

## **Medicine and the People – factual recall test (for end of Y10/beginning of Y11)**

### **Part 1 – Medicine Stands Still**

1. Who put forward the Theory of the Four Humours?
2. What does this theory state is needed in order for people to be healthy?
3. Why were Galen's ideas accepted throughout Europe?
4. Why were some of Galen's teachings about the human body incorrect?
5. Give two examples of the influence of Arab medicine in the Middle Ages.
6. Give three examples of what medieval people believed caused disease.
7. What was the 'doctrine of signatures'?
8. Who pulled teeth and set broken bones in the Middle Ages?
9. Which two charts were used by physicians to help diagnose illnesses?
10. Name the 'first English surgeon'.
11. How did Hugh and Theodoric of Lucca disagree with Galen?
12. What did Hugh of Lucca use to 'heal almost every kind of wound'?
13. What was the main treatment advised in a hospital?
14. List 4 ingredients which were used in medieval herbal medicine.
15. When did the Black Death arrive in England?
16. Give 3 methods used to avoid catching the Black Death in medieval England.
17. Give 3 treatments for victims of the Black Death in medieval England.
18. Give an example of how Coventry's council tried to improve public health in the town in the 1420s.
19. Why were monasteries more hygienic than towns?
20. Who prepared medicines and potions in towns?

### **Part 2 – the Beginnings of Change**

1. Who wrote 'De Humani Corporis Fabrica' in 1543 and what does this teach?
2. What two changes to surgery were introduced by Pare on the battlefield in 1536?
3. Which famous medical university did Harvey attend?
4. What did he publish in 1628?
5. Who was the 'English Hippocrates'?
6. What did John Hunter teach?
7. Who was one of his students?
8. A famous diarist survived an operation to remove a bladder stone in 1658. Who was he?
9. What were 'quack' medicines?
10. Give an example of a quack medicine.
11. What were the two main ingredients of quack medicines?
12. Where did Florence Nightingale improve the army hospital in the early 1850s?
13. How much did the death rate fall by, and why?
14. Who brought inoculation to England in 1721?

15. Edward Jenner tested his ideas about immunity from smallpox on a young boy. What was the boy's name?
16. Why is Jenner's method of giving immunity called 'vaccination'?
17. How was inoculation different to vaccination?
18. Give three reasons why many people opposed vaccination.
19. When did the government make vaccination for smallpox compulsory?
20. Which disease caused the deaths of 25% of London's population in 1665-6?

### Part 3 – A Revolution in Medicine

1. In 1800 most people still believed that ill-health was caused by one of three reasons. What are these three causes?
2. What did Pasteur claim caused disease, and when?
3. Which disease did he first work on?
4. What piece of equipment did he develop which enabled him to demonstrate his ideas?
5. Who was Pasteur's German rival?
6. How did this German biologist find a way to identify different bacteria?
7. Who developed the 'magic bullet' and what is this?
8. What is the name of the 'magic bullet' which treated syphilis?
9. Name one of the first women to qualify as a doctor in Great Britain.
10. Who found that chloroform was an effective anaesthetic? How?
11. Why was there opposition to the use of anaesthetics? (give 3 reasons)
12. Who helped to support the use of chloroform during childbirth in 1853?
13. What was the 'black period' of surgery?
14. What did Semmelweiss insist doctors do in 1847?
15. What were the results of Semmelweiss's actions?
16. How did Joseph Lister reduce the mortality rate in his operations from 46% to 15%? (give 3 ways)
17. What is the name of germ-free surgery?
18. How did William Halsted help in the 'battle against infection'?
19. How did John Snow prove that cholera was a water-borne disease?
20. Who published a report in 1842 linking poverty, disease and life-expectancy?
21. Who published data which supported the 1842 report?
22. When was the 'Great Stink'?
23. What is the phrase which sums up the belief that it was not the responsibility of the government to sort out public health problems?
24. What were the main aspects of the 1875 Public Health Act?
25. Who designed and oversaw the building of the London sewage system in the late nineteenth century?