



Year 10 History: Medicine through time : Industrial and Modern

Ad Astra

How does this unit link to prior learning?

Year 7 Life in medieval England	Year 8 Changes during the 17th century	Year 9 Medical developments during the Wars	Year 10 Elizabethan society
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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:

Lesson 1 - Industrial revolution overview Lesson 2 – Jenner and Vaccination Lesson 3 - Cholera Lesson 4 - Public health Lesson 5 - Florence Nightingale and nursing Lesson 6 and 7 - Germ Theory Pasteur and Koch Lesson 8 - Simpson and Lister <i>Lesson 9 – Practice assessment - How to answer a 16-mark essay question?</i>	Lesson 10 – 20th century overview Lesson 11 - Flemming and antibiotics Lesson 12 + 13 - NHS and modern hospitals Lesson 13 – DNA Lesson 14 Lung Cancer case study <i>Lesson 15 – Practice assessment - 16marker</i>
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How will this unit help you in the future?

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

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