



**Year 10 History:**  
**Medicine through time : Industrial and Modern**

*Ad Astra*

**How does this unit link to prior learning?**

<b>Year 7</b> Life in medieval England	<b>Year 8</b> Changes during the 17th century	<b>Year 9</b> Medical developments during the Wars	<b>Year 10</b> Elizabethan society
---	--	---	---------------------------------------

**What will you be learning about?**

- Changes to ideas about the causes, treatment and prevention of illness 1750 –1900.
- Reasons for changes and continuities.
- Case studies, Jenner and Vaccination, Cholera and John Snow.
- Changes to ideas about the causes, treatment and prevention of illness 1900- present.
- Reasons for changes and continuities.
- Case studies; Flemming, Florey and Chain ; Lung Cancer.

**Key Focus**

The key focus for this exam paper is your ability to assess the reasons for and the impacts of, changes in medical understanding in different periods of history.

**We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:**

<p>Lesson 1 - EQ: How did life change 1700-1900?</p> <p>Lesson 2 - EQ: How did a cow help make a medical discovery?</p> <p>Lesson 3 - EQ: How important was John Snow in fighting Cholera? <i>Awe and wonder</i></p> <p>Lesson 4 - EQ: Did Britain's cities get healthier?</p> <p>Lesson 5 - EQ: How important was Florence Nightingale to nursing and care?</p> <p>Lesson 6 and 7 - EQ: How were Germs discovered?</p> <p>Lesson 8 - EQ: How did surgery change in the 19th century?</p>	<p><i>Lesson 9 – Practice assessment - How to answer a 16-mark essay question?</i></p> <p>Lesson 10 - EQ: How did Medicine change over the 20th century?</p> <p>Lesson 11 - EQ: How was penicillin discovered?</p> <p>Lesson 12 - EQ: Why was the founding of the NHS important?</p> <p>Lesson 13 - EQ: What new discoveries were made about the causes of disease?</p> <p>Lesson 14 - EQ: How have doctors and the government fought against lung Cancer?</p> <p><i>Lesson 15 – Practice assessment - 16marker</i></p>
---	---

**Key Vocabulary**

Miasma	Cholera	Public Health	Anti septic	Laissez Faire	Antibiotics
Magic Bullet	Germ theory	Vaccination	Aesthetic	Hereditary	Public Health

**How will this unit help you in the future?**

<p><b>Year 10</b></p> <p>Enable you to compare how medicine has changed in Britain in the industrial and Modern period. Developing explanation and analysis skills.</p>	<p><b>Year 11</b></p> <p>Explain why and how far do you agree questions skills needed for paper 3 Weimar Germany.</p>
---	---

Keywords

<p><b>EQ: How did life change 1700-1900?</b>  <b>Enlightenment:</b> period in the 18<sup>th</sup> century that promoted the idea that people should think for themselves and challenged the control of the church and nobility.  <b>Spontaneous Generation:</b> belief that microbes were created by decay.  <b>Microbes:</b> living organisms that are too small to see unless using a microscope e.g. bacteria.</p>	<p><b>EQ: How did Surgery change during the 19<sup>th</sup> century?</b>  <b>Anaesthetic:</b> substance that decreases sensitivity to pain.  <b>Antiseptic:</b> used to clean wounds of Bacteria  <b>Aseptic:</b> prevent germs from getting into wounds in the first place by cleaning instruments used in surgery.</p>
<p><b>EQ: How did a cow help make a medical discovery?</b>  <b>Inoculation:</b> Infecting yourself with a mild dose of disease on purpose to avoid getting a more severe case later.  <b>Small Pox:</b> disease causing blisters on the skin which can result in death.  <b>Vaccination:</b> given to produce immunity against a disease.</p>	<p><b>EQ: Did Medical treatment improve in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?</b>  <b>Magic Bullet:</b> term used to describe a chemical cure for a disease.  <b>Antibiotics:</b> treatment used to limit or prevent growth of bacteria in the body.  <b>Thalidomide:</b> anti sickness drug given to pregnant women - resulted in deformities in children</p>
<p><b>EQ: How important was John Snow in fighting Cholera?</b>  <b>laissez-faire:</b> French term meaning to leave it be. Used to describe governments not getting involved in people's lives.  <b>Cholera:</b> Diarrhoea and sickness that led to severe dehydration. Most died within 2-6 days after becoming ill. It was spread through dirty water .  <b>Great Stink: 1858:</b> term for the dry summer that resulted in strong smell from the dirty polluted river Thames.  <b>Second Public Health act 1875:</b> City authorities had to provide clean water, public toilets etc.</p>	<p><b>EQ: How important was the NHS?</b>  <b>Laparoscopic surgery:</b> Using tiny cameras and small instruments surgeons operate through a tiny incision in the body. Sometimes called keyhole surgery.  <b>GP:</b> General practitioner</p>
<p><b>EQ: How important was Florence Nightingale to nursing and care?</b>  <b>Ventilation:</b> Provision of fresh air.</p>	<p><b>EQ: What new discoveries were made about causes of disease.</b>  <b>Hereditary:</b> You can inherit diseases from your parents.  <b>Genetic disorders;</b> disorders caused by your genes such as Huntington's or Down Syndrome.</p>
<p><b>EQ: How were Germs discovered</b>  <b>Germ Theory:</b> 1861 Pasteur found microbes caused liquids to go bad.</p>	<p><b>EQ: How have doctors and the government fought against lung Cancer?</b>  <b>Biopsy:</b> taking a small sample of a tumour to test it for cancerous cells.  <b>Transplant:</b> Replacing cancerous organs with non-cancerous ones.  <b>Radiotherapy:</b> Waves of radiation aimed at tumour to shrink them in size.  <b>Chemotherapy:</b> Drugs that are given to a patient with cancer to shrink the tumour, stop symptoms or prevent cancer from returning.</p>