






The influence of Galen and Hippocrates

Balance	Galen developed the theory of the earlier Greek Physician, Hippocrates. This stated that people became ill when the bodies humours (blood, phlegm, black and yellow bile) became unbalanced. Galen advised to balance this with an opposite of the symptom the patient displayed (hot fevers - cold food and water)
Brain	Galen was also an anatomist, interested in the biology of the human body. Unable to dissect human corpses as it was against the law he conducted a famous experiment with a live pig where he proved that by cutting the nerves to the brain it would stop the pig from squealing - thus proving that the brain controls speech, not the heart as previously thought.
Blood	Through his dissections on animals Galen was able to prove that the arteries and not just the veins carry blood around the body. It wasn't until the 1600's that it was proven how this worked but Galen was at least correct!
Body	Banned from dissecting human corpses Galen used the next best thing - apes! In the process though, Galen made many mistakes; he claimed that the human jaw bone has two bones (in humans it's one) and that the chest is made up of seven parts (humans have 3 parts), all accurate in apes but NOT in humans!
Books	Galen recorded all his successes in over 60 books he wrote himself (he didn't like to write about his failures) These books were studied for over 1,500 years in both the Islamic and Christian worlds. His influence in Christian Europe was huge due to his support from the Catholic Church after Galen had written that man was created by a God - thus supporting the creation belief taught by the church and strengthening

The 5Bs of Galenic medicine

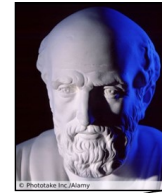
-  **Balance** the 4 humours
-  **Brain** controls speech
-  **Blood** carried by arteries and veins
-  **Body** structure of humans like apes
-  **Books** influence medicine for over 1500 years

Claudius Galen

- Born in Greece in AD129
- Moved to Rome aged 20 as a doctor.
- Became doctor for the Roman Emperor.

The Hippocratic Oath

- Created by Hippocrates to give people **faith in doctors**.
- **A promise** to keep high standards of treatment and behaviour and work for the benefit of the patients (not to make themselves wealthy)
- Gave people **confidence** in doctors.



Hippocrates is **H.O.T (4H)!!**

Observing and Recording

- Hippocrates taught that it was important to **observe** and then **record** the **symptoms and developments** of disease.
- As a result, doctors were more likely to choose the right cure if they took **time** to find the cause of the problem.
- These records could then be used to help with the diagnosis and treatment of future patients.

Natural Treatments

- Hippocrates encouraged doctors to look for natural treatments **rather than praying to the gods** for help.
- He believed that **illnesses had natural causes** so therefore required natural treatments.
- **Rest and a change in diet** was a regular suggestion.
- **Bleeding or purging** of the humours might then follow.

The causes of disease - the 4 humours

- The body contains four humours or liquids (blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile).
- People become sick when they have too much or too little of one humour.
- For good health the humours needed to be balanced. Doctors gave advice on what to eat and how to exercise to stay in balance. They also bled patients or purged them to make them vomit to restore balance.

Hippocrates

- Ancient Greek Doctor / Teacher of Doctors
- Born (roughly) 460 BC
- Died (roughly) 370 BC

Christian impact on medicine

Area of medicine	How did it help?	How it hinder?
Preserving knowledge	Made sure people could learn from Ancient Greek and Roman ideas by saving books that would have otherwise	Criticism of Galen's ideas was not allowed meaning new medical ideas were slow to emerge.
Education and training	The Christian church controlled universities where physicians trained, much wealth was invested into this.	Taught to follow Galen and not to question ideas as this might lead to a questioning of the Bible too.
Ideas about the causes and treatment of	The church influenced everyone's ideas from the Pope in Rome to village priests in England.	Belief that disease was a punishment from God for sin meant that prayer was the only treatment advised by the
Caring for the sick	The church taught that the sick should be looked after, hospitals were founded as a result acting like modern day care homes. Patients given food and rest with nuns providing herbal remedies.	A person could not get into a hospital if they had a disease that others might catch. Main treatment was prayer, mass was said seven times a day in the hope that God would forgive their

Elizabethan England 1568-1603

Court life, patronage and power

The 5 P's of Elizabethan control

Progresses - A royal tour each Summer where the monarch would visit / stay with noble families.

Portraits - Intended to provide an image of the monarch as strong, powerful and ageless.

Patronage - Land, power or titles given or taken away) to ensure an individual's support.

Privy Council - The monarch's private councilors who offer advice when required.

Parliament - A country's law-making body but with little power in Elizabethan times.

Divine Right - the belief that Monarchs had been divinely appointed by God therefore their authority not be questioned.



Elizabethan Government		
What	Key features	Role
Court	A body of people who lived in, or near, the same palace as the monarch. It was made up of members of the nobility. They were the monarch's key servants, advisers and friends. Attending the court required the monarch's permission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To entertain and advise the monarch. A public display of wealth and power. Courtiers (noble members of the court) had influence with the monarch, not actual power.
Privy Council	Made up leading courtiers and advisers. Also included nobles and very senior government officials- like Sir William Cecil. There were approximately 19 members on the Privy Council, and they were chosen by Elizabeth. They met at least 3 times a week and Elizabeth usually attended as well.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To debate current issues and advise Elizabeth on government policy. Made sure Elizabeth's final decisions were carried out. Oversaw law and order, local government and the security of England. Monitored the JPs.] Monitored the proceedings of parliament.
Parliament	Made up of the House of Lords (including bishops) and the House of Commons. It could only be called and dismissed by the monarch. Elections were held before each new parliament, but very few people could vote. Elizabeth called parliament 10 times during her reign.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To grant extraordinary taxation (occasional taxes to pay for unexpected expenses, usually war). Passed laws. Offered advice to Elizabeth.
Lords Lieutenant	Each county had a Lord Lieutenant chosen by Elizabeth. They were members of the nobility and were often also on the Privy Council. They were essential to maintaining the monarch's power and England's defences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In charge of raising and training the local militia and overseeing county defences. Oversaw the enforcement of policies. Part of the local government.
Justices of the Peace (JPs)	Members of the nobility. They were unpaid and they reported to the Privy Council. Being a JP was a position of status, and so was a very popular job.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make sure all social and economic policies were carried out. Heard county court cases every 3 months for more serious crimes. Part of the local government.