Q. How was medical knowledge passed on in the Medieval period? A. Word of mouth	Q. Hippocrates developed the idea of what? A. The Four Humours.	Q. Who proved that the heart acts like a pump? A. William Harvey.
Q. Who found a vaccination for Smallpox? A. Edward Jenner.	Q. What did Alexander Fleming discover? A. Penicillin.	Q. What did Medieval Christians think caused diseases? A. Punishment from God – sent as a test of faith.
Q. Name one of the plagues of the Black Death in 1348. A. Pneumonic, Bubonic.	Q. What was the name of the book that Vesalius wrote? A. Fabric of the Human Body.	Q. What was the main problem the Industrial Revolution caused? A. Over-populated cities.
Q. How could a patient be treated using the theory of the Four Humours? A. The four humours needed to be restored so they were in balance. E.g Blood-letting.	Q. In what year was the Black Death? A. 1348.	Q. Who created the first vaccination? A. Edward Jenner.
Q. Name the Four Humours? A. Blood, Black Bile, Yellow Bile, Phlegm	Q. Where did a Medieval doctor's knowledge come from? A. Listening to lectures or debating what they had read about in books.	Q. What was the most used ingredient used in home remedies? A. Herbs
Q. Who discovered the effects of chloroform? A. James Simpson.	Q. What was the name of the Greek God of Healing? A. Asclepios.	Q. What did William Beveridge propose in 1942? A. The NHS.

Q. Who wrote "An Anatomical account of the motion of the heart and blood in animals"? A. William Harvey.		Q. In what year did Louis Pasteur discover the Germ Theory? A. 1865.		Q. What did some people in the Middle Ages believe caused disease? A. Spirits and gods.
Q. James Simpson was professor of what subject at Edinburgh University in 1847? A. Midwifery.		Q. Who set up the first proper Health Service? A. Romans.		Q. What caused the plague? A. Fleas and rats.
Q. What was the bane for the period of 'rebirth'? A. Renaissance.		Q. Name the man who invented the theory of the four humours. A. Hippocrates.		Q. Who did Vesalius and Harvey criticise during the Renaissance>? A. Galen.
Q. Ambroise Pare became famous for being what? A. Surgeon.		Q. How did some people try to release evil spirits from their bodies? A. Trepanning/cut their heads.		Q. Which doctor discovered the germs that caused tuberculosis and Cholera? A. Robert Koch.
Q. Who supported Galen's ideas in the Middle Ages>? A. The Church.		Q. What was Pasteur famous for? A. Germ theory.		Q. When was the Germ Theory made by Pasteur? A. 1857.
Q. How did Christians treat sick people in Medieval times? A. Hospitals which were centres of rest where sick people might recover in quiet and clean surroundings. They were run by nuns or monks.		Q. Who carried on Hippocrates' ideas? A. Galen.		Q. Who discovered anaesthetics? A. James Simpson.

Q. How did Pare stop bleeding? A. Using ligatures.	Q. How were Medieval hospitals funded? A. Charity money, church, wealthy patrons.	Q. Who wrote "The Fabric of the Human Body"? A. Vesalius.
Q. What did Alexander Fleming Discover? A. Penicillin.	Q. Who were Galen's theories challenged by? A. Vesalius.	Q. Who carried out most surgery in the Medieval period? A. Barber(Surgeons)
Q. How did the Barber-surgeons learn their trade? A. Being an apprentice to another surgeon, watching and copying them; learning on the battlefield.	Q. What were the two most common surgical procedures in Medieval times? A. Bloodletting and amputation.	Q. What were the most important sources of water in a Medieval town? A. Local springs, wells or rivers.
Q. What were the main characteristics of the bubonic plague? A. Buboes or lumps found on a person's groin, neck and armpits. High fever and vomiting or blood.	Q. How was the bubonic plague spread? A. Fleas.	Q. What were the main characteristics of the pneumonic plague? A. Fever and coughing.
Q. How did the pneumonic plague spread? A. Contact with the victim's breath or blood.	Q. What did people think caused the Black Death? A. Position of the stars and planets; bad air; poisoning of wells by Jews; God was punishing them.	Q. How did they try to deal with the Black Death? A. Drinking mercury; shaving a chicken and strapping it to buboes.
Q. Name another time when there was an outbreak of the Plague in England. A. 1361-62, 1369, 1379-83, 1389-93, 1603, 1665.	Q. Approximately, what percentage of the population died from the Black Death between 1348 and 1350? A. 33%, one-third.	Q. What impact did the Black Death have? A. Fields weren't ploughed; food not harvested; farm animals left unattended escaped into forests. Villages wiped out. Starvation.

Q. What did some peasants ask their Lords for after the Black Death? A. Higher wages.	Q. What was 'reborn' in the Renaissance? A. Learning, knowledge, way people viewed their lives.	Q. How did the invention of the printing press affect the spread of Renaissance thinking? A. More people could read the ancient books as well as books about new discoveries.
Q. How did Renaissance artists help progress in medicine? A. They began using new methods to make their paintings more lifelike than ever.	Q. What did Vesalius find out about Galen's work? A. There were many mistakes in Galen's writing.	Q. Why was Vesalius' textbook so revolutionary? A. The illustrations were startlingly precise. It explained how the different systems within the body worked.
Q. How did Vesalius have an impact? A. Shared new knowledge about the human body with the world. Showed others how to do proper dissections.	Q. What is meant by the term 'cauterising'? A. Putting a red-hot iron on a wound to stop it bleeding.	Q. What did Pare design and make as a result of his battle surgery? A. False limbs for wounded soldiers.
Q. What did Galen think blood was for? A. Fuel that was burned up in the body.	Q. What was Harvey's theory? A. The blood must move in a constant circle and is driven by the heart's power.	Q. Why did people at the time reject Harvey's theory? A. He was contradicting Galen.
Q. What was the theory behind the types of treatment that Charles II received? A. Four Humours.	Q. Who could ordinary people get medical advice from in the seventeenth and eighteenth century? A. Barber-surgeons; apothecaries; wise women; quacks.	Q. What did people think caused the Great Plague of 1665? A. Punishment form God for their sins; movement of the planets' poisonous air.
Q. How successful were remedies and treatments for the Great Plague? A. They had no effect.	Q. What did many rich people do during the Plague? A. Moved to the countryside.	Q. How were people suffering from the plague quarantined? A. They were locked up in their homes, watchmen stood on guard, red crosses painted on the door.

Q. What happened to the border with Scotland during the Great Plague? A. It was closed.	Q. How did the Great Plague end? A. Rats developed a greater resistance to the disease, so their fleas did not need to find human hosts.	Q. Who founded hospitals in the eighteenth century? A. Charitable gifts of private people; private banks; merchants; private subscriptions.
Q. Other than caring for the sick, what else did eighteenth-century hospitals do? A. Trained doctors of the future; individual wards for different diseases.	Q. What was new about hospitals during the eighteenth century? A. There were specialist hospitals.	Q. How did John Hunter contribute to medical progress? A. Precise dissection; anatomical research; promoted careful observation; collected specimens; tried radical approaches.
Q. What is meant by inoculation? A. Using weak live germs of a disease in a healthy person to build up an immunity.	Q. What is meant by vaccination? A. Using dead germs of a disease, or one similar, to build up immunity (resistance).	Q. What did Medieval Christians think caused illnesses? A. God who had sent it as a punishment or a test of faith.
Q. How did Christians treat sick people in Medieval times? A. Hospitals were set up run by monks or nuns to a strict pattern of diet and prayer.	Q. What did Islam believe about medicine and illness? A. People should be treated with compassion as victims of an unfortunate illness. Doctors were in hospitals.	Q. What were the problems with inoculation? A. Religious objections; lack of understanding; disbelief; risk it could kill; could still pass on smallpox; cost.
Q. What was the biggest killed of the eighteenth century? A. Small pox.	Q. What did Edward Jenner test? A. To see if cowpox vaccination was a better way to prevent smallpox.	Q. How did the cowpox vaccination work? A. Protected people against smallpox.
Q. Why was there opposition to Jenner and vaccinations? A. Couldn't explain how it worked; doctors were making money from smallpox inoculation; attempts to repeat his experiments failed; he wasn't a fashionable doctor – snobbery.	Q. Why did vaccination become accepted? A. Jenner proved it to be effected through experiments; less dangerous than inoculation; royal family were vaccinated; Parliament gave Jenner a grant; 1853 – GB government made smallpox vaccination compulsory.	Q. Why was surgery unappealing in 1800? A. Surgeons couldn't control/stop pain.

Q. What pain deadening substances had been used before 1800? A. Hashish, mandrake, opium, alcohol.		Q. What was the problem of having no pain-relief? A. Surgeons had to operate quickly; wouldn't attempt complicated internal surgery.		Q. Why was there opposition to anaesthetics? A. Surgeons were used to operating quickly on conscious patients; soldiers should put up with pain; some patients died; religious objections.
Q. What did scientists believe about microbes in the early 19th century? A. They thought they were produced by decay (spontaneous generation). They were all the same.		Q. What did contagionists believe about infection? A. Infection was spread by contact and could be controlled by quarantine.		Q. What did anti-contagionists believe about infection? A. Infection was caused by the environment. Epidemics could be controlled by cleaning.
Q. Who inspired Lister? A. Louis Pasteur, Thomas Anderson.		Q. What did Pasteur prove? A. Spontaneous generation was wrong. German, not chemicals, caused decay.		Q. What did surgeon Thomas Wells suggest in 1864? A. Infection was non-chemical.
Q. What did doctors like James Simpson want to happen to hospitals? A. They should be relocated or rebuilt as infection was in their walls or atmosphere (miasma)		Q. Why was Lister criticised? A. Biological explanation was unfamiliar; British surgeons offered alternative explanations; spontaneous generation was supported by influential doctors.		Q. What did Lister conclude? A. Microbes in the air caused the infection, not spontaneous generation.
Q. What was Lister's antiseptic approach? A. Spray carbolic acid on the surgeon's hands and operating area. Soak the instruments and bandages in carbolic acid.		Q. Why was there opposition to antiseptic surgery? A. Doctors at the time didn't accept Pasteur's Germ Theory and the role of microbes. Lister's ideas were not revolutionary. Carbolic method took a long time and irritated lungs.		Q. How did the cattle plague of 1866 help to prove Germ Theory? A. Vets imposed quarantines and the slaughter of cattle, which halted the spread of disease. Showed cattle plague was spread by contact.
Q. How did Koch's work prove the anti-contagionists wrong? A. He identified specific germs that caused particular diseases.		Q. How did John Tyndall argue in favour of Germ Theory? A. He lectured on dust and disease, demonstrating the existence of tiny microbes in ordinary air.		Q. What does aseptic surgery try to do? A. Aims to remove microbes before an operation begins rather than kill them as it progresses.

Q. What do surgeons have to do in aseptic surgery? A. Scrubbed, wear gowns, flexible gloves, sterilised instruments.		Q. What is bacteriology? A. Study of bacteria.		Q. What did Robert Koch do? A. Developed Germ Theory; identified the microbe responsible for anthrax in 1876; identified cholera germs in 1884 and TB germs 1882.
Q. Why was Germ Theory accepted in the 1870s? A. Microscope research conducted into the lifecycle of germs;		Q. what factors helped in the struggle to develop vaccines? A. War; government and finance; teamwork; communication; individual character; competition; luck.		Q. What impact did Pasteur and Koch have in Britain? A. Encouraged a new generation of scientists; British doctor's accepted Germ Theory.
Q. What were the causes of typhoid, TB and cholera in the cities? A. Poor living conditions, overcrowding.		Q. What did people believe caused cholera in 1800s? A. Spread through the air, miasma, infections mist given off my rubbish and human waste.		Q. What causes Typhoid? A. Contaminated water or food. Spread by poor sanitation or unhygienic conditions. Sewage getting into the water supply.
Q. What causes Tuberculosis (TB)? A. German passed in the air through sneezing or coughing. Spreads rapidly in crowded areas.		Q. What causes Cholera? A. Contaminated water or food.		Q. What did the Government do after cholera outbreaks in 1837 and 1838? A. Set up an inquiry into living conditions and the health of the poor. Edwin Chadwick put in charge.
Q. What did Chadwick's report in 1842 highlight the need for? A. Cleaner streets; clean water.		Q. What was the reaction to Chadwick's report? A. Government did nothing; MPs didn't want to rebuild slums they owned.		Q. Why did the government decide to act in 1848 and introduce the 1848 Public Health Act? A. There was another cholera epidemic, killing 60,000 people.
Q. What link did Dr Snow make? A. Cholera was linked to contaminated/infected water.		Q. What was the 'Great Stink'? A. 1858, a heat wave caused the filthy River Thames to produce a 'Great Stink'		Q. What was engineer Joseph Bazalgette commissioned to do? A. A new sewer system for London. By 1866, it was 83 miles long, removing 420 million gallons of sewage a day.

Q. What did the Public Health Act of 1848 do? A. Set up a Central Board of Health and allowed towns to arrange Local Boards of Health.	Q. What did the 1875 Second Public Health act do? A. Ordered local councils to appoint Medical Officers for health, remove rubbish and sewage, and supply fresh water.	Q. What is meant by the term 'magic bullet'? A. A chemical cure that kills bacteria.
Q. What does staphylococcus bacteria cause? A. Food and blood poisoning.	Q. What did Paul Ehrlich find? A. Found chemicals that would not only stain a specific type of bacteria, but kill it too.	Q. What did Ehrlich discover in 1909? A. A cure for syphilis.
Q. What did Alexander Fleming discover? A. The germ-killing capabilities of penicillin.	Q. What is meant by the term 'antibiotic'? A. Medications used to cure, and in some cases, prevent, bacterial infections; they are effective against viruses such as the common cold.	Q. What did Fleming conclude about penicillin? A. That it was a natural antiseptic, rather than an antibiotic.
Q. What did Howard Florey and Ernst Chain do? A. Tested penicillin successfully on 8 mice. Tested it on humans and found that whist being injected with penicillin, the infection began to clear up.	Q. How was the Second World War a major factor in transforming the supply of penicillin? A. A steady supply was vital in treating soldiers with infected wounds.	Q. How did the mass production of penicillin during the Second World War for treating soldiers benefit the general public? A. Drug companies began using their production methods to make penicillin for public use as soon as the war ended.
Q. How did the pharmaceutical industry develop? A. Companies started out as chemists and pill-makers or producers of chemicals used by scientists. Then government sponsored programmes for penicillin production helped their growth and research.	Q. What is the antibiotic streptomycin, developed in 1944, used to treat? A. TB (tuberculosis).	Q. What is the antibiotic tetracycline, developed in 1953, used to treat? A. Skin infections.
Q. What is the antibiotic mitomycin, developed in 1956, used for? A. As a chemotherapy drug for treating several different types of cancer.	Q. What is 'antibiotic resistance'? A. Effectiveness of antibiotics can lead to their overuse, prompting bacteria to evolve and become increasingly resistant to common antibiotics (e.g. MRSA).	Q. Give an example of an 'alternative therapy'. A. Acupuncture, hypnotherapy, aromatherapy.

Q. What is meant by the term 'positive health'? A. Emphasis placed on prevention rather than cure.		Q. How has technology helped medical developments? A. Keyhole surgery, MRI scans, understanding more about DNA have helped gene researchers find specific genes involved in disease.		Q. How has war helped medical developments? A. Two wars meant the government spent lots of research, testing drugs and surgical techniques. Doctors had to find better ways to treat casualties.
Q. How have changing attitudes helped medical developments? A. Politicians realise that one of the main priorities is to help and protect people they serve, e.g. 'Healthy Eating Standards' in schools.		Q. How have government and finance helped medical developments? A. Governments spend more money on research and care than before. Drug companies spend lots on research and development – want to make money from cures.		Q. How has communication helped medical developments? A. New ideas spread rapidly due to tv, news media and internet. TV & radio ads have made more people than ever aware of health risks.
Q. Why can medicine develop at a greater rate during wartime than in peacetime? A. Governments spend more money; doctors and surgeons work in battlefield situations to develop treatments; wounded soldiers give more opportunities to test ideas.		Q. What did Marie Curie develop? A. Small mobile x-ray units during WW1. This allowed surgeons to find out exactly where the bullets/shrapnel had lodged.		Q. What is Harold Gillies remembered for? A. Setting up a special unit to transplant skin and treat men suffering from severe facial wounds in WW1.
Q. What did Archibald McIndoe do? A. During WW2, used new drugs (e.g. penicillin) to prevent infection when treating pilots with horrific facial injuries.		Q. What did Albert Hustin discover? A. Sodium citrate stopped blood from clotting in storage.		Q. What did Karl Landsteiner discover in 1900? A. Different blood groups.
Q. How has warfare helped public health? A. New techniques developed during WW1 to repair broken bones. WW2 – heart surgery. Diet – 'grow your own' & rationing.		Q. How has warfare helped in the fight against infection? A. WW2 – national immunisation programme against diphtheria. Drug development – penicillin developed in the years leading up to WW2.		Q. How did war have a negative effect on medical progress? A. Doctors taken away from normal work to treat casualties. Warfare disrupts towns and cities sometimes destroying research.
Q. What is meant by keyhole surgery? A. Surgeons perform operations through very small cuts, using miniaturised instruments and small fibre-optic cameras.		Q. What is meant by radiation therapy (radiotherapy)? A. Using high-energy radiation to shrink tumours and kill cancer cells.		Q. What is meant by laser surgery? A. Surgery using lasers. Increasingly used to treat a variety of skin conditions, help clear blocked arteries, remove tumours and ulcers, and control bleeding.

Q. How did Charles Booth improve Britain's health in the 20th century? A. Highlighted the plight of the poor – showed that there was a link between poverty and high death rate.		Q. How did Seebohm Rowntree improve Britain's health in the 20th century? A. Highlighted the plight of the poor – found that 28& of the population didn't have the minimum amount of money to live on at some point of their life.		Q. How did Sir William Beveridge improve Britain's health in the 20th century? A. Wrote a report suggesting ways to improve quality of life & said the government should 'take charge of social security from the cradle to the grave'.
Q. How did Clement Atlee improve Britain's health in the 20th century? A. Promised to follow Beveridge's advice & set up the welfare state to look after the sick, the unemployed and children.		Q. How did Aneurin Bevan improve Britain's health in the 20th century? A. Introduced the NHS in 1948.		Q. Why did doctors oppose the formation of the NHS? A. Didn't want to come under government control or lose income.
Q. What challenges does the NHS face today? A. Spiralling costs; people living longer – elderly people more likely to require a greater amount of NHS time and resources.		Q. A.		Q. A.
Q. A.		Q. A.		Q. A.
Q. A.		Q. A.		Q. A.
Q. A.		Q. A.		Q. A.