Foxford Learning Plan

Year: 10

Topic: Medicine through time

Term: Autumn 2

Key Vocabulary

Spontaneous generation:	Rotting things created microbes that then spread through miasma. Disproved by Louis Pasteur and Germ Theory replaced it as the accepted theory of the cause of disease.
The Enlightenment:	A movement in Europe during the 18th century promoting the idea that people could think for themselves. They did not require God or a monarch to tell them how to live their lives.
Bacteriology:	The study of microbes and bacteria, pioneered by Robert Koch and his identification of microbes using a special dye.
Germ Theory:	Microbes cause decay and spread through the air, invented by Louis Pasteur in 1860 and believed by the end of the 19th century.
Pavillion Plan:	Hospitals built with improved ventilation, more windows, larger rooms and separate isolation wards to stop the spread of disease.
Notes on Nursing:	The book written by Florence Nightingale in 1859 setting out the role of nurses and training for them.
Anaesthetic:	A substance that causes a reduction in pain usually used for operations and surgeries.
Chloroform:	A clear colourless liquid used as an anaesthetic developed by James Simpson in the 19th century.
Antiseptic:	Preventing the growth of disease-causing microorganisms.
Carbolic acid:	Used in the treatment of sewage and then developed into an anti-septic by Joseph Lister in the 19th century.

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.