

<u>Due Date:</u>	14 th September 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

medieval	The ideas of someone or something.
thematic	Events between the years 1,000AD and 1,500AD.
continuity	The belief in something which is not natural; it cannot be seen.
change	Things which become different to their original state.
supernatural	Placing pieces of evidence together which have something in common.
theory	Things which stay the same.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	Where did the doctor Hippocrates come from?	England	France	Greece	Italy
Q2.	Which oath promised to keep patient confidentiality?	Hippocratic	Galenic	Medical	Ancient
Q3.	In which period did Hippocrates and Galen live during?	Ancient	Medieval	Renaissance	Modern
Q4.	What did Hippocrates record?	Age	Name	Symptoms	Address
Q5.	Which of the following was not one of the four humours?	Black Bile	Blood	Pus	Phlegm
Q6.	What did the Theory of Opposites suggest?	That too much of one humour made you ill	That the opposite humour was needed to cure you	That there were no remedies for illness	That bloodletting cured all illness
Q7.	What was Galen famous for dissecting?	Humans	Plants	Animals	Dead bodies
Q8.	How many parts did Galen prove the jaw was made out of?	1	2	3	4
Q9.	Which institution encouraged the work of Hippocrates and Galen?	The monarchy	The army	The Church	Schools
Q10.	The theory of miasma was the belief in contaminated what?	Water	Air	Clothes	Food

<u>Due Date:</u>	21 st September 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

Hippocratic	Cutting open someone's body to look inside.
oath	Something of importance.
dissection	A promise to someone.
institution	The belief that dirty air caused illness.
miasma	An organisation founded for a purpose.
significance	Something related to Hippocrates

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	Which group of people could perform minor surgeries like blood-letting?	Monks	Barber Surgeons	Priests	Apothecary
Q2.	What would a medieval person find at an apothecary?	Herbal remedies	Books	Animals	Religious texts
Q3.	Who wrote the Canon of Medicine?	Galen	Hippocrates	Avicenna	Hugh of Lucca
Q4.	Where did physicians train?	Monasteries	Churches	Hospitals	Universities
Q5.	Who was in charge of doctor's medical training?	The Church	The Monarch	The Pope	Galen
Q6.	Hippocrates encouraged the move from supernatural to what type of treatment?	Religious Punishment	Natural treatments	Astrology	Studying Urine Charts
Q7.	How many humours were there according to Hippocrates theory?	Two	Three	Four	Five
Q8.	Which of these was not a humour?	Blood	Phlegm	Black Bile	Yellow Bile
Q9.	Who do the Church encourage medieval people follow as an example?	Jesus	Hippocrates	Avicenna	Versailles
Q10.	What treatment did the Church most commonly encourage?	Prayer	Blood Letting	Flagellation	Herbal remedies

<u>Due Date:</u>	28 th September 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
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Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

blood-letting	Cutting open someone's body to look inside.
apothecary	Relating to the belief of Islam; Muslims are practising the religion of Islam.
Islamic	To provide a treatment to someone.
Physician	An institution run by the Church to 'care not cure'.
treatment	The medieval term for a doctor.
hospitals	Somewhere which sold herbs to people who were unwell.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	Which institution was the Church responsible for?	Schools	GP surgeries	The law	Hospitals
Q2.	What struck England for 10 months in 1348?	The Black Death	Cholera	Tuberculosis	Small Pox
Q3.	How many hospitals were set up in England between 1000 and 1500?	600	650	700	750
Q4.	What was a pilgrimage?	A type of surgery	A religious festival	A type of party	A religious journey
Q5.	What was the name of the tax paid by ordinary people to the Church?	Church Tax	Tithe	Poll Tax	Ship Tax
Q6.	Which man claimed the Church should stop using old books?	Roger Bacon	Vesalius	Edward Jenner	Hugh of Lucca
Q7.	What did most people have rather than a doctor?	A priest	A nurse	A wise woman	A saint
Q8.	Where were major hospitals set up in the Middle East?	Dubai	Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Baghdad
Q9.	Which prophet said 'for every disease, Allah has given a cure'?	Adam	Moses	Allah	Jesus
Q10.	Why were Islamic hospitals better than western hospitals?	Not as many people were ill	They had modern technology	They were bigger	Cleaner with ventilation

<u>Due Date:</u>	5 th October 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

tax	A proclaimer of the will of God.
ordinary	The treatment of injuries, using instruments.
Prophet	Money paid from a person's income.
contributions	Without special status or features.
surgery	A disorder which presents symptoms.
disease	A major part played by someone or something.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	What was the name of Avicenna's book?	Canon of Medicine	Book of Medicine	Islamic Book	Avicenna's Book
Q2.	This book listed how many different drugs?	760	860	960	1060
Q3.	What word describes cutting off the damaged part of a body?	Cutting	Amputation	Blood-letting	Dissection
Q4.	What did Hugh of Lucca and his son claim was not needed for a wound to heal?	Cream	Plasters	Pus	Antiseptic
Q5.	Where did medieval towns take water from?	Local springs	Reservoirs	The ocean	The toilet
Q6.	Which of these was not an example of unhygienic practice in the medieval period?	Rubbish	Sewage	Water	A monastery
Q7.	What does Public Health refer to?	The health of the whole population	The health of someone's house	The health of the government	The health of homeless people
Q8.	What was a privy a type of?	House	Toilet	Sink	Bedroom
Q9.	Where might you find an infirmary?	Monasteries and Abbeys	Monasteries and Town Halls	Abbeys and Town Halls	Abbeys and Universities
Q10.	Which of these words describes an ordinary person?	Knight	Bishop	King	Lay

<u>Due Date:</u>	12 th October 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

wound	The health of the whole population.
medieval	Another name for a hospital.
unhygienic	Events between the years 1,000AD and 1,500AD.
Public Health	An injury which usually results in a cut.
privy	A toilet located in a small shed outside a house.
infirmary	Something which is not hygienic and clean.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	Who did a medieval monk have to obey?	Abbot	Priest	Lay person	The Devil
Q2.	Where did the Black Death start?	England	Europe	America	Asia
Q3.	Which of these was a symptom of the Black Death?	Sweating	Vomiting	Coughing	Sniffing
Q4.	What is quarantine?	Keeping someone in their house.	Keeping someone in a separate area.	Keeping someone at work.	Keeping someone in their garden.
Q5.	What did the Church recommend as the main treatment for the Black Death?	Praying	Blood-letting	Visiting and apothecary	Having surgery
Q6.	What was the main religion in England during the fourteenth century?	Islam	Jewish	Church of England	Catholic
Q7.	When did the plague come back?	1662	1663	1664	1665
Q8.	When did the Renaissance period start?	Late 1400s	Late 1500s	Late 1600s	Late 1600s
Q9.	Which of these did not improve during the renaissance?	Printing	Art	Food	Travelling
Q10.	Who did Vesalius prove was incorrect?	Galen	Hippocrates	Hugh of Lucca	The Church

<u>Due Date:</u>	2 nd November 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

monk	The action taken to make something better.
Black Death	To keep someone in a separate area.
symptom	It has a literal meaning of ‘re-birth’.
quarantine	A mental or physical feature of a disease.
treatment	A plague which killed 30-50% of the population of England.
Renaissance	A religious man who takes a vow of poverty.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	Where did Vesalius study anatomy?	London	Paris	Rome	Madrid
Q2.	What was the name of Vesalius’ book?	Fabric of the Body	Fabric of Humans	Fabric of the Human Body	Fabric of Medicine
Q3.	In which century was Vesalius most prominent?	Sixteenth century	Seventeenth century	Eighteenth century	Nineteenth century
Q4.	Who worked as a surgeon in Europe in the sixteenth century?	Hippocrates	Galen	Vesalius	Pare
Q5.	What did people used to think was poisonous?	Gunshot wounds	Cuts from a bow and arrow	Sword wounds	Bomb shrapnel
Q6.	What did Pare run out of whilst treating soldiers?	Flour	Oil	Eggs	Water
Q7.	What were wounds tied with after Pare’s discovery?	Rope	String	Thread	Plastic ties
Q8.	Who had a book with the title ‘Works on Surgery’?	Hippocrates	William Harvey	Vesalius	Pare
Q9.	What did William Harvey famously say?	Blood circulated around the body	Blood was created in the head	The brain controlled the flow of blood	Humans can eventually run out of blood
Q10.	Which organ did he famously dissect and study?	Liver	Heart	Kidney	Lungs