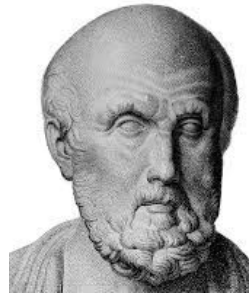


History Knowledge Organiser

Britain: Health and the people 1. Medicine stands still

Key individuals



Hippocrates



Claudius Galen



Al-Razi
(Rhazes)



Ibn-Sina
(Avicenna)

Surgery

- Albucasis
- Frugardi
- Hugh and Theodoric of Lucca
- Mondino
- Guy de Chauliac
- John of Arderne

Islam

Doctors in hospitals
‘For every disease Allah has given a cure’
Mental illness treated with compassion
Settled empire
Ibn-Sina’s book documented 760 drugs

Both

Medical books
No human dissection
Universities at Padua and Bologna
Observation

Christianity

Care not cure
Illness comes from sinning.
Use Galen and Hippocrates’ ideas
700 hospitals - mostly small and centres of rest

Key beliefs

The Theory of the Four Humours and use of opposites.



Diagnosis included checking urine using taste and urine charts. Treatments included purging by vomiting and bloodletting. People used wise women, doctors, monasteries, prayer, the apothecary barber surgeons.

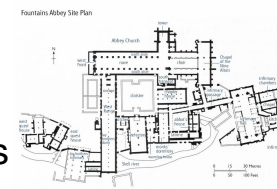


Public health

Towns
Built near rivers for both drinking water and waste disposal.
Rubbish thrown onto the street.
Privies were usually over cesspits that were emptied by gong farmers.
No knowledge of germs and infection believed in bad air.



Monasteries
Built near rivers isolated areas.
They had systems of pipes for water, a lavatorium to wash and an infirmary to care for the sick.
Keeping clean was part of the daily routine of monks. Monks copied books including medical books.
Care not cure.



Key dates

c1230	Compendium Medicine written by Gilbert Eagle. A medical book of European and Arab knowledge.
1348	The Black Death arrives in England. Bubonic and Pneumonic. No understanding of cause or known cure.

KEY VOCABULARY/ TERMS

Bad air, gong farmer, pilgrimage, trepanning, sanitation, monk, cesspit, Theory of the Four Humours, Theory of Opposites, Church, Islam, Christianity, dissection, purging, vomiting, blood letting, apothecary, urine chart, planets, Black Death, superstition, cauterisation, flagellation, privies, buboes, infirmary, monastery, barber surgeon, cesspit, prayer.

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How useful is Source... to a historian studying... 8 marks



How useful is this source to a historian studying the impact of the Black Death in England?

Miniature of the Three Living and the Three Dead, with the Anglo-Norman poem 'Le dit des trios morts et trios vifs' below, from the De Lisle Psalter, England (East Anglia), c. 1308 – c. 1340,

Explain the significance of... 8 marks

Explain the significance of the Four Humours on Medieval medical knowledge.

Explain the significance of Christianity on the development of public health in Medieval England.

Explain the significance of Islam on Medieval medicine.

Compare... In what ways were they similar/different? 8 marks

Compare public health in a Medieval town with public health in a Medieval monastery. In what ways were they different?

Compare the beliefs of Hippocrates and Galen. In what ways are they similar?

Factor question 16 marks 4 SPaG

Was religion the main factor in the development of public health in the Middle ages? Explain your answer with reference to religion and other factors.

KEY VOCABULARY/ TERMS - use these in your answers to the above questions

Bad air, gong farmer, pilgrimage, trepanning, sanitation, monk, cesspit, Theory of the Four Humours, Theory of Opposites, Church, Islam, Christianity, dissection, purging, vomiting, blood letting, apothecary, urine chart, planets, Black Death, superstition, cauterisation, flagellation, privies, buboes, infirmary, monastery, barber surgeon, cesspit, prayer.