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| Year: | 5 | Topic: | What if we didn't have medicine? |
| NC Objectives: | History <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 | | |

Links to Prior Learning

- Y1 - Do superheroes live amongst us?
 Y2 - Should we be grateful for the Great Fire of London?

| Knowledge | Key Vocabulary |
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| <p>Health and hygiene in England in the Middle Ages (1000 years ago)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why health, hygiene and standards of cleanliness were very poor. Why disease and poor health were part of daily life and medicines were both basic and often useless. Examples of medieval illnesses and supposed cures. Lack of understanding as to why contagious diseases spread rapidly in the towns and villages where people lived so close together with poor sanitation/hygiene. <p>THE BLACK DEATH 1347-1351 and 1665-1666.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its cause, its rapid spread, its symptoms, and attempted protection from infection – and its huge impact on Britain for generations. Story of village of Eyam. <p>Tudor Times</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How fashion made health and hygiene poorer. Pale faces were fashionable during the reign of Elizabeth I – the lead-based makeup was poisonous. Sugar arrived in Britain – very popular amongst wealthier at the expense of their teeth. Black teeth became a symbol of the wealthy. Barber surgeons. <p>The Victorians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A period of great social change The Industrial Revolution brought large populations of people together to work in factories in towns and cities in cramped, filthy, unhygienic conditions. Many ordinary people lived in cramped conditions with no running water. 1830s and 1840s - epidemics of cholera, typhoid & influenza killed people in their thousands, Victorian hospitals – conditions often grim 1848 – Public Health Act The modern flushing toilet. Thomas Crapper Building of sewers - improved sanitation in cities 1875 – Public Health Act Sunlight soap transformed cleanliness and hygiene in Victorian Britain - 1884. <p>Pioneers in modern medicine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) – hospitals; nursing care Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) – germ theory Madam Curie (1867-1934)- discovery of radium (radiotherapy) Alexander Fleming (1881 – 1955) Penicillin (Antibiotics) Eradication of Smallpox – linked to Edward Jenner (Vaccines) (1749-1823) <p>20th Century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World War 1 (1914-18) – developments in surgery 1919 – Ministry of Health set up Introduction of National Health Service – 5th July 1948 Smoking identified as a major cause of lung cancer and heart disease | <p>hygienic/unhygienic</p> <p>disease</p> <p>peasant</p> <p>sanitation</p> <p>Black Death/ Plague</p> <p>epidemic</p> <p>pandemic</p> <p>fleas</p> <p>poor and wealthy</p> <p>Industrial Revolution</p> <p>population</p> <p>Middle Ages (Medieval)/Tudor/ Victorian/20th century</p> <p>contagious disease</p> <p>smallpox</p> <p>cholera</p> <p>typhoid</p> <p>influenza</p> <p>sewers</p> <p>flushing toilets</p> <p>cleanliness</p> <p>medicine</p> <p>germs</p> <p>radiotherapy</p> <p>penicillin</p> <p>Antibiotics</p> <p>Vaccine</p> <p>National Health Service (NHS)</p> <p>healthy lifestyle</p> |

Health and Hygiene today

- Advances in modern medicine
- Modern lifestyles - are we healthier? – Obesity etc.
- Coronavirus pandemic

obesity