

# HISTORY Y11 Revision Booklet (My Revision Notes)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## *Prehistoric Times (p14 - 16)*

1. What does 'prehistoric' mean?
2. Why is it difficult to find out how people lived?
3. How have we found out what we know so far?
4. What did they believe caused illness?
5. What were their treatments?
6. Did they use any practical knowledge?
7. Who provided medical care?

## *Egyptian Times (p17 - 21)*

1. Explain these 7 important developments in Egyptian society:

Farming -

Religion -

Writing -

Tools -

Doctors -

Cities -

Trade -

2.

NATURAL Beliefs and Treatments

SUPERNATURAL Beliefs and Treatments

3. Who provided medical care?

4. What was Channel Theory?

5. What was Egyptian hygiene like?

## *Greek Times (p22 - 25)*

1. Who was Asclepius?
2. What happened at an Asclepion?
3. What did patients believe would happen?
4. Who was Hippocrates?
5. What was the Theory of the Four Humours?
6. How did the Greeks stay healthy?
7. What else did Hippocrates do?
8. Create a little 'saying' to help you remember what Hippocrates did...

## *Roman Times (p26 - 29)*

1. How was Roman medicine similar to *Greek* medicine?
2. What were the differences?
3. What was public health?
4. What did the Romans build?
5. Who was *Claudius Galen*?
6. Explain some things he did...
7. Why was *Galen* followed for 1500 years?

## *The Middle Ages - The Impact of War and Religion (P30 - 35)*

1. What happened to medicine when the Roman Empire collapsed?
2. How did Christian attitudes help/hinder the sick?
3. How were Islamic attitudes different?
4. Why did everyone believe in Galen in the Middle Ages?
5. Complete the table below to show what people believed in the Middle Ages:

Natural Explanations + Treatments

Supernatural Explanations + Treatments

6. What really caused the Black Death?
7. What were the two different types?
8. What did people believe caused it?
9. How did people respond to the Black Death?

## *The Middle Ages - Surgery, Living Conditions and Care (P36 - 40)*

1. What was surgery like in the Middle Ages?
2. Describe the living conditions in towns.
3. What was the role of women?
4. What did hospitals do for the sick?
5. Explain 3 threats to public health.
6. How did it start to improve?
7. Describe the source on page 39. What does it tell us?

## *The Renaissance (P41 - 49)*

1. What was the 'renaissance'?
2. What happened to all the books written by Galen and Hippocrates?
3. What did Vesalius, Pare and Harvey achieve? Fill in the table below:

Vesalius	Pare	Harvey
.		
.		

4. Did these achievements change anything in medicine? Why? Why not?
5. What happened to the role of women?
6. What were 'Quack Doctors'? What did they do?
7. What did real doctors think of them?

8. What was 'inoculation'? Was it safe?

9. Who was Jenner?

10. What did he discover? What was vaccination?

11. What happened because of his discovery?

12. Why did some people oppose Jenner's Vaccination theory?

13. Create a story board to summarise how Jenner developed vaccination:

Inoculation

Cowpox/Dairy Maids

James Phipps experiment

Other experiments

Reaction of parliament

Opposition



## *The 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries (P52 - 58)*

1. Who was Louis Pasteur?
2. What did he do for the wine producers?
3. What did he think was the link with humans?
4. What was his 'Germ Theory'?
5. Who was Robert Koch?
6. What did he discover? Why was this important?
7. What did Pasteur then discover with cholera?
8. What other vaccinations did he discover?
9. What did Koch and Erlich later discover?
10. What is a magic bullet?

11. What is an Antibiotic?

12. Explain how Fleming discovered penicillin...

13. What did Florey and Chain do with this discovery?

14. What happened during WW2?

15. What were hospitals like in 1800 and 1900?

16. Summarise the achievements of Nightingale and Seacole:

Florence Nightingale

Mary Seacole

## *Surgery in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries (P59 - 63)*

1. What were the three main problems with surgery?
2. Who was James Simpson and what did he discover? How did he do it?
3. What was the impact of anaesthetics?
4. Why did some people oppose it?
5. Who was Joseph Lister and what did he discover?
6. Why did some people oppose it?
7. What were the developments in blood transfusion?
8. Explain three ways in which modern surgery improved...

## *Public Health in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries (P64 - 69)*

1. What was the industrial revolution?
2. What were conditions in the towns like?
3. What was the government response?
4. What key events happened in the following decades:

1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s

5. What was the difference between the 1848 Public Health Act and the one in 1875?
6. Who was John Snow and what did he discover?

7. How did the reforms of the Liberal governments help the following groups?

Unemployed	Elderly	School Children	Shop Workers	Miners

8. Why were the reforms passed?

9. What did William Beveridge do?

10. What was the NHS? Why did some people oppose it?

11. What are some the problems with healthcare today?

Name	
Key Achievements	Factors (help/hinder)
	Why are they important?

Name	
Key Achievements	Factors (help/hinder)
	Why are they important?

Name	
Key Achievements	Factors (help/hinder)

Name	
Key Achievements	Factors (help/hinder)
	Why are they important?

Name	
Key Achievements	Factors (help/hinder)
	Why are they important?

Name	
Key Achievements	Factors (help/hinder)

Name	
Key Achievements	Factors (help/hinder)
	Why are they important?

Name	
Key Achievements	Factors (help/hinder)
	Why are they important?

Name	
Key Achievements	Factors (help/hinder)

## Turning Points

Hippocrates develops Theory of the 4 humours

Vesalius makes detail anatomical drawings

Pare tries out new surgical methods

Harvey studies the heart

Smallpox vaccination

Pasteur develops germ theory

Simpson develops anaesthetics

Lister develops antiseptics

Nightingale improves hospitals and nursing practices

Public Health Act 1875

Ehrlich creates the first magic bullet

Discovery of penicillin

Hippocrates develops Theory of the 4 humours

Vesalius makes detail anatomical drawings

Pare tries out new surgical methods

Harvey studies the heart

Smallpox vaccination	
Pasteur develops germ theory	
Simpson develops anaesthetics	
Lister develops antiseptics	
Nightingale improves hospitals and nursing practices	
Public Health Act 1875	
Ehrlich creates the first magic bullet	
Discovery of penicillin	