

## Renaissance medicine c.1500 – c1700

### Key individuals

1. Who did his own dissections and corrected over 300 errors in Galen's work
2. What did Paracelsus say about disease
3. Galen said blood is continually being \_\_\_\_\_ in the stomach and liver then \_\_\_\_\_ up by the muscles.
4. Who discovered that the blood circulates around the body?
5. Thomas Sydenham was known as the English Hippocrates, how did he say doctors should diagnose disease?
6. What did van Leeuwenhoek see for the first time under the microscope?

### Change & Progress

7. What new attitude to learning said God was not responsible for everything and encouraged scholars to investigate the natural world for themselves?
8. When was the printing press invented?
9. How did the printing press lead to improvements in the sharing of knowledge in the Renaissance period? (give 2 points)
10. What organisation lost a lot of its influence over education at this time?
11. What was the result of the dissolution of the monasteries in England in 1536?
12. Give two new herbs/substances used for healing and treatments after the discovery of the New World?
13. What was the early study of chemistry known as at this time?
14. What was the use of chemicals in healing known as?
15. Give an example of a metal used in chemical healing?
16. Why were London's stews closed in the 1500s
17. What was rubbing the outward symptom of a disease or infection with an object (eg; rubbing a wart with an onion) to cure the problem called?
18. What was used to investigate the connection between the atmosphere and disease?
19. Give an example of colour treatment.
20. When was the Royal Society set up?
21. What was the Royal Society's aim
22. What journal did the Royal Society publish?

### Continuity with the middle ages

23. Give 3 examples of ideas about the cause of disease that were used in the Middle Ages and continued into the renaissance period.

24. Give 3 examples of ways disease was treated or prevented that were used in the Middle Ages and continued into the renaissance period.

#### Important books

25. Name the two books written by Vesalius

26. In what book did William Harvey say there was a fixed amount of blood in the body that circulated by the heart?

27. What did Harvey compare the heart to?

28. Who wrote in Medical Observations, 1676 that every disease had a different cause?

#### Care

29. As well as selling herbal remedies prescribed by doctors, what would an apothecary also sell to ward off disease?

30. Why was surgery a last resort at this time?

31. What kind of 'doctor' sold cure all remedies at fairs and markets?

32. Where would infectious patients be kept in isolation from the rest of the community?

33. Why did women continue to provide most care for the sick?

#### The Great Plague 16\_\_

34. How did the response to Great Plague show continuity with the Black Death of 13\_\_

35. In what way was local government's response to the plague better than it had been to the Black Death?

#### Over view - Complete these sentences

36. There were great advances in...

37. However, there was little progress in treatments and prevention of disease as...

38. Harvey's discovery that there was a fixed amount of blood in the body meant...

39. By the end of the 1600s doctors believed disease was something that came...

40. Despite this however, most ordinary people still believed disease was a result of...