Year 5 Summer 2 2022.
What if we didn't have medicine?

Week	NC objectives	Big question	REMEMBER (prior knowledge)	KNOW (new knowledge)
1	A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.	What happened if you were ill in the Middle Ages?	Who helps us when we are ill. Mary Seacole's herbal remedies. The changes Florence Nightingale made to hospitals.	There was lack of understanding about why contagious diseases spread rapidly in the towns and villages where people lived so close together with poor sanitation/hygiene. Cures were a mixture of superstition, religion and herbal remedies. Examples of medieval illnesses and supposed cures. Role of wise woman, barber surgeon and doctor.
2		What was the Black Death and why was it so deadly?	The Great Fire of London in 1666 contributed to the plague coming to an end.	Black Death also known as the Plague ~ 1346-1353 and 1665-1666. Spread by rats/fleas. Spread quickly due to overcrowding and poor sanitation. Symptoms include buboes, fever, chills, headache. Death occurred within days. Plague doctors. How people in Eyam tried to prevent the spread of the plague.

3		What medical practices were used in the Tudor period?	Henry Tudor became the first Tudor monarch in 1485.	Medicine hadn't evolved much since Middle Ages ~ identify similarities and differences. Herbal remedies were used. Four humours of the body and their remedies. Bleeding was thought to be cure for many ailments. Use of astrology for cures.
4		What medical advancements were made during the Victorian period?	Florence Nightingale's impact on nursing and medicine. Medicine in the Middle Ages and Tudor times.	Pharmacies brought healthcare to the general population. Separate sewage and drinking water systems set up. 1847 ~ anesthesia invented. 1848 - Public Health Act. 1875 - Public Health Act. 1884 - Sunlight soap transformed cleanliness and hygiene in Victorian Britain. 1895 – discovery of x-rays.
5		How has medicine changed since the Victorian times?	Improvements made to medicine in the Victorian times.	Emphasis changed from keeping people alive to keeping them fit. 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.

6		Who are the biggest medical pioneers?	Florence Nightingale's achievements. Improvements made up to the present day.	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).