

HISTORY Knowledge Organiser - Topic : Renaissance Medicine. 1500 to 1700.

Timeline

1	1518	The College of Physicians is set up.
2	1536-40	The Dissolution of the Monasteries – Henry VIII shuts down monasteries across England, includes the closing of church hospitals.
3	1543	Vesalius releases the book 'fabric of the human body.'
4	1628	William Harvey scientifically proves the circulation of blood through the body, his book marks the end of Galen's influence on the anatomy.
5	1660	The Royal Society set up by Charles II to discuss scientific ideas.
6	1665-66	The Great Plague in London.
7	1666	The Great Fire of London.
8	1676	Thomas Sydenham publishes 'Observations Medicae.'
9	1683	Van Leeuwenhoek discovers bacteria but does not link it to disease.

Key Individuals

10	William Harvey	English doctor. Theory on circulatory system explained that blood circulates from the heart to the lungs, and from the heart to the rest of the body.
11	Thomas Sydenham	English physician. Believed doctors should visit patients and observe them, monitoring symptoms and treatments given.
12	Andreas Vesalius	Belgian physician. Proved Galen wrong by discovering spermatic vessels. Advocate for medical students performing dissections.

Key Changes

13	Science and Technology	New technology such as the printing press helped spread ideas quicker, whilst microscopes and pumps helped medical knowledge advance. It was an age of exploration and discovery.
14	The Church in the Renaissance	The Reformation led to change in religion, especially a decline in the Church's authority after Henry replaced it with the Church of England. As a result, the church had less control, there was freedom of education and challenging of God's teaching. Most people did remain strongly religious though.

Key Words/Terms

15	Dissection	The cutting open of a human body to study its anatomy for medical training and research. It as allowed during the Renaissance.
16	Anatomy	The science of understanding of the human body.
17	Syphilis	A sexually transmitted disease common at the time.
18	Great Plague 1665-1666	Return of the Bubonic Plague, it killed 25% of London's population.
19	Printing Press	Used to print books from 1500. It helped spread ideas.
20	Plague Pits	Mass graves where victims of the plague were buried.
21	Direct Observation	The observation of the human body through dissection to improve knowledge and understanding.
22	Circulation	The movement of blood around the body.
23	Quack Doctors	A doctor who pretends to have medical knowledge or skills, but does not have any. They sold medicine which supposedly cured all illnesses.
24	Venereal Disease	A sexually transmitted disease e.g. syphilis
25	Quarantined	To separate people from others if they have an illness.
26	Scientific Method	A new process of conducting an experiment, collecting observation, then coming to a conclusion.