

Britain Health and the People - Unit 1 knowledge organiser

How to use this resource:

The first knowledge organiser is filled in. It contains the key information for unit 1 of the Britain Health and the People (medicine) topic. You could use this to make revision cards, or to do a look, cover, write, check activity to learn the information.

The second knowledge organiser has prompt questions. Without looking at the filled in one, complete as much as you can. This will help you to identify which are your stronger and weaker knowledge areas and help you to focus your revision.

The final knowledge organiser has even less help - again, fill in what you can remember for each of the boxes and then check it against the filled in version.

This is intended to be completed over multiple sessions as spaced revision, not all in one go.

Unit 1—Middle Ages. Overview answers

<p>Ideas about causes of illness</p> <p><u>Natural/logical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They thought that illnesses were caused by bad smells (miasma), childbirth, Four Humours, famine, warfare <p><u>Supernatural</u></p> <p>Believed that witchcraft was a cause for illness</p> <p>Believed that illnesses were sent by God as a punishment</p>	<p>Christian ideas about treating illness</p> <p><u>Monasteries</u></p> <p>Ran by the church, monks lived in them. Often attached to hospitals. Travellers could stay there. Took care of the sick before proper hospitals. Focused on care not cure,</p> <p><u>Curing illness</u></p> <p>Believed that illness came from sinning and was sent by God.</p> <p>Followed Galen and idea of Four Humours</p>	<p>Hospitals</p> <p>160 set up in the 12th and 13th century. Rarely employed physicians or surgeons.</p> <p>Some refused to take in very sick or women.</p> <p>Not a place to die, but a place to recover and leave.</p> <p>When you arrived, visited the chapel, taken for a bath, clothes taken by nuns and boiled and baked in the oven—clean sheets over night. Main treatment—prayer.</p>								
<p>Influence of the ideas of Hippocrates and Galen</p> <p>People in the middle ages still believed in the theory of the Four Humours and theory of opposites.</p> <p>Hippocrates had developed the idea of the four humours—the body was made up of four liquids/'humours' and when they were out of balance, you would become ill.</p> <p>Galen developed this into the Theory of Opposites. Also drew physiological system, which was very incorrect (e.g. said there were 5 types of blood). The church supported Galen's idea so nobody was allowed to challenge him.</p>	<p>Public health</p> <p>Public health was very poor. Taxes were unpopular and governments often had to charge these for fighting wars. This made it hard to enforce laws that towns introduced. Some measures introduced to try to improve public health but they were largely ineffective</p> <p>Open sewers—These often overflowed. Bacteria from waste in contact with people and clothes, so disease spread. Town populations grew, meaning disease spread as people didn't know about the link between germs and disease. Trade increased so disease spread between towns. People lived close to animals.</p>	<p>Surgery</p> <p>Most surgery happened as a result of warfare. Field surgeons could practice and develop new theories. Lack of anaesthetics and antiseptics meant that surgery only happened as a last resort.</p> <p>Surgery was basic and surgery that wasn't war-related was carried out by barber surgeons who trained as apprentices but also offered basic surgeries and treatments. Focused on blood letting and minor surgeries.</p>								
<p>People that treated the sick</p> <p>Physicians: University trained for 7 years through lectures and discussing ancient texts. Universities were run by churches. Focused on balancing the Four Humours.</p> <p>Wise women/men: Knowledge through tradition and word of mouth—used herbal remedies and supernatural cures</p> <p>Diagnosing illness:</p> <p>Illness was diagnosed through observation of patients' symptoms. Particular focus on pulse and urine.</p> <p>Curing illness:</p> <p>Focused on balancing the Four Humours—blood letting, vomiting, diarrhoea</p> <p>Astrology used to decide the best time to treat a patient.</p> <p>Combined treatment and supernatural. Lots of focus on prayer</p>	<p>Islamic medicine</p> <p>Islamic towns and cities often had several hospitals, which were used to train doctors. They also based ideas on Hippocrates and Galen (Four Humours) and the Hippocratic idea of clinical observation</p> <p>Rhazes</p> <p>An Arab doctor who set up a new hospital in Baghdad. Ran the hospital and wrote about 200 medical books—Translations and notes on Greek books and books about his own medical discoveries. Most famous was on smallpox and measles—he was the first to observe and describe the difference.</p> <p>Avicennia</p> <p>Another Arab doctor who wrote many medical books, including the Canon of Medicine, which brought Greek learning back into Western Europe. Canon of Medicine was used as a standard medical text until about 1700.</p>	<p>Black Death</p> <p>Pneumonic: Symptoms—Coughing and fever. Spread by: Contagious through contact with ill person. Dirty towns with people living close together</p> <p>Bubonic: Symptoms -Buboes in armpit and groin. Spread by: Fleas on rats spread the illness. Lots of rats due to dirty cities</p> <p>Both also caused by increase in trade—spread between towns. Crowded towns and ports. People had poor diets and immune systems</p> <p>People thought it was caused by supernatural things such as the position of the stars, Jews poisoning wells, God punishing sins, miasma</p> <p>Cures and preventions: Individuals: Flagellants, popping buboes, praying, avoiding sin, attacking Jews (more in Europe than Britain), fleeing to countryside.</p> <p>Government: Local councils quarantined infected areas, King Edward III ordered daily church and prayers—people asked for forgiveness from God. King Edward tried to have London streets cleaned to remove smell</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1947 1759 2887 1999"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1947 1759 2297 1801">Short term</th> <th data-bbox="2297 1759 2564 1801">Medium term</th> <th data-bbox="2564 1759 2887 1801">Long term</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1947 1801 2297 1999">1/3 of Europe's population died. Towns and cities suffered from food shortages due to lack of labourers in countryside. Food expensive</td> <td data-bbox="2297 1801 2564 1999">Living conditions and wages for peasants improved</td> <td data-bbox="2564 1801 2887 1999">People resented the Catholic Church as their cures hadn't worked and some priests had fled their towns</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Short term	Medium term	Long term	1/3 of Europe's population died. Towns and cities suffered from food shortages due to lack of labourers in countryside. Food expensive	Living conditions and wages for peasants improved	People resented the Catholic Church as their cures hadn't worked and some priests had fled their towns
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