

AQA: Britain: Health and the people

THEME	Paper 2 Section A: Britain: Health and the people	R	A	G
	Knowledge			
Part One: Medicine Stands still: i) Medieval Medicine ii) Medieval Medicine and Progress iii) Public Health in the Midle Ages	i) What was the world of medieval medicine like? Include key ideas such as natural and supernatural; Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments. What was a medieval doctor's training and belief about causes of illness? (universities, the four humours as an orthodoxy)			
	ii) What was Christianity's contriution to medical progress and how did that impact on the treatment of patients? Include care over cure, prayer as healing and use of hospitals			
	iii) How important was the islamic contribution to medicine? Include achievements in islamic medicine, new discoveries, the preservation of Greek knowledge and pharmacology and the evidential based Islamic approach.			
	iv) What were the ideas about and techniques involved in medieval surgery? (treatment of wounds, view of pus, theories and ideas about surgery.			
	v) What was public health like in medieval towns? What was the quality of public health and factors affecting this?			
	vi) How does public health in towns compare to that in monasteries? Compare factors of hygiene, wealth, leadership and knowledge - assess prior learning.			
	vii) What were the causes (real and believed), treatments, prevention and beliefs about The Black Death in Britain? Why were there such beliefs about the Black Death? What was social and economic scale of destruction?			
	viii) Assessment point - Review prior learning and assess understanding of 'big picture' factors such as war, government and religion			
Part Two: The Beginnings	i) & ii) How was medical authority challenged in the areas of anatomy, physiology and surgery? Case studies: What roles did Vesalius, Pare and William Harvey have in challenging authority and what opposition was there to any change? British focus on Geminus and Clowes. What was the impact and significance of each discovery?			

of Change: The impact of the Renaissance on Britain ii) Dealing with disease iii) Preventing disease	iii) How far had traditional methods changed by the 1660s? Case Study the Great Plague with the Black Death, with a focus on traditional and new methods of treatment. What was 'quackery' and why was it a problem? How did the the consequences of the two plagues differ and how much progress had been made?			
	iv) How idd hospitals develop in the Late C18th and C19th? How had hospitals & the training and status of surgeons and physicians changed since the medieval period? Case study John Hunter / Florence Nightingale.			
	v) Who was Edward Jenner and why was he significant to Public Health? What opposition was there to inoculation and why?			
	vi) What anaesthetics were developed, how were they tested and why were these so significant? What opposition was there to Simpson and chloroform and how was this overcome?			
	vii) What was Germ Theory and what was its impact on the treatment of disease? Why are Pasteur and Lister so important in the history of Public Health? What is spontaneous generation? (how discovered, how proven) What were the beliefs of contagionists and anti-contagionists; beliefs about infection and epidemics?			
	viii) How important was Joseph Lister's development of carbolic acid and what opposition was there to its use? (Link Lister to proving germ theory / Semmelweis - include importance of different factors in the acceptance of germ theory - Tyndall, the cattle plague, typhoid)			
	ix) How important was the development of aseptic surgery and surgical procedures after Lister? Compare surgeries and surgical procedures before and after Lister as well as outstanding issues such as blood loss, knowledge of blood types and transfusions			
Part three: A Revolution in Medicine: i) The Developmen t of Germ Theory ii) Revolution in surgery iii) improvement etc in public	x) How influential was Koch's microbe hunting on public health?			
	xi) What significance have Pasteur and vaccination, Ehrlich and 'magic bullets' and everyday medical treatments and remedies on treatments available to ordinary people in Britain? (include the importance of Roberts and Cheyne in convincing British doctors of Koch's importance)			
	x) What public health issues occurred in industrial Britain? Cholera / epidemics / miasma and Snow			
	xi) & xii) What were the changes to public health due to the 1848 / 1875 Public Health Acts? (include Bazalgette & technology / The 'Great Stink') what were the aims / content / successes and failures of each act?			
	xiii) What role did i) Public health reformers and ii) Local / National government in public health play in changes to public health? What reasons were there for change e.g. epidemics / germ theory / extension of the franchise / technology / individuals such as Snow / death toll / Laissez-faire' attitudes			
	Assessment Point 3: role of the individual / science and technology / religion / war / government impact - the nature and impact of each factor e.g. What was the influence of science in medicine.			

Part Four: Modern Medicine: i) Modern treatment of disease ii) The impact of war and technology on surgery iii) Modern Public Health	i) How did developments in the pharmaceutical industry affect public health? What was the discovery and importance of penicillin by Fleming? What new diseases and treatments arise? What issues are caused eg antibiotic resistance. What alternative treatments and medicine become available?			
	ii) What impact does war have on modern surgical methods? E.g. plastic surgery / blood transfusions / x-ray / transplants / laser surgery / radiation therapy / keyhole surgery.			
	iii) How important are Booth / Rowntree and the Boer War in changing attitudes and approaches to public health? Why were Liberal Social Reforms introduced ? What impact did WW1 & 2 have on public health / housing and poverty?			
	iv) What was the Beveridge report and why was it so influential? Why was a National Health Service developed? What are the costs / choices and issues surrounding healthcare in the 21st? Why have these changes faced opposition and what future challenges are there (e.g. cost and effectiveness)			
	v) Assessment point 4- practise exam paper			