

SICK TO DEATH



THE GORY STORY OF MEDICINE THROUGH TIME

GCSE STUDENT PACK

Use this pack as a prompt for further research and to make relevant notes. Much of this information can be found throughout the Sick to Death exhibition, though some questions will require further research.

Contents:

Answers to discover – these questions are relevant to each section of the exhibition

Key individuals – key names provided to make notes on during your tour

Key dates – for further research

You can complete these exercises individually or as part of a group.



Answers to discover: all of which can be found within the building

Autopsy

Why did the Middle ages see little to no advancements in medical science?

What noteworthy advancements occurred during the Italian Renaissance?

When was the dissection of the human body first legalized, and under what conditions?

Theories

What does Miasma mean?

Who are the Patron Saints of Pandemics?

What was the theory of opposites?

Breakthroughs

What did Jenner inject patients with?

How were antibiotics discovered?

When were cells first discovered?

Surgery

What were the first stitches made from?

Why was trepanning used?

How did warfare help to advance surgery?

Housing & hygiene

When were the first cases of Cholera reported in England?

How did housing conditions impact health in different periods?

What is a strigil?

The Magic of Medicine

Why did the Greeks and Romans use parts of animals in their potions?

Who was the Roman deity believed to protect people from Miasma?

Why were many women believed to be witches?

Skeletal Science

Did the plague leave any evidence on human skeletal remains?

Which historic surgical techniques can be seen on human skeletal remains from archaeological excavations?

How long do bones generally take to completely heal?

Food & Health

Which illness is a result of little vitamin C in the diet?

How was Ergotism caused?

What are the symptoms of Dysentery?

Bad Medicine

How did Edward the Confessor claim he could cure tuberculosis?

When did the use of leeches for bloodletting peak?

How was imperfect skin treated in the 16th century?

Medicinal Plants

From which plant is Morphine developed?

What is the Cephaelis Ipecacuanha plant more commonly known as?

When was Asprin first developed?

Pandemics

How many people are believed to have died as a result of the Black Death?

Key individuals: note who they were/what they did and during which time period

Asclepius

Hippocrates

Galen

Aristotle

Andreas Vesalius

Ambroise Pare

William Harvey

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson

Edward Jenner

Florence Nightingale

Louis Pasteur

Robert Koch

John Snow

Karl Virchow

Key dates: fill in the blanks

- 1348 – strikes England
- – Pare becomes an army surgeon, leading him to discover ligatures
- 1543 – Vesalius publishes
- 1628 – Harvey publishes 'An anatomical Study of the Motion of the Heart and of the Blood in Animals'
- 1665 – The Plague strikes
- – Edward Jenner develops the Smallpox vaccination
- 1799 – Sir Humphry Davy discovers the anaesthetic properties of
- – Crawford W Long uses ether as a general anaesthetic
- 1842 – publishes 'On the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population'
- – The First Public Heath Act
- 1849 – publishes his work on Cholera
- – Elizabeth Blackwell is the first women to gain a medical degree (in America)
- – Vaccinations are made compulsory in Britain
- 1858 – in London
- – Pasteur publishes his Germ Theory
- 1867 – Joseph Lister develops as an antiseptic
- 1875 – The Second
- 1876 – uses the dyeing method to identify the Anthrax Bacteria
- 1881 – Louis Pasteur develops
- – Koch discovers the Cholera bacteria
- 1895 – Roentgen discovers X-rays
- 1901 – Karl Landsteiner identifies
- – National Insurance Act
- 1928 – discovers Penicillin
- – NHS created under Heath Minister Bevan
- 1948 – WHO is established
- 1953 – and work on the structure of the DNA molecule
- 1980 – WHO announce that has been eradicated
- 1983 – HIV, the virus causing AIDS, is identified
- – The sheep Dolly becomes the first clone
- 2006 – 1st vaccine to target cervical cancer