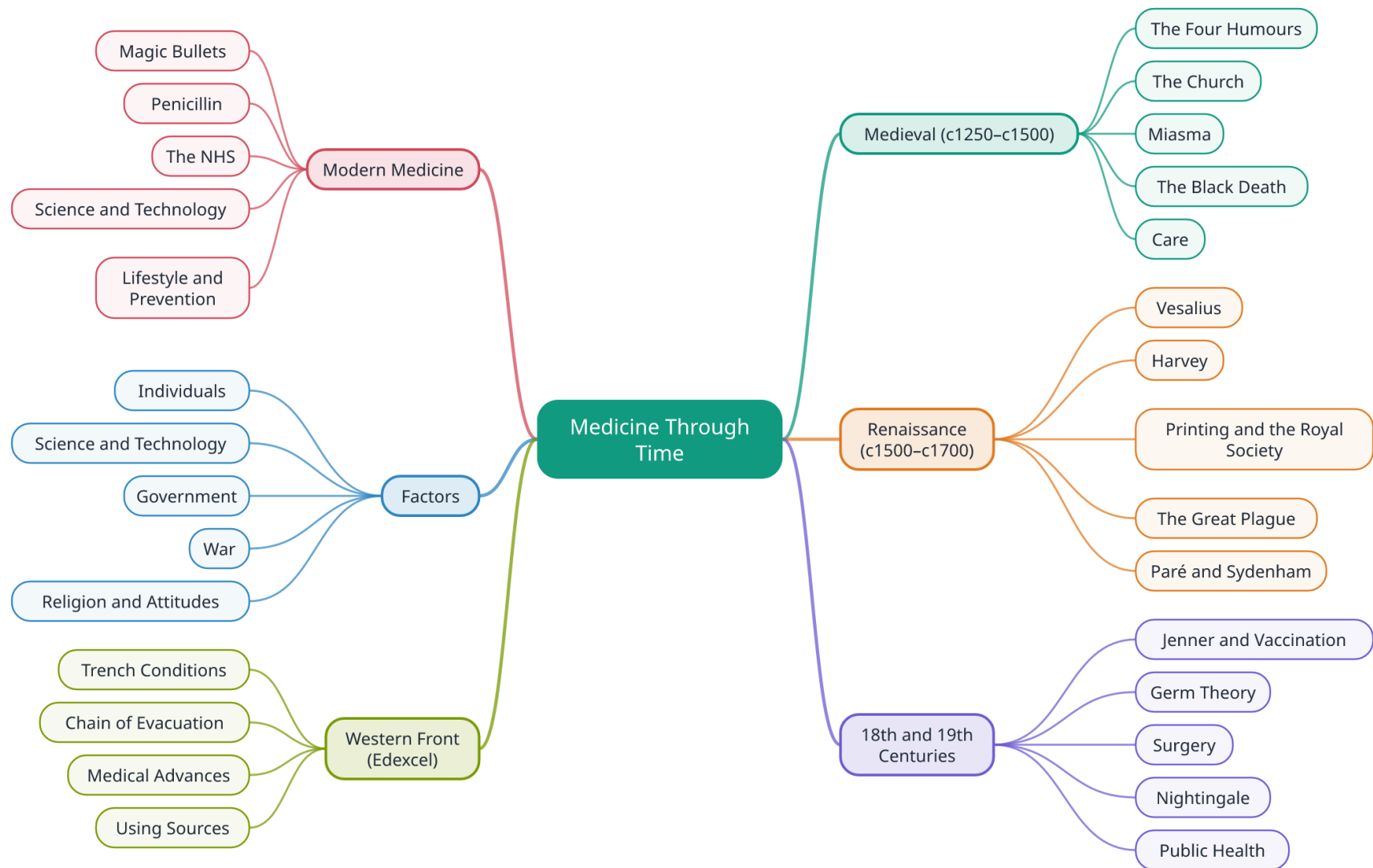


Medicine Through Time Mind Map (GCSE)

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Medicine Through Time mind map explained

Medieval (c1250-c1500)

Ideas about disease were based on ancient writers and the Church.

The Four Humours

Hippocrates' theory, developed by Galen: illness came from an imbalance of blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile. Treatments included bloodletting, purging and Galen's theory of opposites.

The Church

Many believed illness was a punishment from God, so people prayed and went on pilgrimages. The Church controlled medical training and promoted Galen's ideas, which discouraged new thinking.

Miasma

The belief that disease was spread by bad air from rotting matter, so people carried sweet-smelling herbs.

The Black Death

Arrived in 1348 and killed between a third and a half of England's population. People blamed God, miasma and the planets; treatments included prayer, flagellants whipping themselves, and bloodletting.

Care

Physicians, apothecaries and barber-surgeons treated the sick. Monasteries and hospitals, run by the Church, cared for people rather than cured them.

Renaissance (c1500-c1700)

New ideas challenged Galen, but most treatments stayed the same.

Vesalius

His book *The Fabric of the Human Body* (1543) used dissection to correct Galen's mistakes about anatomy.

Harvey

Showed in 1628 that the heart pumps blood around the body in a circulation, disproving Galen's idea that blood was constantly made and used up.

Printing and the Royal Society

The printing press spread new ideas quickly. The Royal Society, founded in 1660, encouraged scientific experiments.

The Great Plague

In 1665, the government and London authorities took more action than in 1348: searchers found the dead, infected houses were shut up for 40 days, and cats and dogs were killed. Treatments had changed little.

Paré and Sydenham

Ambroise Paré (AQA) used ligatures and a soothing ointment on wounds instead of hot oil. Thomas Sydenham (Edexcel) diagnosed by observing symptoms carefully.

18th and 19th Centuries

The biggest breakthroughs: vaccination, germ theory, safer surgery and public health.

Jenner and Vaccination

In 1796, Edward Jenner used cowpox to protect against smallpox, the first vaccination. It was made compulsory in 1853.

Germ Theory

Louis Pasteur published germ theory in 1861, showing microbes cause decay. Robert Koch identified the bacteria behind specific diseases, such as tuberculosis (1882) and cholera (1883).

Surgery

Pain: James Simpson used chloroform as an anaesthetic (1847). Infection: Joseph Lister used carbolic acid as

an antiseptic (1867). Later came aseptic surgery.

Nightingale

Improved hygiene in army hospitals during the Crimean War and opened a nursing school at St Thomas' Hospital in 1860, making nursing a trained profession.

Public Health

John Snow linked cholera to a water pump on Broad Street (1854). After the Great Stink of 1858, Bazalgette built London's sewers. The 1875 Public Health Act made councils provide clean water and sewers.

Modern Medicine

From magic bullets to the NHS and DNA.

Magic Bullets

Paul Ehrlich's team found Salvarsan 606 (1909), a chemical cure for syphilis, the first magic bullet.

Penicillin

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928. Howard Florey and Ernst Chain developed it into a medicine, and the Second World War drove mass production in the 1940s.

The NHS

After the Beveridge Report (1942), the NHS launched in 1948, led by Aneurin Bevan: healthcare free at the point of use for everyone.

Science and Technology

X-rays, blood transfusions, transplants and the discovery of the structure of DNA (Crick and Watson, 1953, using Rosalind Franklin's work) transformed diagnosis and treatment.

Lifestyle and Prevention

Research in 1950 linked smoking to lung cancer. Governments now campaign against smoking, poor diet and lack of exercise.

Factors

Exam questions ask how far each factor caused change, or blocked it.

Individuals

People such as Vesalius, Jenner, Pasteur and Fleming made key breakthroughs, but usually needed other factors to succeed.

Science and Technology

Microscopes, printing, X-rays and laboratories made new discoveries possible.

Government

From plague orders to the Public Health Act and the NHS, government action spread improvements to everyone.

War

War sped up surgery, blood transfusions and the production of penicillin.

Religion and Attitudes

The Church held back new ideas in medieval times, and public resistance slowed some changes, such as vaccination.

Western Front (Edexcel)

Edexcel's historic environment: the British sector of the Western Front, 1914 to 1918.

Trench Conditions

Wet, cold and crowded trenches caused trench foot, trench fever and shell shock. Wounds came from shrapnel, bullets and gas attacks.

Chain of Evacuation

Stretcher bearers took the wounded to a Regimental Aid Post, then a Dressing Station, a Casualty Clearing Station and base hospitals, staffed by the RAMC and nurses.

Medical Advances

Mobile X-ray units, the Thomas splint for broken legs, which cut deaths from leg fractures, and stored blood: a blood bank was used at the Battle of Cambrai in 1917.

Using Sources

Be ready to judge how useful sources such as army records, photographs and diaries are, and how to follow up a question with a further source.

How to revise with this mind map

1. Know your course. AQA's Health and the people runs from about 1000; Edexcel's Medicine in Britain runs from about 1250 and adds the Western Front, which is examined with source questions.
2. Learn it by period, then by theme. For each period, know the ideas about causes, the treatments, prevention and care, so you can compare any two periods.
3. Learn the individuals with their dates and what changed because of them. Vague answers about Pasteur or Fleming lose marks; precise ones gain them.
4. Practise factor essays. Pick a factor, such as war or government, and explain how it caused change in at least two different periods, then judge how important it was compared with others.
5. Make it yours. Build your own medicine map in Mindmapi from your class notes, and ask the AI about any branch you are unsure of. The answer is saved into that branch's notes for next time.