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| **Medicine Knowledge Test 1: The Middle Ages**   1. What is the name of Hippocrates’s theory of disease? 2. How did Medieval people aim to rebalance their humours? 3. What does the word ‘Miasma’ mean? 4. Which idea about the cause of disease does the act of flagellating go with? 5. Give an example of a treatment using Galen’s Theory of Opposites. 6. Give an example of a natural / herbal / spice-based remedy / used by people in the Middle Ages. 7. How many hospitals were there in Medieval England by 1500? 8. Who could people go to for amputations and extractions if they could not afford a doctor? 9. Which of these dates is in the Middle Ages: 1380 / 1502 / 457 10. Which organisation controlled medical training during the Middle Ages? 11. What happened to Roger Bacon and why? 12. What aspect of medical training was banned as sacrilege? 13. Name at least one person you might go to for medical treatment in the Middle Ages. 14. Name two ‘charts’ used by trained physicians. 15. What was the name of the set of instructions provided by physicians to help a patient maintain good physical health? 16. In what year did the Black Death hit Medieval England? 17. What did Edward III order English cities to do during the Black Death? 18. How did people try to combat Miasma during the Black Death? 19. What proportion of the English population died during the Black Death? 20. The King's touch has supernatural healing powers. What disease did people believe his touch was especially effective in curing? | **Medicine Knowledge Test 2: The Renaissance**   1. What does the word Renaissance mean? 2. Give one treatment that came from exploration abroad during the Renaissance. 3. Describe one of Andreas Vesalius’ findings that disproved Galen’s. 4. What was the name of Vesalius’ book published in 1543? 5. What did William Harvey discover in 1628 that challenged Galen? 6. How did Marcello Malpighi’s microscope help the acceptance of Harvey’s ideas? 7. Why did the medical community ignore Vesalius’ findings for so long? 8. Why did the discoveries of Vesalius and Harvey fail to make anyone better? 9. What was the Royal Society and who endorsed [support and funded] it? 10. Which English physician was nicknamed the ‘English Hippocrates’? This Humanist doctor stressed Hippocrates’ ideas of observing the patient and the symptoms of disease rather than relying on books. In 1676 he published *Observationes Medicae*, which theorised that illness was caused by external factors rather than the Four Humours. 11. Give one reason why the communication of medical knowledge improved from 1440. 12. What were pest houses? 13. Why did the power of the Church wane (decline) during the Renaissance? 14. What policy from 1536 changed the nature of hospitals during the Renaissance? 15. Who did most ordinary people still go to for medical care during the Renaissance? 16. In what year was the Great Plague [select]: 1348 1728 1665 17. Give one public health measure taken by authorities during the Great Plague. 18. Give one superstitious ‘cure’ or ‘treatment’ used during the Great Plague. 19. Give one factor which influenced Renaissance medicine. 20. What did Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek discover in 1683? |
| **Medicine Knowledge Test 3: The industrial Era**   1. Name 2 features of industrial revolution that affected people’s health. 2. Name one idea of the cause of disease prior (before) to Germ Theory. 3. Name 2 killer diseases from this period (spelling counts!) 4. Who wrote the *Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population* in 1842? (Full name!) 5. What is inoculation and how was it done before Jenner’s work? 6. When did Jenner test his vaccination and on who specifically? 7. When was Smallpox officially eradicated? 8. Name 1 anaesthetic used in this period and give a disadvantage of it. 9. Name 1 vaccination created by Pasteur following Koch’s work? 10. In which years were the 2 Public Health Acts passed? 11. Name 1 bacillus (= microbe / bacteria) that Koch discovered. 12. Give 1 disadvantage of the first Public Health Act? 13. What did Florence Nightingale encourage in her wards in the Crimea? 14. What did Joseph Lister use to sterilise surgical equipment? 15. Where and when did John Snow investigate an outbreak of cholera? 16. In what year was the Great Stink and what caused it? 17. What was the name of the attitude adopted by the government towards public health at this time? 18. How did electoral (voting) changes affect the government’s attitude to public health and why? 19. What did Bazalgette build? 20. Name two factors that improved medicine (causes / treatments / preventions) 1700-1900. | **Medicine Knowledge Test 4: Modern Medicine**  1. How did diagnosis change in the 20th century [1900s]?  2. What major cause of disease was not identified until 1953?  3. Which two university students identified the structure of DNA in 1953?  4. What molecular structure causes hereditary diseases?  5. The first magic bullet developed in 1909 was the first ever \_\_\_\_\_ for disease. [fill in the blank]  6. What was the name of the first magic bullet developed in 1909?  7. 'Magic bullets were universal cures for disease and effectively targeted staphylococcus'. True or false?  8. Who first discovered penicillin by accident, the world's first ever universal antibiotic (cure for disease), in 1928?  9. Who developed Fleming's work on penicillin so that it could be mass produced?  10. What was the name of the first human test subject for penicillin (who died because they did not have enough)?  11. How much more penicillin (than mice) was needed to treat a human case of infection?  12. Which government supplied Florey and Chain with enough money to mass produce penicillin?  13. What % of soldiers would have died during WWII without penicillin?  14. Which attitude towards public health did governments begin to adopt in the 1900s (20th century)?  15. Which two individuals published reports linking poverty and health in the early 1900s?  16. 'The 1911 National Insurance Act provided sick pay for everyone'. True or false?  17. When was the NHS set up?  18. Before 1948, how many million people had never seen a doctor before (because they couldn't afford to)?  19. What is the name of the government’s current healthy lifestyle campaign?  20. When was the HPV jab made available for free for all girls in Year 8? |