

**Key Vocabulary**

Sanitation	The processes of keeping places clean and healthy.
Black Plague	A disease that killed around 15% of London's population.
Quarantine	To be kept separate from others.
Vaccinations	Something given to prevent getting a disease.
Hygiene	The practice of keeping yourself and surroundings clean.
Scholars	A person who studies an academic subject and knows a lot about it.
Physicians	A doctor.
Hippocrates	A Greek physician commonly regarded as the father of medicine.

Challenge

Which time period had the biggest impact on medicine and why? Which time period had the least impact on medicine and why?

Prior Learning – sticky Knowledge I have.

In Year 2, children learnt about hospitals and healthcare with a focus on Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole. Children have learnt about the Ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and Prehistoric civilisations.

What I will learn – new sticky knowledge.**1. How different was prehistoric medicine to Ancient Egyptians medicine? (Difference)**

Witch doctors and medicine men were used during the prehistoric period who believed that illnesses were caused by evil spirits. The Egyptians also believed that evil spirits caused illnesses. They believed the body was made up of 46 tubes or channels and when one was blocked, people become ill.

2. How did the Greeks influence Roman attitudes towards medicine? (Cause and effect)

Most Greek scholars and physicians would have followed the teachings of Hippocrates. He believed that the observation and recording of a patient's symptoms were vital to medical care. The Romans realised that public health helped to have a healthy body and mind.

3. How did people try to cure the Black Plague during Medieval times? (Constructing the past)

During the Medieval period, sanitation declined. Bad air was believed to be the cause of many illnesses and diseases. Studying a human body was forbidden by religious laws. The Black Plague killed nearly a third of the population within two years. Religious establishments were used to care for the sick. Plague doctors didn't treat the victims, just diagnosed them so they could be quarantined or sent to a pest house.

4. What medical practices were used during the Tudor period? (Change and development)

The Tudors believed the body was made up of four humours, red bile, yellow bile, black bile and phlegm. You became ill if these were out of balance. Only the rich could afford doctors so everyone else relied on apothecaries.

5. What medical advancements were made during the Victorian period? (Change and development)

During the Victorian times, Edward Jenner discovered the use of vaccinations. Main figures during these period are Florence Nightingale, Joseph Lister, James Young Simpson, John Snow and Louis Pasteur.

6. How has medicine changed during the 20th and 21st century? (Cause and effect)

The NHS was introduced in 1948 to provide everyone with equal, accessible healthcare. Life expectancy has increased dramatically. Doctors and nurses are now trained before being classed as qualified.



