

Who am I? [INCLUDING ANSWERS]

- Read each statement about an individual in the History of Medicine (c.1250-1900)
- For each statement, write the statement number and the individual's name you think it describes. **You do not need to print this.** This can be more than one individual *e.g. 1 = Koch and Lister*

Hippocrates	Thomas Sydenham	William Harvey	James Simpson
Galen	Francis Bacon	Marcello Malpighi	Louis Pasteur
Roger Bacon	Charles II	Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek	Robert Koch
Johannes Gutenberg	The Royal Society	Edward Jenner	Joseph Lister
Andreas Vesalius	Robert Hooke	Ignaz Semmelweis	Florence Nightingale

Statement	Individual
1. They both read and were inspired by Pasteur's Germ Theory.	
2. He developed the Theory of the Four Humours using his Theory of Opposites.	
3. He rejected the idea of using books to assess patient illnesses. 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 <i>Observationes Medicae</i> , which theorised that illness was caused by external factors rather than the Four Humours.	
4. He proved that blood was not stored in the liver, as Galen had said.	
5. She published a book called 'Notes on Nursing' in 1859. It was translated into 11 languages.	
6. His discovery only provided a short term solution to the problem of pain during surgery; many soon became reluctant to use chloroform after the death of 15 year old Hannah Greener, who died from an overdose of chloroform.	
7. His work was rejected initially by many surgeons who argued that his methods slowed them down.	
8. Member of the Royal Society who used a powerful microscope to observe capillaries in 1661. This conformed William's Harvey's research into blood circulation, but this was 4 years after Harvey's death.	
9. His work became more accepted after John Snow, the Queen's doctor, created a chloroform inhaler to regulate the dosage and make it safe to use.	
10. Member of the Royal Society who discovered microbes in plaque scraped from between teeth in 1683. He called the microbes 'animalcules', or little animal, and published this discovery in <i>Philosophical Transactions</i> in 1702.	
11. He proved that blood circulated around the body through arteries and veins, but he could not explain how blood moved from one to the other.	
12. He created the Theory of the Four Humours.	
13. He was an anatomist who found 300 mistakes in Galen's work.	
14. They carried out dissections for their research.	
15. He was a surgeon in Vienna in the 1840s who suggested that surgeons washed their hands in between surgeries. His work was ignored, he lost his job and eventually died in an asylum from sepsis.	
16. Using Carbolic Acid as an antiseptic, he reduced death rates in his hospital from 45.7% between 1864 and 1867, to 15% between 1867 and 1870.	
17. He invented the printing press in Germany in 1440, which helped to spread ideas.	
18. Thanks to his work, surgery is carried out in aseptic conditions today.	
19. Because he experimented on food and he wasn't a doctor, his work didn't have much of an impact in the short term in Britain.	
20. She turned nursing into a more respected profession.	
21. He discovered 21 different types of disease-causing microbes.	
22. Due to the popularity of Henry Bastian and spontaneous generation, many doctors did not support his ideas.	
23. He published Germ Theory in 1861.	
24. He published a book called 'An Anatomical Account on the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals' in 1628.	
25. In 1796, he carried out an experiment by injecting James Phipps with cowpox and then injecting him with smallpox. He tested this on 23 others, then published his findings in 1798.	
26. He published a book called 'The Fabric of the Human Body' in 1543.	
27. He extended Pasteur's work by identifying which microbes caused which disease, by staining the microbes using a chemical dye in a petri dish. For example he identified the microbe causing TB in 1882.	
28. He was an English philosopher who suggested that laws of nature could be established if an experiment always produced the same result. He called this approach 'the Scientific Method'.	
29. He was supported by the Church who continued to publish his books for 1,500 years.	
30. She helped set up pavilion wards in hospitals in Britain.	
31. He was a Franciscan monk who was imprisoned by the Church in 1277 for suggesting that doctors should do their own research, rather than just read Galen.	
32. The King who funded and supported the work of the Royal Society. He attended meetings of the Society himself and also had a laboratory and an observatory built in one of his palaces (Greenwich Royal Observatory).	
33. He developed vaccinations for chicken cholera, anthrax and rabies (1885)	
34. A group of wealthy men who treated science as a hobby. They met from 1645 and were given a Royal Charter in 1662. They chose the motto <i>Nullius in Verbia</i> (Nothing by Words). From 1665, this group began to publish its scientific journal called <i>Philosophical Transactions</i>	
35. She reduced the death rate in a Scutari hospital (Crimean War) from 40% to 2%.	
36. Member of the Royal Society who published <i>Micrographia</i> in 1665, containing drawings of features of tiny creatures, for example, a bee's sting and the eye of a fly. He also checked van Leeuwenhoek's research using his own microscope.	
37. Queen Victoria endorsed his work when she used chloroform during the birth of her 8 th child in 1853.	
38. He discovered chloroform could be used as an anaesthetic in surgery in 1847.	
39. Medical students in the Medieval period were trained using his ideas.	
40. They published their discoveries in <i>The Lancet</i> in 1847 and 1867.	

 Paper One Revision c.1250-1900		The questions: Q4) Explain why... [12] Q5/6) "Statement" How far do you agree? [16]
1. Robert Koch and Joseph Lister 2. Galen 3. Thomas Sydenham 4. William Harvey 5. Florence Nightingale 6. James Simpson 7. Joseph Lister 8. Marcello Malpighi 9. James Simpson 10. Van Leeuwenhoek	11. William Harvey 12. Hippocrates 13. Andreas Vesalius 14. Harvey & Vesalius 15. Semmelwies 16. Joseph Lister 17. Gutenberg 18. Joseph Lister 19. Louis Pasteur 20. Florence Nightingale	Time Periods Medieval c.1250-c.1500 Renaissance c.1500-c.1700 Industrial c.1700-c.1900 Modern c.1900-present
		Factors Individuals Government The Church Religion Chance Science and Technology Communication War

 Paper One Revision c.1250-1900		The questions: Q4) Explain why... [12] Q5/6) "Statement" How far do you agree? [16]
21. Robert Koch 22. Louis Pasteur 23. Louis Pasteur 24. William Harvey 25. Edward Jenner 26. Andreas Vesalius 27. Robert Koch 28. Francis Bacon 29. Galen 30. Florence Nightingale	31. Roger Bacon 32. Charles II 33. Louis Pasteur 34. Royal Society 35. Florence Nightingale 36. Robert Hooke 37. James Simpson 38. James Simpson 39. Galen 40. James Simpson, Joseph Lister, The Royal Society [Jenner, Pasteur and Koch's works were eventually published]	Time Periods Medieval c.1250-c.1500 Renaissance c.1500-c.1700 Industrial c.1700-c.1900 Modern c.1900-present
		Factors Individuals Government The Church Religion Chance Science and Technology Communication War