket to avoid getting blood or pus on it. He rolled up his shirt sleeves and, in the corridor to the operation room, took an ancient frock from a cupboard; it bore signs of a chequered past, and was utterly stiff with old blood. One of these coats was worn with special pride, indeed joy, as it had belonged to a retired member of staff. The cuffs were rolled up to only just above the wrists, and the hands were washed in a sink. Once clean they were rinsed in carbolic-acid solution.*

**Improvement in public health.**

39) How did the development of industrial towns growing lead to significant public health problems?

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40) Who is John Snow? What did he prove? Why is this significant?

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41) Individuals played a significant role in public health reforms in the 1800s: who were they? What was their reform?

a) \_\_\_\_\_

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b) \_\_\_\_\_

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c) \_\_\_\_\_

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42) How did the government's attitude change? Give examples of how and why the attitude changed along with the results.

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43) What was the key difference between the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts?

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44) Complete the four blank boxes to show your knowledge about John Snow's work and its impact.

In 1849 John Snow published a book arguing that cholera was spread by dirty water rather than through the air.		
		Careful scientific investigation had helped to find the cause of cholera, before Pasteur's Germ Theory was published.



**CHECKPOINT 4: Annotate the sources and provenance,**

**Include contextual knowledge.**

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- How useful is the source?
- What are the limitations?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Source O: The drill hall Lincoln in use as an emergency hospital ward



Source P: Advert in the Lincolnshire Chronicle, 3 February 1905.

*City of Lincoln, Typhoid Fever.*

*During the existence of the present outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the city of Inhabitants are particularly urged as a matter of precautions, not to consume either WATER or MILK until the same has been THOUROUGHLY BOILED.*

*By Order of the Health Committee.*

Source Q: Advert in the Lincolnshire Chronicle, 18 February 1905.



TO STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM  
AND AID CONVALESCENCE  
FOLLOWING **TYPHOID**

DRINK *Boots*  
**FLUID BEEF**

FREE SAMPLES given daily next week to customers at  
**153 HIGH ST., LINCOLN.**

The advertisement features a central illustration of a bottle of Boots Fluid Beef. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label that reads 'Boots FLUID BEEF' and 'MAKES NOURISHING AND STIMULATING BEEF TEA'. To the right of the bottle, the text 'DRINK' is in a simple font, followed by 'Boots' in a cursive script, and 'FLUID BEEF' in large, bold, blue-outlined capital letters. Above this, the text 'TO STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM AND AID CONVALESCENCE FOLLOWING TYPHOID' is arranged in a block. Below the bottle, a line of text states 'FREE SAMPLES given daily next week to customers at' followed by the address '153 HIGH ST., LINCOLN.' in large, bold, black capital letters.

Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following question:

Compare government action in public health in the early twentieth century with its role in the mid-1800s. In what ways are they similar? Explain your answer with reference to both times. 8 marks.

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**Modern treatment of disease and surgical advancements.**

45) Penicillin was a great step forward in treatment: why?

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46) What industry developed after 1945? How did it develop?

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47) What alternative treatments became popular? Explain what the treatment was.

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48a) How did the First World War lead to improvements in surgery?

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48b) How did the Second World War lead to improvements in surgery?

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49) How are science and technology improving modern surgery?

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50) How did the following factors impact the development of medicine.

War	Science and technology	Role of the individual	Government

**Modern public health.**

51) Explain what the health of the working-class people like?

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52) How did the governments social reforms benefit the working class?

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53) What was the Beveridge Report?

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54) What was the National Health Service?

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55) How did the government tackle other public health issues in cities?

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56) What are the pressures on the NHS?

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### CHECKPOINT 5: Annotate the sources and provenance,

#### Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- How useful is the source?
- What are the limitations?
- What was the purpose of the source?

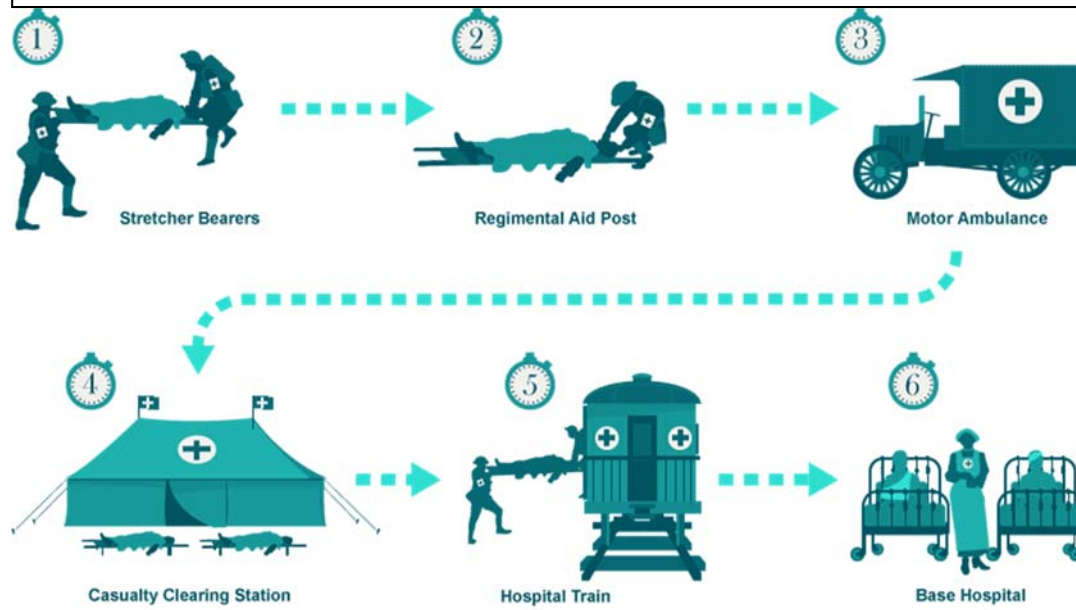
Source R: A 1944 advert for penicillin.



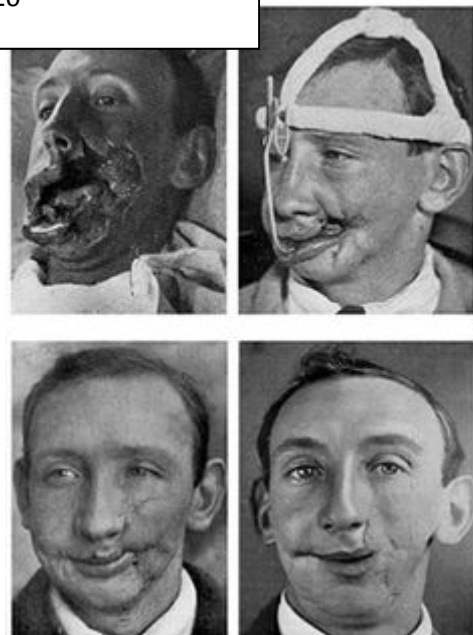
Source S: Carl Binger, writing in 1956, quoted in *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind* by Roy Porter (Fontana Press, 1999), p. 669.

[T]he family doctor delivered babies and supervised their nursing, their weaning and their teething, then he vaccinated them and saw them through their measles and chicken pox and whooping cough. He told the boy about the facts of life and treated the girl for her menstrual cramps. He advised about diet and rest, gave spring tonics, clipped tonsils, set a broken arm, reassured father who couldn't sleep because of business worries. Pulled mother through a case of typhoid or double pneumonia, reprimanded cook who was found, on her day out, to have a dozen empty whiskey bottles in her clothes closet, gave advice about a young man's choice of college and profession, comforted grandma, who was losing her memory and becoming more and more irritable, and closed grandpa's eyes in his final sleep.

Source T: How injured soldiers were evacuated and treated during the First World War.



Source U: Four photographs showing the facial reconstruction of a soldier wounded during the Battle of the Somme 1916 reported by Harold Gillies, 1920



Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following question.

Has war been the main factor in the development of surgery in Britain since the Middle Ages? Explain your answer with reference to war and other factors. 16 marks + 4 SPaG.

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***End of paper 2 section A revisions.***