





Year 5/6

Topic

Week 6

Date			
Subject/s	History		
Learning Objective	I can identify medicine through time		
			
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria 	I can identify key changes in medicine		
	I understand how a lack of knowledge and understanding contributed to the spread of diseases		
	I can write about key changes in medicine		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	

Think about the pictures we have seen of a plague doctor. Why did they wear a beak? What did they believe helped spread the disease?

Causes of the plague

Medicine in the 17th century was of limited effectiveness. Knowledge about disease was poor (most people thought that bad smells caused illness), and doctors were too expensive for ordinary people to be able to afford.

Cures

Measures against the plague were often extreme.



Personal

- Many people just stayed indoors. Others fled to the countryside.
- Doctors advised people to **fumigate** their houses, and keep the windows closed.
- People refused to touch other people. Money was dropped into jars of vinegar.
- People carried bottles of perfume and wore lucky charms.
- 'Cures' for the plague included the letters 'abracadabra' written in a triangle, a lucky hare's foot, dried toad, leeches, and pressing a plucked chicken against the plague-sores until it died.




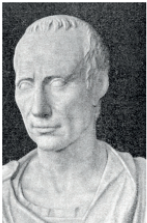












Public


The city authorities reacted firmly and responsibly. The Mayor ordered:

- Public prayers, and days of confession.
- Closure of public places like theatres and dancing-houses.
- Fires in the streets to purify the air.
- The killing of cats and dogs, which were thought to carry the plague. It was estimated that 40,000 dogs and 200,000 cats were killed.
- Doctors were appointed to look after the poor.
- Houses where someone got the plague were shut up, and marked with a red cross. 'God have mercy upon us' was written on the door.
- Burial of the dead in mass graves.
- Those employed in the collection of bodies frequently smoked tobacco to avoid catching the plague.

Task 1

Look at the medicine cards below. Cut out and order the key events.

<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Papyrus 2000 BC</p> <p>Ancient Egyptians are able to record and pass down their medical knowledge on papyrus.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>The Greek Empire 300 BC</p> <p>Alexander the Great conquers huge areas. Greek ideas and theory spread throughout the Middle East. Alexandria in Egypt becomes a hub of learning, developing medical theories. Greek doctors dissect bodies (both alive and dead!) and make accurate discoveries about anatomy and how the body works.</p> <p>Frequent wars meant Greek doctors are skilled at setting broken bones and stopping bleeding.</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Public Health Improvements 1876</p> <p>New laws are passed against pollution in rivers and a clampdown is enacted on poor-quality food. New building regulations aimed to improve living conditions.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Isolation Hospitals 1889</p> <p>Infectious diseases are treated in designated hospitals to avoid their spread and to organise medical care.</p> 
<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>The Roman Empire 27 BC – AD 476</p> <p>The power of the Roman Empire was built upon the strength of its soldiers. The Romans gained medical knowledge from captured Greek soldiers, frequent warfare and a realisation that an investment in public health would make its people and soldiers strong.</p> <p>Hospitals are created. Romans and medici – military nurses – are trained and sent with the Army. The Romans pioneer some surgery and develop medical and midwifery tools. They perform caesarean sections and, although the mother always dies, the baby is sometimes saved.</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>The Roman Army 50 BC</p> <p>Julius Caesar ensures settlements and especially army camps are in healthy places, not near to swamps or dirty water.</p> <p>He drains the Codetan swamp near Rome to ensure Roman soldiers are based in a healthy place and in turn reduces malaria.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Blood Groups Discovered 1901</p> <p>Different blood groups are discovered and the first successful blood transfusion is conducted.</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>National Health Insurance 1911</p> <p>Workers can be given some financial help if they became ill or injured if they pay into the national insurance scheme. This is the beginning of a real welfare state for people to use as a safety net in hard times.</p>
<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>General Medical Council 1858</p> <p>Doctor's qualifications must now be regulated by an official body.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Industrial Revolution 1830s</p> <p>National public health deteriorates.</p> <p>Rapid urbanisation is to blame with back-to-back, poor-quality housing, long working hours in poor conditions, air pollution and shared water supplies.</p> <p>Infant mortality is high and little access to good quality healthcare is available.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>The Great Plague 1665</p> <p>70,000 people succumb in London.</p> <p>Pneumonic Plague is airborne and spreads quickly, killing people within 2-3 days and with a 90-95% death rate.</p> <p>Medicine is no further on identifying the cause since the Black Death, almost 300 years earlier.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Vaccination of French Troops 1805</p> <p>Napoleon has his troops vaccinated for small pox to ensure they stay as healthy and strong as possible.</p> 
<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Public Health Act 1848</p> <p>The act is not compulsory for all to follow and thus not effective. Local authorities can make improvements to improve health if they have the money and desire. The government makes it possible to borrow money for improvements but without it being compulsory, little changes.</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Second Public Health Act 1875</p> <p>Improvements are made compulsory including sewers moving away from housing and houses having being built a certain distance apart.</p> <p>Great effect on public health.</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Small Pox Vaccination Compulsory in Britain 1852</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Cholera Epidemic 1831</p> <p>Waterborne disease causes severe dehydration and diarrhoea killing over 50,000 people in London.</p> <p>Other outbreaks happen in 1848 and 1854.</p> 
<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>The Crusades 1100-1299</p> <p>Arab medicine is highly developed compared to Dark Ages Europe and knowledge is brought back from Holy Lands by Crusaders.</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>The Black Death 1347-8</p> <p>25 million people die in Europe.</p> <p>Bubonic Plague has a 50-75% death rate, is carried by fleas and takes approximately 8 days to cause death.</p> <p>No understanding of the disease – cause blamed on the Jews, God and the planets.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Invasions 4th Century</p> <p>Goths, Vandals, Vikings and Saxons invade and divides Britain and the rest of Western Europe. Ideas of public health and universities are replaced with the Dark Ages. Only monasteries retain learning and the ability to write and record information. Greek and Roman knowledge stays in the Middle East and is mainly lost in Europe.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Oxford University Established 1167</p> 
<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>The Printing Press 1455</p> <p>Literature and knowledge could now be spread without the influence of the Church through writing pamphlets and books. The monasteries are no longer the only group who can communicate and record their ideas, meaning religion has less influence in medicine.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Martin Luther's 95 Theses 1517</p> <p>The beginning of the Protestant Reformation.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Baghdad Destroyed by Mongols 1258</p> <p>Scholars fleeing from the East bring back medical knowledge that had been lost when the Roman Empire fell in Europe.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>The Renaissance 1300-1500</p> <p>The 'rebirth' of Europe.</p> <p>Artists such as Da Vinci, Michelangelo and Titian study and paint the human body in detail, prompting further knowledge of human anatomy. Vesalius's book 'On the fabric of the human body in seven books' replaces Galen's ideas.</p>

<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>First Test Tube Baby Born 1978</p> <p>In vitro fertilisation now offers a possibility of conception and pregnancy for couples who have previously struggled.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Keyhole Surgery 1990s</p> <p>Keyhole surgery means shorter recovery times and less risky operations for patients as the risk of infection and blood loss is reduced.</p> <p>The use of endoscopes and ultrasounds also becomes more and more important in diagnosing and treating patients.</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>CAT Scanner Invented 1971</p> <p>Geoffrey Hounsfield invents the CAT scanner which uses a series of X Ray images to build up a 3D picture of the inside of a body.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Human Genome Project 1990s</p> <p>All 40,000 genes in the human body mapped.</p>
<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>National Organ Donor Register 1994</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Electron Microscope invented 1931</p> <p>Doctors can see bacteria and viruses for the first time.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>First Kidney Transplant 1952</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>NHS Charges 1952</p> <p>Charges are brought into effect for prescriptions as they can no longer be afforded for free by the NHS. They cost 1 shilling, about £1 today.</p> 
<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>First World War 1914-18</p> <p>The first modern war using modern weapons and heavy artillery.</p> <p>Plastic surgery, skin grafts, artificial limbs and the treatment of shell shock (PTSD) are pioneered to try and treat the wounded.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Second World War 1939 - 45</p> <p>Further development of war wounds and traumatic injuries caused by munitions and bullets are seen throughout Europe.</p> <p>Penicillin is given to all US soldiers on the D-day landings to try and treat infections after wounds and cut down on casualties.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>DNA Discovered 1953</p> <p>Francis Crick and James Watson discover the structure of DNA using research and discoveries by Maurice Wilkins, Rosalind Franklin and Linus Pauling.</p> 	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Contraceptive Pill Introduced 1961</p> <p>Older, usually married, women with children are able to get a prescription to allow them control over their family size.</p> 
<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>Emergency Hospital Scheme 1939</p> <p>Funded and run by the government in anticipation of the coming casualties from the war.</p>	<p>Medicine Through Time Key Event Fact Cards</p> <p>The National Health Service Act 1946</p> <p>Free and comprehensive healthcare for all 'from the cradle to the grave.'</p> <p>Prime Minister Aneurin Bevan convinces 90% of doctors in the UK to give up private practice and work for the NHS. The cost of the NHS is estimated to be £140 million a year but by 1950 the running costs are already over £350 million.</p>		

Task 2

Paragraph 1:

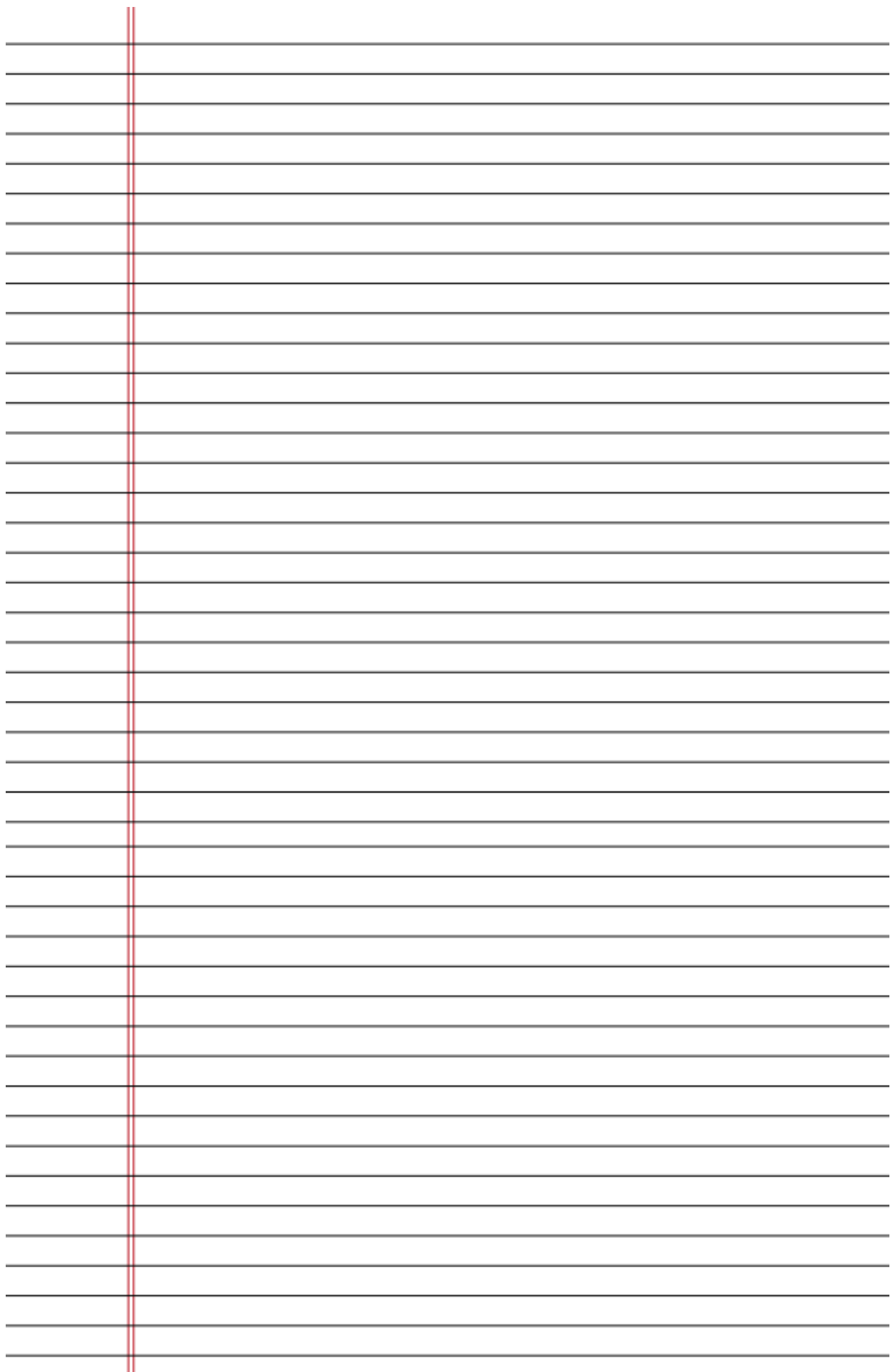
How has medicine changed over time? What are some of the key changes that happened?

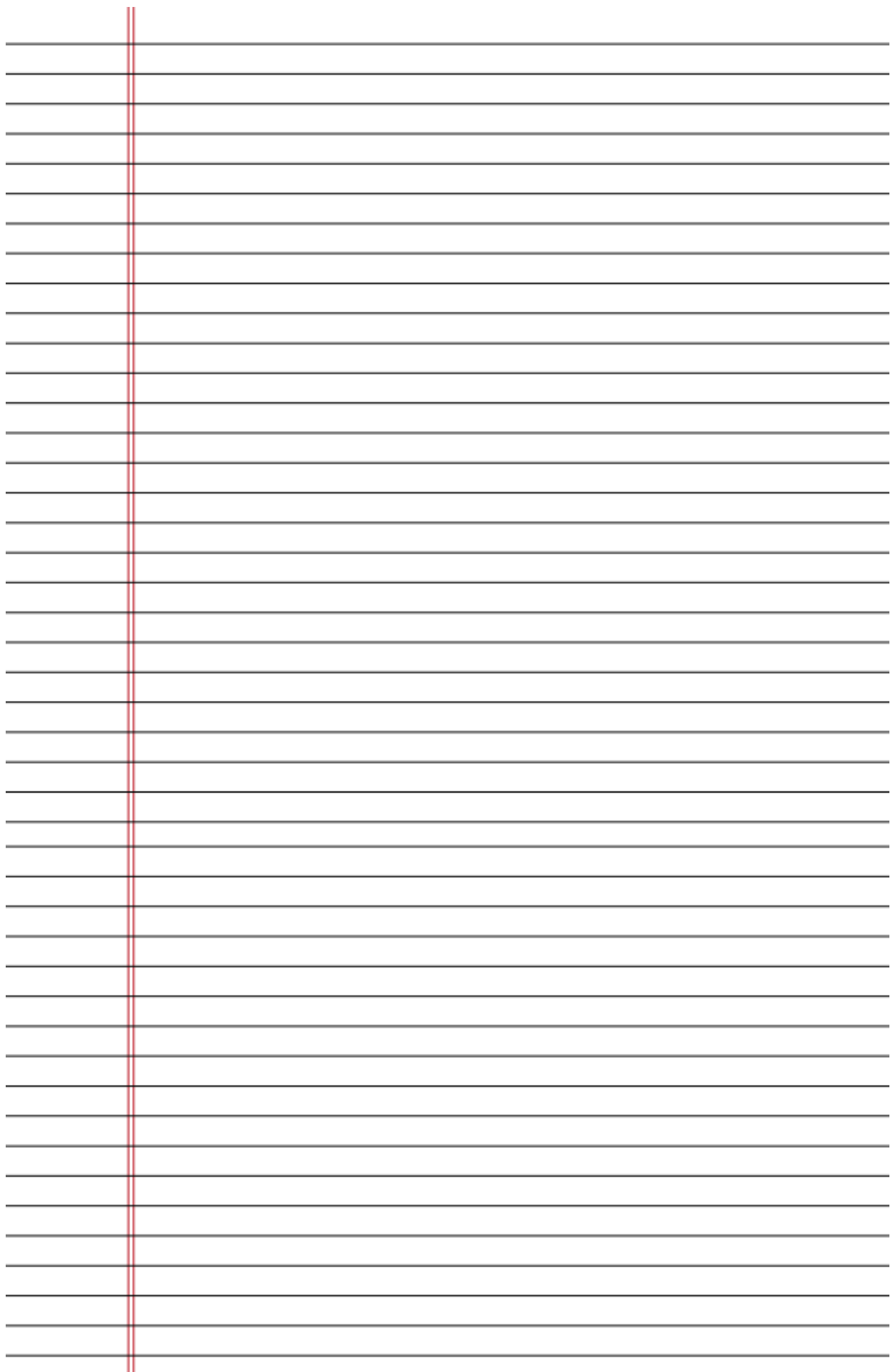
Paragraph 2:





Was there anything that surprised you or you thought was strange?

Paragraph 3:

If 'The Great Plague' was around today, do you think it would have been as deadly? Why?





Date			
Subject/s	English/History		
Learning Objective	I can write to inform		
			
		SA	TA
			
Success Criteria 	I know why Eyam played an important role in the prevention of the plague		
	I understand why people would want to visit Eyam		
	I can create an information leaflet about Eyam for visitors		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	

Why is Eyam so well-known today? What did the people of Eyam do to help prevent the spread?

Eyam is so famous today because William Mompesson (the vicar of the Church) made the decision to quarantine the village to help prevent the spread.

So why might people want to visit the village of Eyam today?

Look at some of the information from the websites below. How have they made the village seem appealing?

<https://www.visitpeakdistrict.com/explore/towns-and-villages/eyam-p680381>

About

Step back in time in the atmospheric setting of Eyam, known to visitors and residents alike as the 'Plague Village'.

Immerse yourself in the incredible story of its unselfish villagers, who sealed themselves off from the outside world in the 17th century to prevent the deadly disease from spreading to neighbouring communities.

Trace the fascinating tale of how the Plague was brought to the White Peak village in a bolt of infected cloth from London in 1665, taking in key locations such as the church of St Lawrence, Plague Cottages, Cucklet Delf and - just outside the village - the Riley Graves and Mompesson's Well. You can also find out more at Eyam Museum, open from March to November.

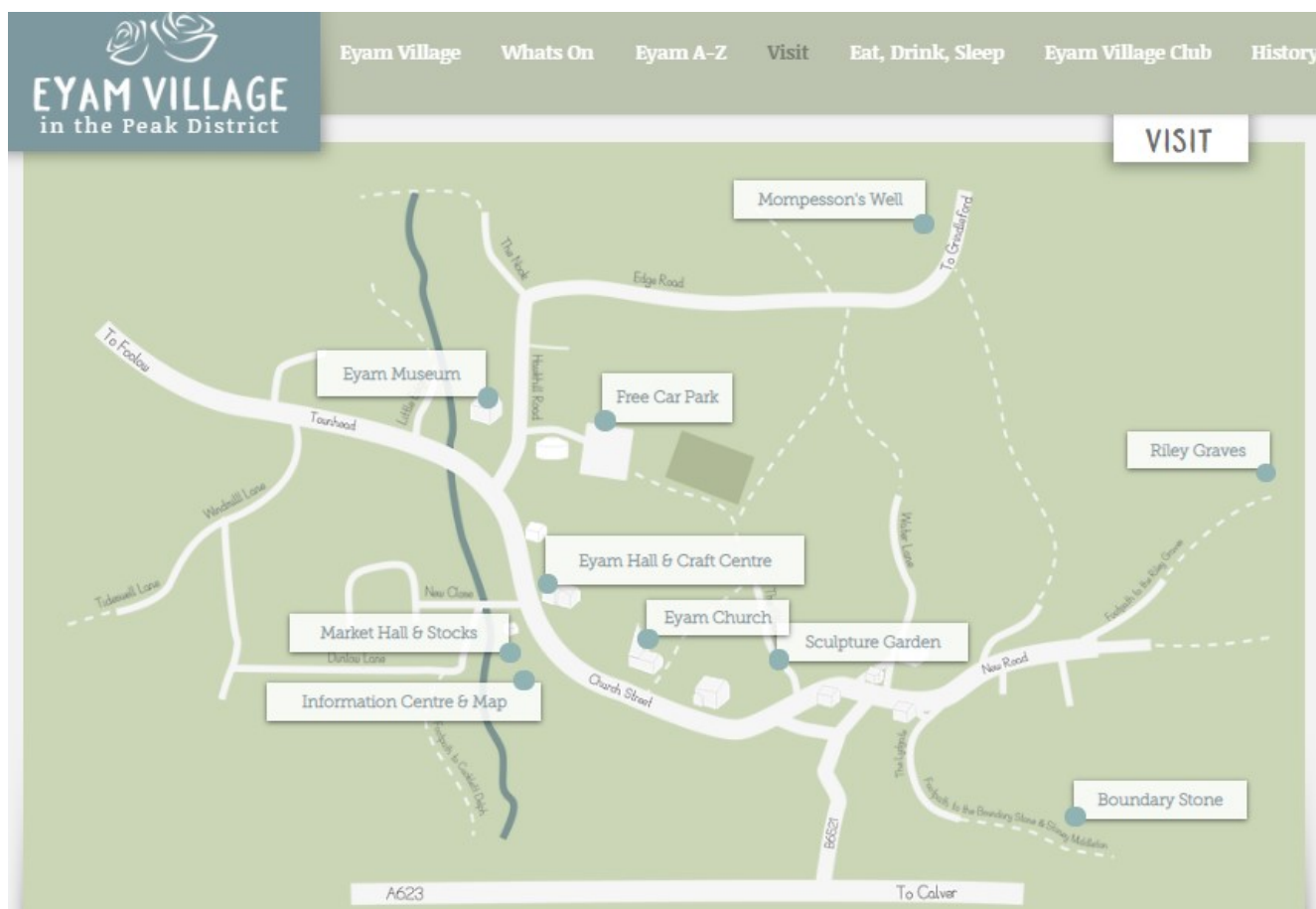
In the heart of the village you'll find historic 17th century Eyam Hall, which was built just six years after the Plague subsided and was home to the Wright family for more than 11 generations.

Now managed by the National Trust, Eyam Hall is a fine example of a Jacobean manor house with its embroideries, engravings and library, plus walled garden with seasonal borders, vegetable plots and open, spacious lawns.

Next door you'll find a courtyard with a craft centre selling everything from Hartington cheese to handcrafted jewellery, while The Buttery serves light refreshments and lunch.

Opposite the hall are the village stocks, mainly used by Eyam's Barmote Court to regulate the wrong-doings of local lead miners.

The nearby church of St Lawrence dates back to Saxon times and has an original font and Norman pillars, thought to rest on Saxon foundations. The oldest and most striking feature of the churchyard is its eighth-century Celtic Cross. One of the best preserved examples of its kind in the country, it is decorated with a mixture of Christian and pagan symbols and may have once been a wayside preaching cross.



WELCOME TO THE BEAUTIFUL, HISTORIC VILLAGE OF EYAM (PRONOUNCED 'EEM'), IN THE PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK IN DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND WHICH BECAME FAMOUS AFTER THE BLACK DEATH OF 1665 AND 1666.

An outbreak of the plague was contained when the villagers decided to isolate themselves from the surrounding communities. Many people in the village died. It is also known that some of the village population were genetically unique and naturally immune to this very deadly disease. There are still descendants of this line in Eyam.

Use this site to explore our beautiful village and plan your visit or find out more about our history.

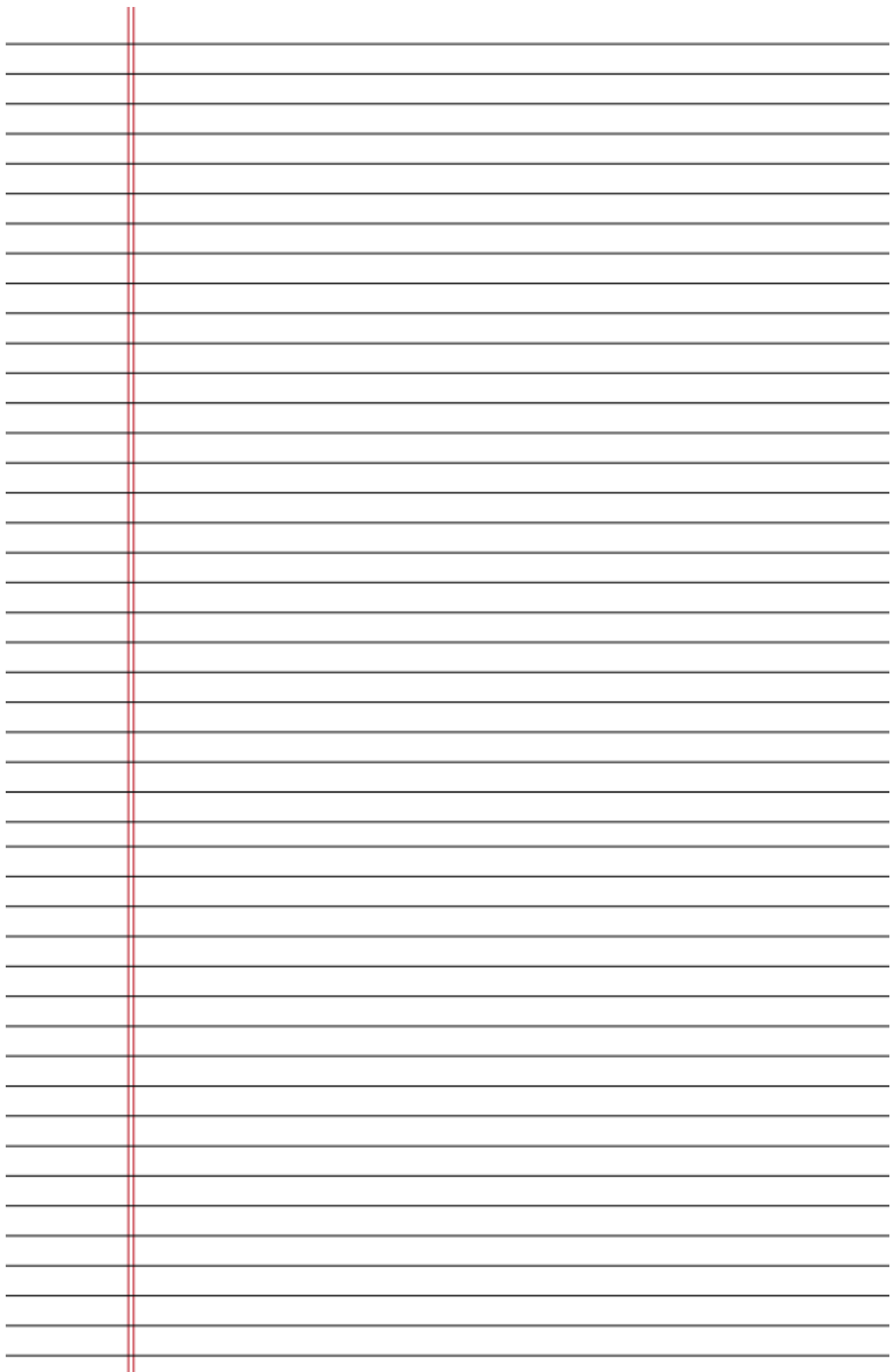
Village life in Britain has changed considerably in the past fifty years, and many villages have emptied as people moved away to the towns. Eyam however still has a vibrant community and thriving businesses.

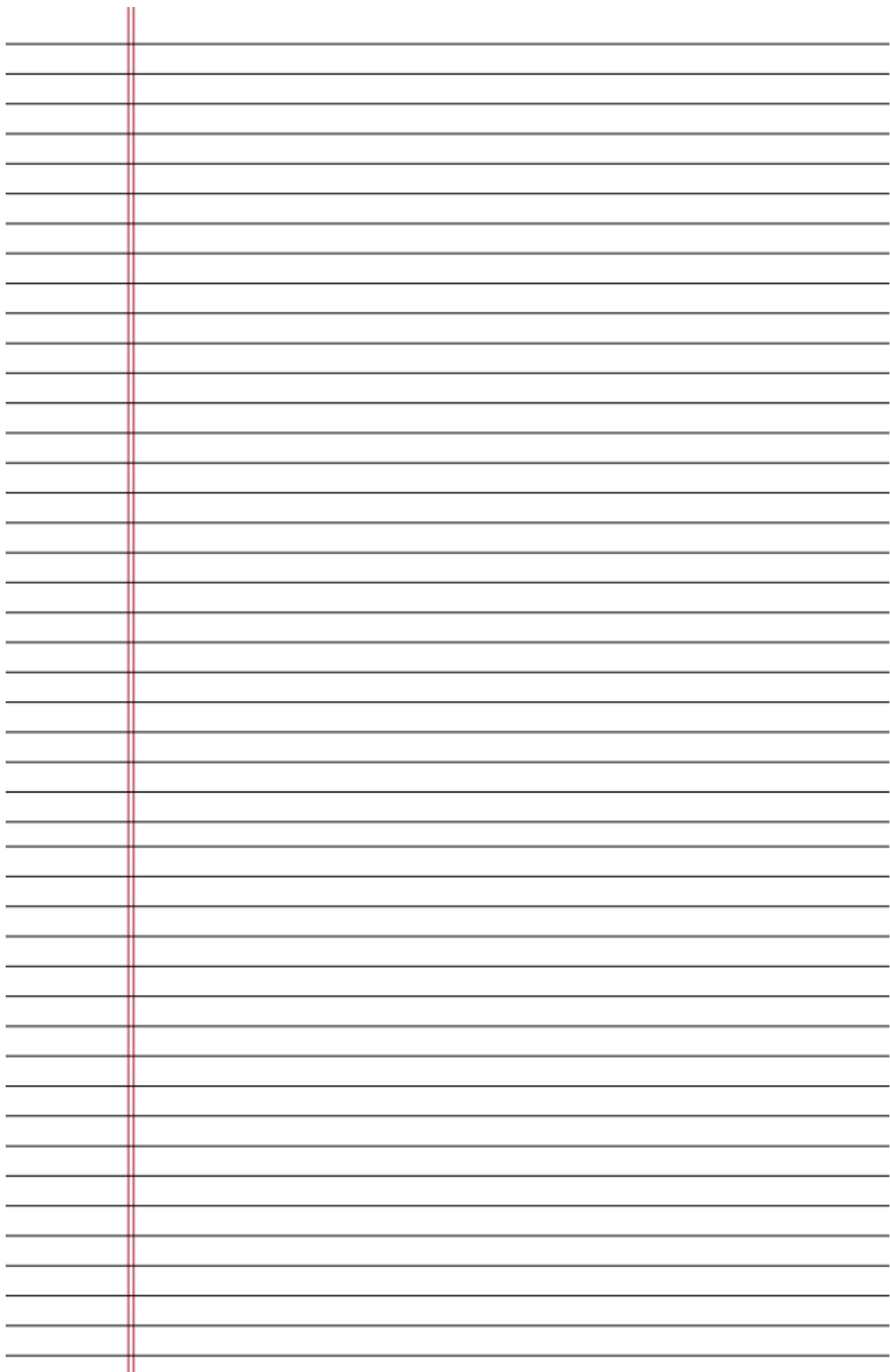
Eyam has links with industry, being a worldwide centre for the production of fluorspar, a material of great value in smelting and open hearth furnaces.







Task

Using the examples above, and some of your own ideas, create an information leaflet about the village of Eyam.



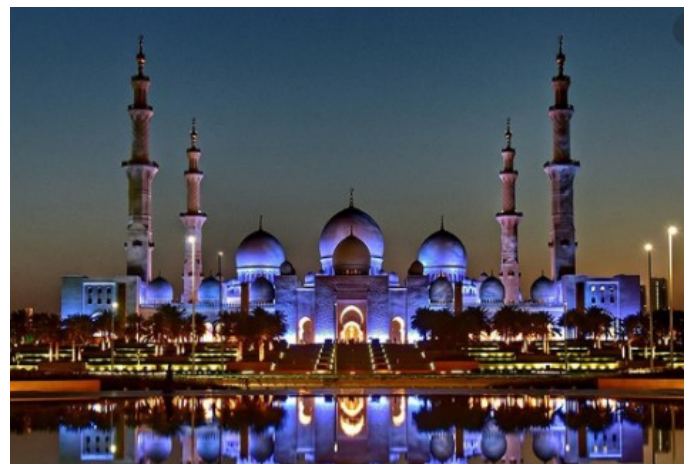


Date		
Subject/s	RE	
Learning Objective 	To understand what makes a place special or sacred	
	SA 	TA 
Success Criteria 	I know how buildings/places are used to	
	I know sacred means connected with God or	
	I can be respectful of other beliefs	
Support	Independent Adult Support ()	

What makes somewhere special? Is everyone's special place the same as each others? Why? Why/when would someone visit their special place?

Why do religious people value their holy buildings so much? Why do people visit places of worship?

Look at the buildings of worship below.






Task

How are the buildings different? Why do you think this is?

How have beliefs been expressed in the architecture of the buildings?

Using your own beliefs, design your own special/sacred place.

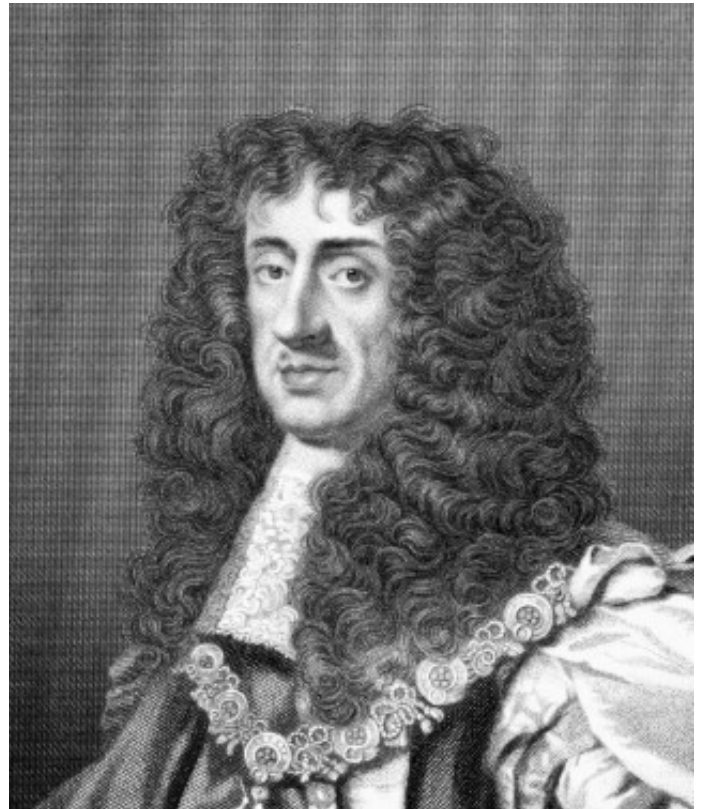
Date			
Subject/s	Art		
Learning Objective	To draw a portrait		
		SA 	TA
Success Criteria  	I can use previous learning to ensure correct proportions		
	I can identify facial features		
	I can use different shading techniques to produce darker and lighter pencil tones		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	Group Work

Look back at your self portraits. How did we start? How did we ensure the proportions of our facial features were accurate? How did we create different tones using our pencil?

Using your knowledge from the previous lesson, sketch one of the key people from 1665-1666 below. Remember to press lightly when planning out the facial features.



William Mompesson



King Charles II



Samuel Pepys

