

How do we revise with our Knowledge Organisers?

Record It

Record yourself on your phone or tablet reading out the information. These can be listened to as many times as you want!



Teach it!

Teach someone your key facts and then get them to test you, or even test them!



Flash Cards

Write the key word or date on one side and the explanation on the other. Test your memory by asking someone to quiz you on either side.

Hide and Seek

Read through your knowledge organiser, put it down and try and write out as much as you can remember. Then keep adding to it until its full!



Back to front

Write down the answers and then write out what the questions the teacher may ask to get those answers.



Sketch it

Draw pictures to represent each of the facts or dates. It could be a simple drawing or something that reminds you of the answer.

Post its

Using a pack of post-it notes, write out as many of the keywords or dates as you can remember in only 1 minute!



Practice!

Some find they remember by simply writing the facts over and over again.

Read Aloud

Simply speak the facts and dates out loud as you're reading the Knowledge Organiser. Even try to act out some of the facts – it really helps you remember!



Medicine Knowledge Organiser - Medieval Medicine 1250-1500

Medieval Britain

Key Words

1	Medieval Britain is the period between 1250-1500 also known as the 13th-16th century . It is also known as the Middle Ages .
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Key Events

2	1123 – Britain's first hospital, St. Bartholomews was set up in London
3	1348-49 – The Black Death affects England, kills 40% of population.
4	1350 – Average life expectancy is 35 years of age
5	1388 – Parliament passes the first law requiring streets and rivers to be kept clean by the people.
6	1400 – There were 500 hospitals in Britain

Key Concepts

6. The Medieval Church	The official religion of Britain was Roman Catholic and the church was led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was answerable to the Pope in Rome. Ideas and power was dominated by the Church, they controlled education and the church played a central part in daily life.
7. The Four Humours	First suggested by Greek doctor Hippocrates . He believed the body was made up of Four Humours, Black Bile, Yellow Bile, Blood and Phlegm . These humours linked to the four elements and seasons. Hippocrates believed if these humours became unbalanced you would get ill, so you would need to rebalance the four. Galen , a Greek doctor working in Rome, continued the Four Humours Theory and added his own ideas. His ' Theory of Opposites ' to heal illness suggested using opposites to cure the humours, e.g. using hot to cure cold.
8. Medieval Power	The emphasis in Medieval Britain was on authority , the King had absolute power but the Church has considerable control. People followed authority and would not question the views of King/Church at risk to their own lives.

9.	Superstition	A belief, not based on knowledge, but in the supernatural like God, witchcraft or astrology.
10.	Monastery	A building where monks live, eat and pray
11.	Miasma	'Bad air' which was blamed for spreading disease
12.	Astrology	Study of the planets and its affect on humans
13.	Urine Chart	Used human urine to help diagnose an illness
14.	Amulet	A charm that brought 'protection' from disease
15.	Purging	To rid the body of a 'excess' like blood or vomit
16.	Leeching	The use of leeches for drawing blood from patients
17.	Cupping	Using glass cups to draw blood to the surface
18.	Pilgrimage	A journey to a religious shrine and relics to show your love of God and to cure an illness
19	Apothecary	A medieval pharmacists or chemist
20.	Physician	A male medically trained doctor
21.	Barber Surgeon	Untrained surgeon, who practiced basic surgery
22.	Wisewoman	A female healer, who used magic or herbal remedies to cure illnesses.
23.	Vademecum	A medieval 'medical' book carried by doctors
24.	Herbal Remedy	Medicine made from plants with natural cures
25.	Trepanning	Cutting hole in the skull
26.	Rakers	Men hired to clean the streets of muck
27.	Epidemic	A widespread outbreak of a disease
28.	Black Death	A term to describe the bubonic plague
29.	Flagellant	People who whipped themselves to show god they repented their sins and wanted mercy.
30.	Pestilence	A fatal epidemic disease, e.g. the Black Death

Medicine Knowledge Organiser - Renaissance Medicine 1500-1700

Renaissance Britain

1.	The Renaissance is the period between 1500-1700 also known as the 16th-18th century . Renaissance means 'rebirth' , it was a period when Roman and Greek ideas were rediscovered but also a time when new old ideas were questioned and new ideas and discoveries replaced them.
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Key Events

2.	1518 – The Colleague of Physicians is set up
3.	1536-40 – The Dissolution of the Monasteries – Henry VIII shuts down monasteries across England, this includes the closing of church hospitals
4.	1543 – Vesalius releases the book ' <i>Fabric of the Human Body</i> '
5.	1628 – William Harvey scientifically proves the circulation of blood through the body, his book marks the end of Galen's influence on the anatomy
6.	1660 – The Royal Society setup by Charles II, they discussed scientific ideas
7.	1665-66 – The Great Plague in London
8.	1666 – The Great Fire of London
9.	1676 – Thomas Sydenham publishes ' <i>Observations Medicae</i> '
10.	1683 - Van Leeuwenhoek discovers bacteria but does not link it to disease

Key Individuals

11. William Harvey	An English doctor, his theory on the circulatory system, explained that blood circulates from the heart to the lungs, and from the heart to the rest of the body.
12. Thomas Sydenham	An English physician. He believed doctors should visit patients and observe them, monitoring symptoms and treatments given. He believed in a scientific method to medicine but still believed disease was caused by 'atmospheres' like to the Four Humours.
13. Vesalius	A Belgian physician, he proved Galen wrong by discovering spermatic vessels. Importantly, he said that medical students should perform dissections themselves and he released his book the ' <i>Fabric of the Human Body</i> ' with highly detailed anatomical illustrations.

Key Terms

14.	Dissection	The cutting open of a human body to study its anatomy for medical training and research. It was allowed during the Renaissance
15.	Anatomy	The science of understanding of the human body
16.	Syphallis	A sexually transmitted disease common at the time
17.	Great Plague 1665-1666	Return of the Bubonic Plague, it killed 25% of London's population
18.	Printing Press	Used to print books from 1500, it helped spread ideas
19.	Plague Pits	Mass graves where victims of the plague were buried
20.	Direct Observation	The observation of the human body through dissection to improve knowledge and understanding.
21.	Circulation	The movement of blood around the body
21.	Quack Doctors	A doctor who pretends to have medical knowledge or skills, but does not have any. They sold medicine which supposedly cured all illnesses
22.	Venereal Disease	A sexually transmitted disease, e.g. Syphallis
23.	Quarantined	To separate people from others if they have an illness
24.	Scientific Method	A new process of conducting an experiment, collecting observations, then coming to a conclusion

Key Changes

25. Science and Technology	New technology such as the printing press helped spread ideas quicker, whilst microscopes and pumps helped medical knowledge advance. It was an age of exploration and discovery.
26. The Church in the Renaissance	The Reformation led to changes in religion, especially a decline in the Church's authority (power) after Henry replaced it with the Church of England. As a result, the church had less control, there was freedom of education and challenging of God's teaching. Most people did remain strongly religious though.

Medicine Knowledge Organiser - Industrial Revolution Medicine 1700-1900

Summary

1	The Industrial Revolution period was the period between 1750-1900 also known as the 18th and 19th centuries . It was an age of breakthroughs
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Key Events

2	1796-98 – Jenner develops the Smallpox vaccination
3	1847 – James Simpson discovers chloroform as an anaesthetic
5	1854 - John Snow's discovers the link between the 1854 cholera outbreak and the Broad Street pump.
6	1854 - Florence Nightingale treats wounded soldiers in the Crimean War
7	1859 – Nightingale publishes her 'Notes on Nursing'
8	1860 – The 'Florence Nightingale School of Nursing' opens
9	1861 – Pasteur discovers the Germ Theory
10	1866 – Joseph Lister begins to use carbolic acid as antiseptic in surgery
11	1875 – The Second Public Health Act
12	1881 – Pasteur develops a vaccination for anthrax
13	1882 – Robert Koch publishes his four hypotheses and discovers bacteria causes tuberculosis
14	1895 - William Rontgen discovers x-rays

Key Words

15.	Enlightenment	Idea in the 18 th century that people should think for themselves and authorities like the church and nobility should not control everyday life
16.	Bacteria	A tiny living organism, only seen by microscope, which causes disease
17.	Antibodies	Parties inside the body that fight and remove germs.
18.	Antiseptics	Chemicals uses to destroy bacteria & prevent infections

Key Words

19.	Aseptic Surgery	Surgery where microbes are kept out of the wound in the first place, rather than being killed by antiseptic.
20.	Anaesthetics	Drugs given to unconsciousness before and during surgery
21.	Surgery 'Black Period'	Period when anaesthetics were used and the death rate in surgery went up as doctors attempted complex surgery.
22.	Chloroform	A liquid whose vapour is used as an anaesthetic
23.	Germ Theory	The theory that germs cause disease, often by infection through air
24.	Infection	The formation of disease causing germs or bacteria
25.	Inoculation	Infecting the body with a disease in order to help it fight a more serious attack of the disease later
26.	Vaccinations	Injection into the body of weak organisms to give the body resistance against disease
27.	Anthrax	An infectious disease
28.	Smallpox	A dangerous disease, which was a major cause of disease until beaten by vaccination.
29.	Patent Medicines	Medicine sold for profit. In the Industrial Revolution many of these medicines had no medical benefit at all.
30.	Dispensary	Where medicines are given out.
31.	Public Health	The well-being of the whole population
32.	Poor Law Unions	Local organisations set up to take care of the poor and unemployed
33.	Privies	Public toilets outside houses
34.	Cesspit	A pit for storing sewage or waste
35.	Workhouses	Accommodation for the poorest people, they had to work there for rent.. Families were also split up.

Medicine Knowledge Organiser – Modern Medicine 1900 to present

Summary

Key Words

1	Modern Medicine period was the period between 1900 - present also known as the 20th and 21st centuries . It was an age of research and preventative medicine rather than reactive .
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Key Events

2	1901 – Karl Landsteiner discovers Blood groups
3	1909 – Paul Ehrlich discovers the first Magic bullet, Salvarsan 606
5	1928 – Fleming discovers Penicillin
6	1932 – Discovery of second Magic Bullet, Prontosil
7	1941 – Florey and Chain develop Penicillin into a usable treatment
8	1942 – National Immunisation campaign against diphtheria launched
9	1948 – NHS (National Health Service) is launched
10	1953 – Franklin, Watson and Crick discover the structure of DNA
11	1956 – Clean Air Act passed
12	1990 – Human Genome Project began

Key Words

13.	Hereditary Diseases	Diseases that can be passed on from parents to their children or other descendants, caused by genetic factors.
14.	DNA	DNA carries genetic information from one living thing to another. DNA information determines characteristics like hair and eye colour.
15.	Genome	The complete set of DNA containing all the information needed to build a particular organism. In humans, this is more than three billion DNA pairs. It is unique for every human being, except identical twins.
16.	Mastectomy	Surgery during which a person has one or both breasts removed

17.	Haemophilia	A genetic disease passed from parent to child that stops blood clotting. Sufferers must be careful as an open wound will not heal properly
18.	Lifestyle choice	How we live our lives impacts our health. This could be smoking, drinking, drugs, diet, unprotected sex etc
19.	Diagnosis	When an illness is discovered in a patient
20.	New technology in diagnosis	Technologies that help diagnose illnesses, CT Scan, MRI Scan, Ultrasound Scan, X-Rays, Blood Sugar Monitoring, Blood Tests, Blood Pressure Monitors, Endoscopes, ECGs
21.	Magic Bullet	Term used to describe a chemical cure that would attack the microbes in the body causing the disease, whilst at the same time leaving the body unharmed.
22.	New technology in Surgery	Robotic surgery, microsurgery which reattaches tiny nerve endings, Keyhole surgery which operated through tiny incisions allowing for quicker healing and less trauma.
23.	NHS	National Health Service was launched which allowed for free health care for all
24.	Government Campaigns	The government launched campaigns such as healthy eating and stop smoking.
25.	Penicillin	First discovered by Fleming when he left his dirty dishes out, further worked on by Florey and Chain who mass produced it.
26.	Lung Cancer	Second most common cancer in the UK usually caused by smoking.
27.	Human Genome Project	18 teams of scientists worked together to decode and map the human genome in the hope to understand hereditary diseases better.
28.	Compulsory Vaccinations	The Government started compulsory diphtheria vaccinations in 1942

Medicine Knowledge Organiser – Medicine on the Western Front 1914-1918

Summary

1	Medicine on the Western Front was the period between 1914-1918 when Britain was involved in the First World War .
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Key Events

2	1895 – William Roentgen discovers X-Rays which are useful for WWI
3	1898 – Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) started up
5	1901 – Karl Landsteiner discovers Blood groups
6	1914 – First World War begins
7	1907 – First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (FANY) started up
8	1915 – First gas attacks, prompting the issuing of gas masks
9	1916 – Battle of the Somme, in which 57,000 casualties including 20,000 deaths
10	1917 – Battle of Passchendaele where 245,000 men died by drowning in mud
11	1917 – First blood depot used at the Battle of Cambrai, where they could do blood transfusions
12	1918 – End of WWI

Key Words

13.	Trench System	Trenches in a zig zag shape so that should a bomb go off it would not destroy the whole of the trench.
14.	Front line trench	Where the attacks would be made from.
15.	Support trench	Troops would retreat here if the front line trench was taken over,
16.	Reserve trench	Where reserve troops would be stationed and spare artillery was kept.
17.	Ypres Salient	An area of battlefield that was surrounded on three sides by the enemy.
18.	Trench Foot	Painful swelling of the feet caused by standing in wet and cold mud
19.	Gangrene	When the skin starts to rot because there is no blood supply to it.

20.	Trench Fever	Flu like symptoms and a high temperature
21.	Shellshock	When a soldier suffered a mental breakdown, but the army didn't understand about mental health so thought they were avoiding fighting.
22.	Shrapnel wounds	Wounds caused by metal fragments of bullets that often lodged deep inside the body and took mud and clothing with it.
23.	Gas	Chlorine Gas and Phosgene Gas used in 1915, which suffocated you. Mustard gas used in 1917 which caused burns and blisters.
24.	RAMC	Royal Army Medical Corp – the branch of the army responsible for medical care
25.	FANY	Aid Nursing Yeomanry – Women nurses who helped out
26.	RAP	Regimental Aid Post – First aid given and then sent back to fight.
27.	ADS and MDS	Advanced Dressing Stations and Main Dressing Stations – for injuries that needed more than just a bandage and until they could be sent back to their unit.
28.	CCS	Casualty Clearing Station – decisions would be made here whether men needed to be bandaged up and sent back to fight, treated for life threatening injuries or made comfortable until they died because their wounds were so bad.
29.	Stretcher Bearers	Picked men off no mans land and took them to the various places to be treated.
30.	Amputation	Cutting off a limb
31.	Wound excision	Cutting away the dead and infected skin to stop gangrene from forming.
32.	Mobile X-Ray units	Helpful for locating shrapnel that is lodged deep inside the body.
33.	The Thomas Splint	A rigid wooden board to keep a broken leg or arm in place
34.	Plastic Surgery	Harold Gillies worked to reconstruct the faces of men whose faces had been destroyed by explosions.
35.	Ambulances	Horses were used as didn't get stuck in the mud but it was very uncomfortable for an injured person.