Task 1 – Create a series of flashcards of single words for a topic.

Task 2 – Answer an exam Question on the topics

Task 3 – Create a Spider Diagram for one of the topics

Task 4

January 2011 – Choose One and explain the importance of the individuals work. Edward Jenner and vaccination.9

January 2012 – The title page of the Fabric of the Human Body by Vesalius published in 1543 and NHS Direct 2010 – What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in communication of medical knowledge. Explain your answer, using these sources.

January 2013 –

Source A - “That if any house be infected, the sick person should be immediately taken to the plague-house and kept in isolation. The rest of the family should be shut up inside their home for 40 days. A red cross and the words ‘Lord have mercy upon us’ should be painted on the door. Warders should prevent the family from being in contact with people outside.”

Source B - Image of a government official visiting a hospital – Question about the value of authorities.

January 2013 – Q3

How much impact did Jenner’s development of vaccination have on the prevention of infectious diseases?

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

* In 1802, the Anti-Vaccine Society was set up.
* In the year 1802-04, the Royal Jennerian Society vaccinated over 12,000 people.
* In 1885, Louis Pasteur developed a vaccine against rabies.

June 2010 – Q2

Choose one discovery and explain why it had such a limited impact on medical treatment at the time. – William Harvey’s discovery of the circulation of the blood in the seventeenth century.

June 2011 – Q2

Choose one and explain its importance in medicine. – The Theory of the Four Humours.

June 2012 – Q2

Choose one and explain its importance in medicine – The role of religion in care for the sick during the middle ages.

Q4 – How much impact did discoveries during the Renaissance period have on medicine?

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Harvey published his book about the circulation of the blood in 1628.

- In 1673 a Dutch scientist described bacteria which he had seen under a microscope.

- Many physicians used bloodletting and purging in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

**2** 5-8 **Statements are developed with support from material which is mostly relevant and accurate.**

Answer identifies change and/or continuity in medicine, or provides details about medicine during the Renaissance period.

*E.G. describes the work of Vesalius/ Harvey etc; Describes new developments – better understanding of anatomy; the discovery of new plants, the improvements in technology; Describes medical ideas and treatments during the Renaissance – continued importance of the 4 Humours.*

**3** 9-12 **The response shows understanding of the focus of the question and deploys sufficient accurate and relevant material to support the points the student makes.**

Answer examines the extent / nature of change and continuity during the Renaissance in order to evaluate the impact of discoveries.

*E.G. shows how discoveries led to changes in the understanding of the body and study of microbes but also explains that this had little effect on understanding and treatment of illness and that treatment continued to be based on Galen’s ideas.*