### What content must I know?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Ideas about the cause and treatment of disease and illness</th>
<th>Approaches to public health and prevention of disease and illness</th>
<th>The influence of changes in society on medicine and public health</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50AD – 1350</td>
<td>Natural Ideas: Why did people follow the ideas of Hippocrates and Galen. What was the theory of the Four Humours and Opposites. Supernatural Ideas: Why did people follow these? Including – Asclepius, Demons, Miasma, The Zodiac, God/Devil.</td>
<td>Changing public health provision: What was good about Roman sanitation and water supply? Why did Roman public health ideas not continue when the Romans left? How bad was public health in Medieval Towns?</td>
<td>What did the Romans do for us? What impact did the Romans have on medicine? What was the impact of the Romans leaving Britain? The influence of the Church on… Medicine Hospitals Training of doctors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1350 – 1750</td>
<td>Why did people still follow Galen’s ideas? The influence of the Church on… Medicine Hospitals Training of doctors.</td>
<td>Slightly better public health: Water supplies and the disposal of waste from c1350. The New River. Cass pits. Monastery water systems.</td>
<td>New technology: Why was the printing press so important? The Royal Society: What was it and why was it different? The Church: Why did it become less influential?</td>
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For every topic consider the following four things…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barriers</th>
<th>Opposition</th>
<th>Help</th>
<th>Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What factors held back the discoveries?</td>
<td>Why did people oppose the discovery?</td>
<td>What factors helped the discovery?</td>
<td>Why was it so important?</td>
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### What do you need to know?

#### Time periods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time periods</th>
<th>Key questions / topics</th>
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| **Roman Britain AD50 – AD500** | • What was life like in Roman Britain, Anglo-Saxon England and the Early Middle Ages?  
• How hygienic were towns? What influenced the changing approaches to public health and hygiene?  
• Hippocrates and Galen – who were they and what were their theories about the cause of disease?  
• What else did people & healers believe caused illnesses and disease?  
• Who could people go to for treatment? (plague case study)  
• How important was religion in medicine and why?  
• Case study: theories of the causes of plague (1348) and treatments.  
• Why was there so little progress in medicine and public health during this period? |
| **Anglo Saxon England 500-1066** |  
| **Early Middle Ages 1066 - 1350** |  
| **Later Middle Ages 1350 – 1500** | • Why did Galen’s ideas continue to be important through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance?  
• How important were the new ideas of the Renaissance? What did Vesalius and Harvey discover and how great was the impact of these discoveries?  
• Who could you go to for treatment in this period? – Physicians? Wise women? Other healers?  
• How and why did hospitals develop?  
• How great was the impact of new technology on medicine and public health?  
• How successful the key changes in public health in the growing towns and cities of Renaissance England?  
• What was the role of the government in this?  
• Case study: theories of the causes of plague (1666) and treatments. |
| **Renaissance England 1500 - 1750** |  
| **Industrial Revolution 1750 - 1900** | • What was the Industrial Revolution?  
• What can cholera outbreaks tell us about the problems of public health in industrial cities?  
• Who contributed more to improving public health in the 19th century – John Snow or Edwin Chadwick?  
• Was the Germ Theory a turning point?  
• How much progress was there in developing effective medicines and treatments? (vaccines)  
• How great was Florence Nightingale’s influence on hospital care and medical training?  
• How far and why did government attitudes towards public health change in this period?  
• Key individuals: Jenner, Chadwick and Snow, Pasteur and Koch, Bazalgette. |
| **Modern Britain 1900 – 2000+** | • How should we define the 20th century?  
• What were ‘magic bullets’ and antibiotics and why were they key turning points in the treatment of disease?  
• Key turning points in the understanding of disease – the discovery of DNA;  
• How and why did government provision of healthcare widen over the 20th century?  
• How great were the changes in hospitals and the training of doctors?  
• How important has technology been in understanding disease and treating it?  
• Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain; Watson and Crick; Bevan and Beveridge. |