Foxford Learning Plan

Year: 10

Topic: Medicine through time

Term: Autumn 1

Key Vocabulary	
Tithe:	A monthly payment made to the church to ensure you would go to heaven.
Miasma:	'Bad air' that caused disease and illness thought to generate from stagnant water.
Astrology:	The study of the movements of the planets and stars.
Regimen Sanitatis:	A set of instructions to live a healthy life provided by a physician for their patient.
Theriaca	A herbal remedy of up to 70 ingredients created by Galen.
Renaissance:	French word meaning 'rebirth' the term for a historical period of great intellectual growth.
Printing Press:	Invented in c1440, a device that could print many copies of books quickly.
Dissection:	The process of cutting and separating parts of an organism to study its internal structure.
Pneuma:	Galen's term for 'life force' both the air we breathe and the soul.
Pomander:	A perfumed ball usually full of lavender meant to protect from the miasma.

Key Skills

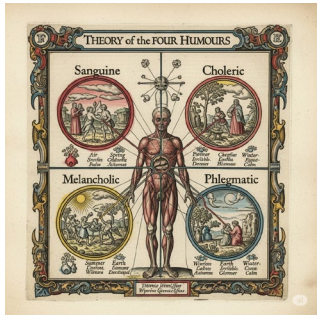
Over the course of the topic, I will be able to

Chronological Understanding – sequencing events across centuries and identifying patterns of change and continuity in medicine.

Source Analysis – evaluating primary sources (such as medical texts, statistics, or images) for usefulness, reliability, and context.

Interpretations Skills – analysing and comparing historians' interpretations about causes of change in medicine and public health.

Causation and Significance – assessing factors that caused medical progress or hindered it (e.g. war, religion, science, individuals, government), and judging which were most significant.



I will understand

How medical knowledge developed over time – from supernatural ideas in the Medieval period to modern scientific medicine.

The role of key individuals and discoveries – how figures like Jenner, Pasteur, and Fleming contributed to medical progress.

The impact of public health measures and government action – e.g., the introduction of vaccinations, sanitation reforms, and hospitals.

How war and technology influenced medicine – including battlefield medicine, surgery, and the development of new treatments.

Continuity and change in medical ideas and treatments – understanding which beliefs persisted and why, and how new ideas replaced old ones.