

# Medicine Through Time GCSE Learning Placemat – Causes of disease and illness

**Specification:**  
1. Supernatural and religious explanations for the cause of disease during the medieval period.  
Skills – AO1 and AO2 Describe two features (4 marks)

**Specification:**  
2. Continuity and change in the ideas about the cause of disease during the Renaissance.  
Skills – AO1 and AO2 Q3 – Explain one way (similar / different) (4 marks)

**Specification:**  
3. Continuity and change in the ideas about the cause of disease in the Industrial Age.  
Assessment question  
Skills – AO1, AO2 Q3 – assessment questions x 2 (8 marks)

**Specification:**  
4. Advances in the understanding in the causes of disease after 1900.  
Skills – AO1 and AO2 Q4 – Explain why (12 marks)

## Overview of change and continuity

<b>Medieval</b>
<b>Dates</b> 1250-1500 Thirteenth to fifteenth century (13-15 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Life Expectancy:</b> 35
<b>How much progress?</b> Medicine 'stood still' in this period, there was minimal progress. <b>Ideas on cause:</b> No progress
<b>Renaissance</b>
<b>Dates</b> 1500-1700 Sixteenth to Seventeenth Century (16-17 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Life Expectancy:</b> 40
<b>How much progress?</b> Medicine made some progress on knowledge, but large amounts of continuity <b>Ideas on cause:</b> Minimal progress with Sydenham challenging 4 humours/ Plague seen as contagious but mainly continuity on before e.g. Miasma
<b>Industrial</b>
<b>Dates</b> 1700-1900 Eighteenth to Nineteenth century (18-19 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Life Expectancy:</b> 60
<b>Progress?</b> Medicine made some serious breakthroughs <b>Ideas on cause:</b> Significant progress, end of traditional ideas and Germ Theory finally found cause of bacterial diseases, but slow change and SG popular
<b>Modern</b>
<b>Dates</b> 1900-Now Twentieth to Twentieth First Century (20 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> )
<b>Life Expectancy:</b> 87
<b>Progress?</b> Medicine made some serious breakthroughs <b>Ideas on cause:</b> Science/Tech can pinpoint specific illness (DNA, Biopsy, X Ray, CT Scan) which means treatment more successful

## Key individuals

Individuals	When?	Who?	Why Important?
Hippocrates	5 <sup>th</sup> or 4 <sup>th</sup> Century BC	Greek Doctor – The Father of Medicine	Believed and taught that Medicine was a natural, not supernatural. Developed the ideas of clinical observation (watching the patient and recording the symptoms) and the theory of the 4 humours.
Claudius Galen	2 <sup>nd</sup> C	Doctor in Ancient Rome	Took Hippocrates' ideas to Rome. Developed the theory of opposites – his view of medicine was unchallenged for centuries. Also developed knowledge of anatomy by dissecting animals.
Louis Pasteur	19 <sup>th</sup> C	French Scientist	Developed Germ Theory (1864) – proved that germs held in the air led to decomposition. Develops vaccines for Chicken Cholera, Anthrax and Rabies.
Robert Koch	19 <sup>th</sup> C	German Doctor	Discovered the actual microbes that caused diseases such as Cholera and Tuberculosis. Found a way to make the microbes easy to see and therefore easier to study.

## The Big Picture:



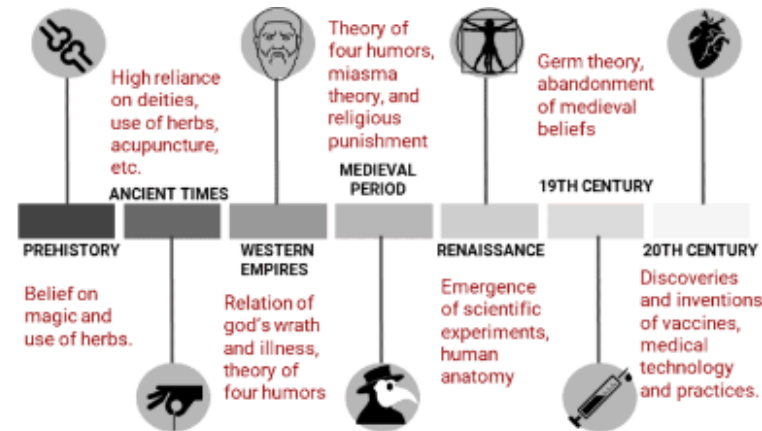
How has medical knowledge about the causes of disease developed over the last 800 years?

What factors have affected the improvement in knowledge?

What was the impact of the Church in the development of knowledge?

**CEIAG Link** - This module we are studying can make links to a variety of professions.

- **Medicine – chemist**



## Language for Learning:

**Astrology** – The idea that illness was caused by the movement of planets.

**Black Death 1348** – First outbreak of bubonic plague.

**The Church** – The Roman Catholic Church.

**Epidemic** – An outbreak of disease.

**Galen** – Roman doctor. Theory of Opposites.

**Genetics** – The study of our genes.

**Hippocrates** – Greek doctor - the Father of Medicine.

**Robert Koch** – German scientist who identified different germs causes diseases.

**Lifestyle** – How people live their lives

**Miasma** – Bad air. This was believed to cause disease.

**Louis Pasteur** – French scientist who came up with Germ Theory

**Physician** – Medieval doctor

**Thomas Sydenham** – The English Hippocrates who improved the teaching of doctors and identified scarlet fever.

**Theory of the Four Humors** – Idea developed in ancient times and accepted by the Church that bodies are made of liquids that need to be in balance for a person to be well.

**Spontaneous Generation** – The idea that disease spontaneously occurred and germs formed as a product of disease – not the cause of it (The wrong way round!)

**Superstition** – The idea that illness was caused by magic/witchcraft.

**Urine charts** – Chart to monitor the colour of urine and so determine illness.