



## Health and the People – Ancient Ideas (Hippocrates and Galen)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. <b>Complete the sentence:</b> Hippocrates was an Ancient _____ doctor who believed that disease has _____ causes. He said doctors should _____ patients and treat the body as a whole.	
2. What were the Four Humours?	
3. According to the Theory of the Four Humours, what caused a person to become unwell?	
4. What is promised in the Hippocratic Oath?	
5. How did Hippocrates' ideas reach the medieval period?	
6. How did Galen gain his skill/ training?	
7. How did Galen develop his understanding of anatomy?	
8. What theory did Galen develop and what did this say doctors should do?	
9. Why did Galen's ideas become popular with the Church?	
10. Why could Galen not be criticised?	
11. What did Galen correctly identify about the human body?	
12. What did Galen incorrectly identify about the human body?	

## Health and the People – Medieval Causes and Treatments of Disease

1. Provide <b>one</b> example of a natural cause of disease.	
2. Provide <b>two</b> examples of a supernatural cause of disease.	
3. How were physicians trained?	
4. How would a physician use a urine chart?	
5. <b>Complete the sentence:</b> An apothecary was much like a modern _____. They were trained through an _____ which meant that they were very experienced. They mixed together _____.	
6. <b>Complete the sentence:</b> An _____ was one of the most effective medieval medics because they were trained through _____ and were used to using sharp implements. They carried out small procedures such as _____.	
7. What did Christianity teach that illness was the result of?	
8. What treatment was prescribed by Christians?	
9. Why can Christianity be considered to have helped medical progress?	
10. Why can Christianity be considered to have hindered/ slowed medical progress?	
11. Provide <b>two</b> examples of treatments that were used to 'balance the humours'.	
12. Provide <b>one</b> example of a treatment that was used to treat a 'superstitious' cause.	

## Health and the People – Islamic Medicine

1. What did the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) say that Allah had provided?		
2. How did the Caliph's encourage medical advances?		
3. Who was cared for in the bimaristans?		
4. Provide two ways bimaristans were designed to help encourage recovery.		
5. How were physicians trained in Islam which was different to Christianity?		
6. What was the House of Wisdom?		
7. What two diseases did Rhazes correctly identify the differences between?		
8. What book did Avicenna write?		
9. How many drugs were discussed in this book? (answer to previous question)		
10. What did Al-Nafis say about Galen?		
11. Why was Al-Nafis' work only used in Islam and not in the Christian west?		
12. What was a ligature and what benefit did it have?		

### Health and the People – Medieval Surgery

1. <b>Complete the sentence:</b> The three main problems with medieval surgery were _____, _____ loss and _____.		
2. Whose work did most barber-surgeons use as a basis of their knowledge?		
3. Why could barber-surgeons be said to be the best trained 'medieval medic'?		
4. Provide three procedures carried out by barber-surgeons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
5. What technique was used by many barber-surgons to stop bleeding?		
6. What chart/ diagram could barber-surgons refer to which helped advise them on how to deal with a wound?		
7. <b>Complete the sentence:</b> John of Arderne helped to advance surgery as he was skilled as _____ operations, achieving a _____% survival rate. He charged the _____ for his services so he could treat the poor for free.		
8. What did John Bradmore use to keep Prince Henry's wounds free of infection?		
9. What did Hugh and Theodric of Lucca believe about pus?		
10. What did Hugh and Theodric of Lucca use to wash wounds and try to prevent infection?		

### Health and the People – Medieval Public Health

1. What organisations/ buildings are an example of where public health was 'good' during the medieval period?		
2. <b>Complete the sentences:</b> Monks believed that _____ was next to _____. Monasteries were usually located close to _____ sources which carried away waste. These buildings also had small _____ which were free to use by the poor, they also contained many ancient _____ as the monks could read which meant the ideas of _____ were preserved. [2 marks].		
3. How did butchers contribute to 'bad' public health in the medieval period?		

4. What was the problem with many cesspits in the medieval streets?		
5. In what year did the Black Death arrive in England?		
6. Provide a natural cause people believed was causing the Black Death.		
7. Provide a supernatural cause people believed was causing the Black Death.		
8. Provide 3 symptoms of the Black Death (not including death!)		
9. What was likely to happen if the buboes burst on their own?		
10. Provide 2 religious (supernatural) treatments used by medieval people to <i>cure</i> the Black Death.		
11. Provide 2 other treatments used by medieval people to <i>cure</i> the Black Death.		

### Health and the People – Renaissance Medicine Overview (14)

1. What impact did the Reformation have on the church's power over medical beliefs?		
2. <b>Complete the sentences:</b> A more scientific method of learning was adopted such as o _____ of patients, hypothesis and e _____ to prove new theories. Voyages of _____ meant that new knowledge and p _____ with medical properties were brought back to England. [2 marks]		
3. How did new art styles contribute to medical developments?		
4. What remained a popular treatment, and was also used for prevention of illness?		
5. What was believed to cure scrofula (the King's Evil) that people would travel to London to benefit from?		
6. What was the name of the book written by Nicholas Culpepper and what did it include?		
7. What was a 'Quack'?		
8. What were the two main ingredients in remedies, potions and elixirs sold by Quacks?		
9. <b>Complete the sentences:</b> Thomas _____ is known as the 'English _____' because he promoted observation of patients and was very _____ of quack medicine. He successfully treated malaria with _____ bark and _____ with a cooling therapy. [2 marks]		
10. Why did many medieval hospitals close?		
11. Who funded <b>voluntary hospitals</b> ?		
12. How did <b>foundling hospitals</b> help?		

### Health and the People – Jenner, Pasteur and Koch (14)

1. <b>Complete the sentences:</b> Smallpox was an incredibly dangerous disease and people used i _____ to try and build resistance to the disease. This method was also dangerous as it was easy to give too _____ a dose and the patient would develop the full disease. Inoculated people also became _____. [2 marks]		
2. What link did Edward Jenner make?		
3. What was the name of the boy that Jenner experimented on?		
4. Why did Jenner call his discovery 'vaccination'?		
5. How did the government show support for Jenner's work?		
6. Provide one reason for opposition to Jenner.		
7. When was Germ Theory published?		

8. How did Pasteur prove that germs came from the environment?		
9. What process did Pasteur develop that kills bacteria by heating liquids?		
10. What was Koch the first to do?		
11. What did Koch develop to make it easier to study microbes?		
12. Provide a specific bacterium that was identified by Koch.		
13. Provide one way the government supported the work of Pasteur and Koch.		

### Health and the People – Magic Bullets and Penicillin

1. Who discovered magic bullets? (He worked with Robert Koch)		
2. <b>Complete the sentence:</b> A Magic Bullet is a treatment that targets _____ and has no s_____e_____.		
3. What was the first magic bullet?		
4. What was the first magic bullet used to treat?		
5. Who discovered penicillin could kill staphylococcus bacteria?		
6. What evidence is there for COMMUNICATION as a factor of progress for penicillin?		
7. Which scientific duo developed penicillin?		
8. How much did the UK government give to the researchers, and why so little?		
9. Why did the penicillin not save Albert Alexander in 1941?		
10. How did the US government support the mass production of penicillin?		
11. <b>Complete the sentence:</b> The need for mass _____ of penicillin led to a growth in the _____ industry, where companies such as _____ grew.		
12. How many allied soldiers were treated using penicillin in 1944?		
13. Provide 2 problems with antibiotics today!		

### Health and the People – The Great Plague and Impact of Jenner (16)

1. When was the Great Plague?		
2. <b>Complete the sentences:</b> Many people still believed that the Great Plague was caused by _____ (bad smells), _____ of the planets and as a punishment from God. However, there was a new cause that people realised there was a link between _____ and _____. [2 marks]		
3. Provide one natural treatment of the Great Plague.		
4. Provide one supernatural treatment of the Great Plague.		
5. Provide one part of the Plague Doctor's uniform that dealt with a natural cause of the plague.		
6. What did Bills of Mortality show?		
7. Provide one way the government attempted to deal with <i>miasma</i> .		
8. How did the Mayor of London try to stop the spread of the disease?		

9. <b>Complete the sentences:</b> Smallpox was an incredibly dangerous disease and people used _____ to try and build resistance to the disease. This method was also dangerous as it was easy to give _____ a dose and the patient would develop the full disease. Inoculated people also became _____. [2 marks]		
10. How much money was Jenner given as a reward for his work on vaccination by the government?		
11. When was vaccination made compulsory?		
12. When was smallpox declared 'eradicated'?		
13. Provide two reasons for opposition to Jenner. (2 marks)		

### Health and the People – Industrial Public Health (16)

1. Why was public health in the new towns and cities poor?		
2. Provide two problems with back-to-back housing.		
3. What caused rickets?		
4. Apart from rickets and cholera <b>name another industrial public health disease.</b>		
5. What were the symptoms of cholera?		
6. Who identified that cholera was a waterborne disease?		
7. How did this individual identify cholera was waterborne?		
8. Where did this individual identify as the source of the cholera outbreak in 1854?		
9. What did this individual convince the parish council to do that ended the outbreak?		
10. What did some people still believe was causing cholera?		
11. What caused the Great Stink of 1858?		
12. <b>Complete the gaps:</b> In response to the Great Stink of 1858, the _____ ordered engineer Joseph _____ to build the London _____ and cholera _____. (2 marks)		
13. What did Edwin Chadwick identify a link between?		
14. Provide one problem with the 1848 Public Health Act.		
15. Provide <b>two things</b> the 1875 Public Health Act forced local councils to do.		

### Health and the People – Modern Public Health (15)

1. How many volunteers were found to be too unfit to serve during the Boer War campaign?		
2. What did Charles Booth find?		
3. Who discovered that 28% of people didn't have the minimum amount of money at some point in their life?		
4. List 3 reforms introduced by the Liberal Party. (3 marks).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
5. Provide one reason for opposition to the Liberal Reforms.		
6. <b>Complete the gaps:</b> William _____ released a report in _____ which identified '5 giants' that were holding back Public Health. He wanted the _____ to provide 'from _____ to _____ social security.' (2 marks)		
7. Name the 5 giants that were identified.		
8. Who won the General Election in 1945 and why?		

9. When was the NHS created?		
10. What did the NHS provide for the first time for many?		
11. How many people had not seen a doctor before the creation of the NHS?		
12. Provide one reason for opposition to the NHS.		

### Health and the People – Vesalius, Paré and Harvey (14)

1. What was new in the way Vesalius carried out dissections?		
2. Vesalius proved Galen was wrong, provide two examples of specific discoveries he made that challenged Galen. (2 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
3. What was the name of Vesalius' famous book?	<i>The _____ of the _____</i>	
4. What did the book include that made it useful?		
5. Where did Paré gain his experience from?		
6. How were gunshot wounds usually treated and what was the problem with this?		
7. What was in the mixture that Paré created by chance?		
8. Why did this mixture help with healing?		
9. Provide two methods Paré used to deal with blood loss. (2 marks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
10. What did Harvey dissect to learn about anatomy?		
11. What did Harvey discover that proved Galen wrong?		
12. What was the name of Harvey's influential book?		

### Health and the People – Industrial Surgery & Anatomy (14)

1. Provide the common problems with these 3 early anaesthetics (3 marks).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol:</li> <li>• Nitrous Oxide (laughing gas):</li> <li>• Ether:</li> </ul>	
2. Who discovered chloroform could be used as an effective anesthetic?		
3. How was chloroform discovered?		
4. <b>Complete the sentence:</b> Chloroform allowed for more _____ operations to be carried out. It was made more popular when _____ used it in childbirth on the recommendation of John _____.		
5. Provide one reason for opposition to chloroform.		
6. What did Lister believe was the cause of infections?		
7. What was the chemical that Lister found that created a chemical barrier to infection?		
8. How did Lister prove that this chemical worked?		
9. Provide one reason for opposition to Listerism and/or the use of his chemical.		
10. What is the term used for surgery where all equipment and dressings have been sterilized?		
11. How did Lister's work help to publicize the work of Pasteur?		
12. Provide one other development in the cleanliness of surgery during the industrial period.		

## Health and the People – WW1 & Modern Surgery & Anatomy (14)

1. What was the impact of Marie Curie's mobile x-ray units in WW1?		
2. Who pioneered plastic surgery in WW1?		
3. How did this individual make sure that the grafted skin did not die off?		
4. <b>Complete the sentence:</b> Karl _____ discovered blood groups in 19__ which allowed for blood _____ to be carried out. They used _____ to stop the blood from _____ and blood banks were set up. (2 marks)		
5. How did surgeons in WW1 try to stop infections spreading in open wounds?		
6. What was the impact of the 'Thomas Splint'?		
7. How did the discovery of penicillin help surgery?		
8. Who further developed plastic surgery during WW2? (Hint: he was the cousin of the answer to question 2!)		
9. Provide two developments that have led to less invasive surgery needing to be carried out. (2 marks)		
10. What is the benefit of the use of lasers in surgery?		
11. Provide one surgical development that is aimed at treating heart problems.		
12. What has been developed that reduces the risk of organ rejection after a transplant?		