Medicine in Renaissance and Industrial Britain

**TASK:** You need to make flash cards from these questions and answers or a mind map or any other way you find it easy to revise and retain knowledge. You must revise this knowledge for **10-15 minutes each day** and it will go into your long-term memory. **You will be tested on this two weeks from when you receive the HW.** If you have completed the task accurately you should be getting between 25-32 correct.

1. **What does the term Renaissance mean?**
   a. Rebirth.

2. **Why did things begin to change in this period?**
   a. People began to challenge ancient Greek and Roman ideas.
   b. More exploration took place where people discovered new places and bought back new plants from Africa and America that were useful in medicine.

3. **What factor lost influence over medicine in this period?**
   a. Church – new Christian churches emerged that challenged some of the ideas of the Catholic Church.

4. **When was the Royal Society founded?**
   a. 1660

5. **Why was the Royal Society founded?**
   a. For men who wanted to discuss new scientific ideas based on experiments, observation and recording and communicating results.

6. **Who proved Galen’s ideas about human anatomy wrong?**
   a. Vesalius

7. **How did he prove Galen’s ideas wrong?**
   a. Performing dissections on human bodies.

   a. Vesalius in 1543.

9. **Who proved Galen’s ideas about the blood wrong?**
   a. William Harvey

10. **What correct discovery was made about blood in the body?**
    a. It is carried by veins and is pumped through the body by the heart.

11. **Who published ‘An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals’ and when?**
    a. William Harvey in 1628.

12. **List 3 ways developments in technology had a positive impact on medicine in the Renaissance period?**
    b. The invention of the mechanical pump helped people understand how the human body worked like a machine.
    c. The invention of the printing press in the mid-15th century allowed ideas and discoveries to be published and widely circulated.

13. **Why didn’t discoveries in the Renaissance help to improve treatment or life expectancy?**
    a. Causes of disease still not understood.
    b. Harvey’s and Vesalius’ ideas were slow to be accepted.
    c. Medical teaching still mainly based on Galen’s theories.
    d. Old treatment methods still used.

14. **What dates do we usually talk about when we say the Industrial Period?**
    a. 1750-1900

15. **How did the Industrial period change society?**
    a. Invention of machines meant less work for people in the countryside.
    b. Populations in towns and cities grew rapidly.
    c. More and more people worked in factories.

16. **What 2 rational scientific explanations for causes of disease were widely held between 1750-1850?**
    b. Germs – produced by rotting animals and plants (Spontaneous generation).

17. **What important breakthroughs were made between 1750-1900?**
    a. Germ theory 1861.
    b. Vaccinations.

18. **Who published Germ Theory?**
    a. Louis Pasteur (A French Chemist).

19. **What did the Germ Theory explain?**
    a. That microbes (Germs) in the air caused decay.

20. **How did Robert Koch build on Pasteur’s Germ Theory?**
a. Linked bacteria to disease.
b. Identified the specific microbe that causes anthrax in sheep.
c. Identified the specific microbes that caused TB and Cholera.
d. Discovered that chemical dyes stained bacteria which made them easier to study under the microscope.

21. **What did Pasteur’s team discover in 1879 that led to thinking about vaccines?**
   a. A weakened version of a disease causing microbe could be used as vaccine to create immunity from that disease.

22. **What 2 limitations slowed down the effectiveness of Pasteur and Koch’s research?**
   a. It took time to identify different microbes so treatment wasn’t immediately possible.
   b. The causes of some diseases (such as genetic conditions) were still unknown.

23. **What important breakthrough was made in 1861?**
   a. Germ theory.

24. **By 1858, what did all doctors and surgeons have to have to practice?**
   a. Passing examinations.
   c. Registration with the General Medical Council.

25. **What important breakthroughs were made between 1750-1900?**
   a. Germ theory 1861.

26. **What invention in the 17th century reduced the number of female midwives because they were not allowed to complete the training required to use them?**
   a. Forceps.

27. **Who was the first woman to be certified as a doctor?**
   a. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson in 1865.

28. **When were women allowed to go to university to obtain degrees?**
   a. 1876

29. **How did Florence Nightingale help to change nursing as a profession?**
   a. Made it more respectable.
   b. After her campaigns there was more training provided for nurses and midwives.

30. **Name 3 improvements in treatment between 1750-1900.**
   a. Pills took over from a lot of herbal based remedies.
   b. William Brockedon invented a machine in 1844 to regulate dosage and decrease the production time of pills.
   c. Money could be made from patent medicines which encouraged the growth of the Pharmaceutical industry.
   d. Jesse Boot turned one small shop into a chain of pharmacies – making medicines more widely available from a trustworthy name.
   e. Companies like Wellcome, Boots and Beecham financed chemical research to produce and sell their own brands of medicines.
   f. By 1900 the government had bought in regulations to prevent harmful ingredients like arsenic being used in medicines.

31. **When did charities and local councils begin to fund the setting up of hospitals like Great Ormond Street?**
   a. 19th Century (Great Ormond Street was set up in 1856).

32. **Name 2 types of specialist hospitals that were set up in the 19th Century?**
   a. Asylums for the mentally ill.
   b. Fever houses for infectious diseases.