## Year 11 Topics Unit 1 – The Health of the Nation –Medicine 1500-1799 – 'The Beginnings of Change'

In year 11 we teach the following modules over the course of the year. Each module draws on prior learning from KS3 and builds on understanding from the KS3 programme of study. Each module develops and deepens the Core knowledge that will underpin all areas of the curriculum at KS4, to equip students to pass their GCSE exam in accordance with the content guidance from the exam board, AQA.

Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment
What were the major factors in the development or hindering of developments in Medicine 1500-1799?	This thematic depth study helps students to understand how medicine and public health developed in Britain over a long period of time.  Although the focus of this study is the development of medicine and public health in Britain, it will draw on wider world	1. How did ideas about disease change?  The work of Vesalius and Paré found its way to England partly through the new books, but also through English surgeons and physicians training at European medical schools.  Many studied in Italy and returned to England to spread new ideas. But some areas were resistant to change, and many people still could not afford to be treated by physicians or surgeons. This topic assesses just how much of an impact the new ideas of the Renaissance had on health.	<ul> <li>The impact of the Renaissance on Britain;</li> <li>Anatomy;</li> <li>Physiology;</li> <li>surgery;</li> <li>Vesalius;</li> <li>Paré;</li> <li>Leonardo da Vinci</li> <li>William Harvey;</li> <li>Capilliaries;</li> <li>Blood flow;</li> <li>Heart;</li> <li>Thomas Sydenham;</li> <li>Observation;</li> <li>'Scientific Method';</li> <li>John Hunter;</li> <li>Anatomist;</li> <li>Frankenstein;</li> <li>Teaching.</li> </ul>	Include opportunities to develop subject specific skills plus general core skills including independence, problem solving, evaluation, analysis, creativity, literacy, numeracy and oracy  This will involve students understanding the main change factors: war, religion, government, science, the role of the individual, and how they worked together.  Students will develop an understanding of the causes, consequences and significance of change, as well as the resulting progress. This requires analysis as well as critical thinking.  This course focuses on the following questions, which require analysis to arrive at
	developments that impacted on the core themes eg War. Students will have the opportunity to	2. Dealing with disease: How did the changes in ideas impact on the people who were ill? In what ways did surgery improve? What new medicines were available and did people had better access to them?	<ul> <li>Royal Colleges;</li> <li>Surgeons;</li> <li>Physicians;</li> <li>Nicholas Culpepper;</li> <li>'Complete Herbal';</li> <li>Lady Johanna St John;</li> </ul>	substantiated conclusions: Why has there been progress in the health of the British people?

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	see how some		• opposition	How and why has the pace and
	ideas and events		• quackery;	scale of medical development
	in the wider		<ul><li>elixirs;</li></ul>	varied at different times?
	world affected		<ul><li>laxatives;</li></ul>	What impact has medical
	Britain and will		<ul> <li>Foundling Hospital;</li> </ul>	progress had on people and
	promote the idea		<ul> <li>Voluntary hospitals;</li> </ul>	society?
	that key themes		<ul><li>Patronage;</li></ul>	How and why have different
	did not develop		<ul><li>Jane Sharp;</li></ul>	factors been more important
	in isolation, but		<ul> <li>The Midwives Book;</li> </ul>	than others for individual
	these ideas and		<ul> <li>James Lind;</li> </ul>	medical developments?
	events should be		<ul><li>Scurvy;</li></ul>	What is the significance of key
	referenced in	3.Prevention of disease: How were some	Smallpox;	individuals or events in the
	terms of their	diseases prevented?	<ul><li>Inoculation;</li></ul>	history of medical
	effects on the		Lady Mary Montagu;	development?
	core theme for	Perhaps prevention of disease is the	<ul><li>Edward Jenner;</li></ul>	
	Britain and British	biggest success story of this period. The	• Cowpox;	
	people.	story of Edward Jenner is inspirational –	• Sarah Nealmes;	
	Students will	an educated guess, based on experiment	<ul><li>James Phipps;</li></ul>	
	study the	and scientific method, produces a	<ul><li>Vaccination;</li></ul>	
	importance of	vaccine that protects people from one of	Government grant;	
	the following	the most deadly infectious diseases of	G .	
	factors:	the period.	opposition to change;	
	• war	Yet Jenner was ridiculed as a country	<ul> <li>anti-vaccine league;</li> </ul>	
	• superstition	doctor, and VACCINATION guestioned as	• MMR;	
	and religion	an effective method of controlling	Alexander Gordon;	
	• chance	smallpox.	<ul><li>Cleanliness;</li></ul>	
	• government	This topic examines Jenner's findings	<ul> <li>Midwifery.</li> </ul>	
	• communication	and examines why vaccination is still a		
tech	• science and	controversial issue today.  4. Were there any public health		
	technology		<ul><li>Plague;</li></ul>	
	• the role of the	improvements?	<ul><li>Quack cures;</li></ul>	
	individual in	•	Bad air;	
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encouraging or inhibiting change.	Plague came often to major towns and cities. In 1604, 30 per cent of the population of York died in an outbreak of the Plague. In 1665 around 100,000 people died of the Plague in London – that was nearly 25 per cent of the population. Other towns and cities were affected too. Most doctors fled, fearing for their lives. Wealthy people left the city for their country houses until the Plague had gone, but in many cases that just spread the Plague to new places.	<ul> <li>Punishment from God;</li> <li>Bill of Health;</li> <li>Lord Mayor's Orders;</li> <li>Isolation;</li> <li>Contagion;</li> <li>Plague doctor.</li> </ul>	
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