



GCSE History



Personalised Learning Checklist

Name: _____

Exam Board	AQA
Topic	Health & the People c1000 – the Present Day

My target grade is	
Teaching Group	

My current Grade is:	Autumn:	Spring:	Summer:
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Use this checklist before your assessment to focus your work and after to check the effectiveness of your work.

G	I am confident about this topic and I know what I need to do.
A	I am not too sure about this topic. I may need to check with my teacher and spend more time working on this topic.
R	I am not confident I could answer a question on this topic. I need to check with my teacher and ensure I have what I need to do it.

Specification						
PART ONE: Medicine Stands Still				R	A	G
	Medieval medicine: approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments.					
	The medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness					
	Medical progress: the contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment					
	Hospitals					
	The nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery;					
	Surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques					
	Public health in the Middle Ages: towns and monasteries;					
	The Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention.					
PART TWO: The beginnings of Change				R	A	G
	The impact of the Renaissance on Britain: challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology, and surgery					
	The work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey;					
	Opposition to change.					
	Dealing with disease: traditional and new methods of treatments; quackery; methods of treating disease					
	Plague					
	The growth of hospitals; changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians; the work of John Hunter.					
	Prevention of disease: inoculation; Edward Jenner, vaccination, and opposition to change.					
PART THREE: A revolution in medicine				R	A	G
	The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain: the importance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting;					
	Pasteur and vaccination; Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets; everyday medical treatments and remedies.					
	A revolution in surgery: anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform; antiseptics, including Lister and carbolic acid; surgical procedures; aseptic surgery.					
	Improvements in public health: public health problems in industrial Britain; cholera epidemics.					
	The role of public health reformers; local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.					

PART FOUR: Modern Medicine		R	A	G
	Modern treatment of disease: the development of the pharmaceutical industry; penicillin, its discovery by Fleming, its development; new diseases and treatments, antibiotic resistance; alternative treatments.			
	The impact of war and technology on surgery: plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery.			
	Modern public health: the importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War; the Liberal social reforms			
	The impact of two world wars on public health, poverty, and housing; the Beveridge Report and the Welfare State; creation and development of the National Health Service;			
	Costs, choices, and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.			
PART FIVE: Exam Questions.		R	A	G
	Question One (Source Question 8 marks) <i>How useful is Source A to an historian studying...</i>			
	Question Two (8 marks) <i>Explain the significance of ... in the history of medicine.</i>			
	Question Three (8 marks) <i>Explain two ways in which ... was similar.</i>			
	Question Four (16 marks +SP&G) Has ... been the main factor in the development of public health OR Surgery OR Treatment of Disease in Britain? Explain your answer with reference to ... and other factors. Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the people: c1000 to the present day.			

Actions & Interventions
Additional Support / Guidance