c.1250 1500 1700 1900

Medieval Key people

Key peopleGalenAncient Greek physician –
theory of opposites, anatomyHippocratesAncient Greek physician who
created Four Humours Theory

Key terms	
Apothecary	Mixed herbal remedies.
Astrology	Belief that the alignment of
	the stars affected illness.
Bloodletting	Cutting a vein, using leeches
	or cupping to treat illness.
The Church	Controlled all medical
	knowledge.
Flagellation	Whipping
Leprosy	Contagious disease that
	affects the skin. Lepers were
	banished to leper colonies.
Materia	Herbal manual used by
Medica	apothecaries
Miasma	Bad air caused by rotting
	matter etc. Caused disease.
Physician	Medieval doctor, diagnosed
	but didn't treat illness.
Purging	Emetics, laxatives or enemas
	to purge the body of illness.
Regimen	Instructions by physicians to
Sanitatis	maintain good health.

Key dates

Urine charts

1348 Black Death – outbreak of bubonic plague which killed 1/3rd of English population

Diagnosed illness using urine.

Renaissance

Key people	
William	Discovered how blood
Harvey	circulated around the body
Robert Hooke	Invented new microscope
Antony von	Discovered 'animalcules' in
Leeuwenhoek	1683
Thomas	Theorised that illness was
Sydenham	caused by external factors
Andreas	Discovered 300 mistakes in
Vesalius	Galen's work on anatomy

Key terms		
Humanism	Rejected the idea that God	
	is responsible for everything	
latrochemistry	Medical chemistry	
Pest Houses	Specialised hospitals, also	
	pox/plague houses	
Printing press	Invented in 1440, allowed	
	new ideas to be spread	
Sarsaparilla	Discovered in New World to	
	treat Great Pox	
Transference	Idea that disease could be	
	transferred to other objects	

iransienea ie eniel ebjecis		
Key dates		
1543	Vesalius published De Fabrica	
1618	Pharmacopoeia Londinensis –	
	manual with 122 chemical remedies	
1628	William Harvey published book	
	about circulation	
1660	Royal Society created – promoted	
	experiments.	
1665	Great Plague of London	
1676	Sydenham published Observationes	
	Medicae - textbook	

Enlightenment

Key people	
Robert Koch	German scientist, identified
	specific microbes e.g. TB
Edward	Developed first vaccine -
Jenner	smallpox
Joseph Lister	First to use Carbolic Acid as
	antiseptic in surgery
Florence	Nurse, created Pavilion Plan
Nightingale	for hospitals, trained nurses
Louis Pasteur	Created 'germ theory' that
	germs caused disease
James	Discovered chloroform as
Simpson	anaesthetic in surgery
John Snow	Proved that cholera was in
	water supply not miasma

Key terms	
Cholera	Disease spread through dirty
	water – fatal in 2-6 days
Spontaneous	Belief that decay/disease
Generation	created microbes

Key dates Jenner published vaccine findings 1847 **Simpson** discovered chloroform 1854 **Snow** proved cholera caused by Broad St Pump water contamination 1860 Nightingale's School for Nurses built Pasteur published 'germ theory' 1861 1865 1300 miles of sewers built in London 1867 Lister discovered carbolic acid Second Public Health Act 1875 Pasteur found vaccine for chicken 1879 cholera 1882 **Koch** first identified microbe which

caused tuberculosis (TB)

against tetanus & diphtheria

1890

Emil von Behring developed vaccine

Modern

Key people	
Alexander	Discovered penicillin killed
Fleming	staphylococcus bacteria
Florey &	Used penicillin as first
Chain	antibiotic on people
Hata	Discovered 1st magic bullet –
	Salvarsan 606 cured syphilis
Watson &	Discovered DNA
Crick	

Key terms	
Antibiotic	A biological cure which kills
	bacteria e.g. penicillin
CT scan	X-ray/computer image scan
Hypodermic	A needle used with a syringe
needles	to inject into the body
Laparoscopic	Keyhole surgery – surgery with
surgery	small incisions & tiny cameras
Magic	Chemical cure which kills
Bullet	bacteria e.g. Salvarsan 606
Radiotherapy	Treatment using radiation

Key dates		
1909	Hata discovered Salvarsan 606	
1928	Fleming discovered penicillin	
1930s	Blood tests used for first time	
1931	Electron microscope invented	
1932	Domagk found Prontosil	
1938	M&B 693 developed (magic bullet)	
1940	Florey & Chain tested penicillin	
1942	1st national vaccine for diphtheria.	
1943	Antibiotic streptomycin discovered	
1948	NHS created – universal healthcare	
1956	Clean Air Act to prevent smog	
1966	GP Charter	
1990	Human Genome Project launched	
2007	Ban on smoking in public places	
2015	Ban on smoking in cars with children	

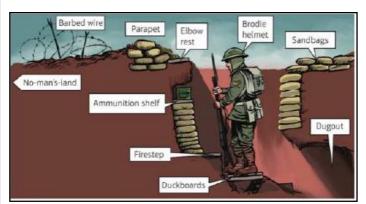
EDEXCEL GCSE HISTORY Medicine in Britain, c1250-present



EDEXCEL GCSE HISTORY The British sector of the Western Front 1914-18



Key people	
Harvey Cushing	Neurosurgeon who developed new procedures for brain injuries e.g.
	magnets and local anaesthetic.
Harold Gillies	Plastic surgeon who worked on facial reconstruction.
Oswald Hope	Stored 22 units of universal blood using citrate glucose solution and
Robertson	saved 11 of 20 men.
Geoffrey Keynes	Designed a portable blood transfusion kit with a device to prevent
	clotting.
Rous & Turner	Added citrate glucose solution to store blood for 4 weeks.
Hugh Owens Thomas	Invented the Thomas Splint , promoted by Colonel Robert Jones in WWI,
	increasing the survival rate for leg injuries from 20% to 82%.



The Chain of Evacuation

The method used to evacuate injured soldiers from the front line.

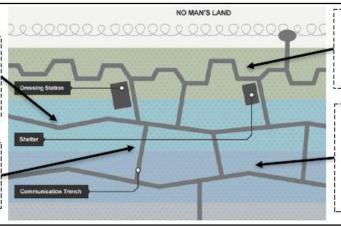
- 1. Regimental Aid Post (RAP) first aid
- Advanced/Main Dressing Station (ADS/MDS) kept wounded for 1 week
- **3. Casualty Clearing Station** (CCS) triaged patients, some operations
- **4.** Base Hospital near coast, treated wounded until return to war/home

Support Trench

80m behind the frontline trench. Troops would retreat here if under attack. 10% of time here

Communications Trench

Trenches that run between other trenches, linking them together



Frontline Trench

Where attacks were made from, the most dangerous area. Only 15% of a soldiers time was here

Reserve Trench

100m behind the support trench. Where troops would be mobilised to counter attack the enemy if they captured the front line. 30% of time here

Timeline of key events		
1914	4th August Britain declared war on Germany	
	27th Oct – First 6 FANYs arrived in France, but the British wouldn't use them.	
	Oct-Nov: First Battle of Ypres – Britain lost 50,000 troops but held Ypres	
1915	Hill 60: British tunnellers placed 5 mines under the hill and blew the top off.	
	Second Battle of Ypres – First time the Germans used chlorine gas	
	Nurses started working at the Advanced and Main Dressing Stations	
1916	Jan – The British started using FANYs as ambulance drivers – first females	
	Battle of the Somme – on the first day there were 57,000 British casualties.	
	Arras tunnelling – The British built 2.5 miles of tunnels in 5 months – there were	
	25,000 men stationed underground with electric lights, running water, a railway &	
	a hospital.	
1917	Battle of Arras – The British advanced only 8 miles but with 160,000 casualties	
	Third Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele) – British moved 7 miles with 245,000	
	casualties. In the CCS there were 379 doctors, 502 nurses and they operated on	
	30% of men.	
	Battle of Cambrai – First large scale use of tanks (500), Oswald Hope Robinson	
	stored 22 units of universal blood and saved 11/20 wounded men.	
1918	11th Nov – armistice was signed ending WWI	

Key terms	
Ambulance	Horse-drawn and motor ambulances were used, both had problems.
Artillery	Large guns which fired shells (metal shells filled with explosives).
Aseptic surgery	Surgery where microbes are prevented from getting into a wound in
	the first place. By 1900 all surgery was aseptic using sterilisation.
BEF	The British Expeditionary Force – The professional British army.
FANY	First Aid Nursing Yeomanry was the first women's voluntary
	organisation to send women to the Western Front.
Field Ambulance	A mobile front line medical unit (not the same as an ambulance)
Gas attacks	Chlorine and Phosgene gas caused suffocation, mustard gas caused
	blistering. 6000 soldiers died from gas attacks
Gas gangrene	An infection which causes gas in gangrenous (dead) wounds.
Mobile X-ray units	There were 6 on the Western Front, a van with a tent attached.
RAMC	Royal Army Medical Corps - a specialist corps in the British Army
	which provides medical services to army personnel.
Shellshock	Now known as PTSD, caused tiredness, nightmares, loss of speech.
	80,000 troops affected.
Shrapnel	Fragments of a shell or other object thrown out by an explosion.
Trench fever	Caused flu-like symptoms, affected 500,000 men, caused by lice.
Trench foot	Painful swelling caused by standing in cold water, caused gangrene.
Trench warfare	A type of combat where troops fight in trenches facing each other.