

Factors:

Science, Communication, Attitudes, Individuals

Thomas Sydenham

What do you know about Sydenham?

Aim: To identify Sydenham's ideas and evaluate his role in the changing attitudes of the Renaissance



Draw a small picture of Sydenham in the middle of a clean page – we'll add information under each category as we go through this lesson...

His ideas:

His reputation:



His work:

Other information:





Thomas Sydenham
1624-1689

“The English Hippocrates”

Now you have found out a little more about Sydenham, your next job is to create a brief Wikipedia introduction for him highlighting his work, ideas and when he was around.

You have 150 words max, 100 minimum

EXTRA CHALLENGE: Can you include a little bit of **CONTEXT** knowledge of the period and link that to how he was able to achieve so much (including Factors).





Thomas Sydenham was a PIONEERING doctor who made some progress, especially in diagnosis.

- He was a very respected doctor in the 1660s and 1670s
- He believed that each disease was different and should have a different treatment
- Taking a patient's pulse was very important to Sydenham

"I refuse to rely on medical books to diagnose a patient, it is far more important to closely observe the symptoms and therefore treat the disease causing them. You must go to the bedside. It is there alone that you can learn about disease. I cannot stress enough how important it is to get the patient's full history, health and symptoms, recording them carefully & detailed to ensure the correct diagnosis is made"

Thomas Sydenham
1624-1689

"The English Hippocrates"

They treated each symptom separately instead of being a side effect of one cause



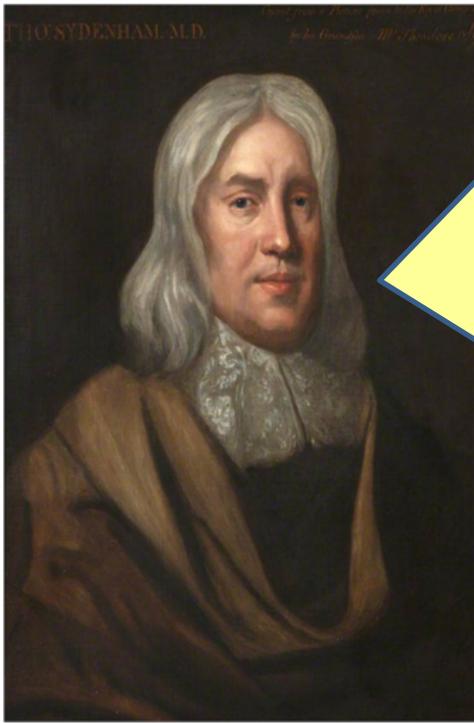


“I published my book, *Observationes Medicae* in 1676. My main idea was that we should spend as much time identifying diseases as botanists spend identifying plants!

We should have known the cures of many diseases before now if physicians communicated their experiments and observations and had not been deceived into believing species are the same – they are different”

Epidemiology is the study of how often diseases occur in different groups of people and why.

“I think the body should be left to fight illness by itself, bleeding? Ha! This is stupid. I prescribe my patients roast chicken and bottle of wine!”



“As much as I love Hippocrates and his Theory of the Four Humours made some sense, the idea that a disease is personal to the patient only is crazy! Come on?? Disease is clearly caused by something bigger, blaming the weather, diet or lifestyle of the patient, and their particular balance of humours is crazy! Why do rich and poor get the same diseases then?”

Note making skill:
Organisation



EXCELLENCE
IN SCIENCE



THE ROYAL
SOCIETY

Factors?:

What was the Royal Society?

When was it set up?

Why was it set up?

What did it do?





EXCELLENCE
IN SCIENCE



THE ROYAL
SOCIETY

Due to the Printing Press, there was a variety of books now being printed, which further reduced the influence of the Church who had previously been in control of all books being handwritten. They could now no longer prevent challenges to Galen.

The Royal Society was founded in 1660 at Gresham College in London. It was a place where Scientists could share their ideas, experiments and discoveries weekly discussing Physics, Botany, Astronomy, Medicine.

Their main aim:

To promote and carry out experiments to further the understanding of Science. They encouraged argument over new theories and ideas. It was given a Royal Charter in 1662 by Charles II who was very interested in Science.

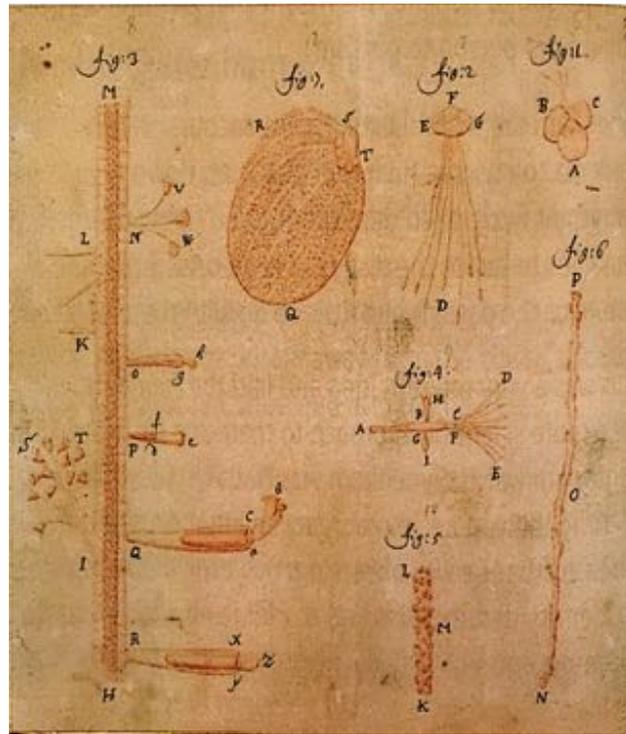


Factors?:

Science,
Communication,
Attitudes.

Why do you think it was important that Charles II gave this new group a Royal Charter?





Members also demonstrated experiments (source A) because the society had its own lab and equipment such as microscopes.

▲ In 1665 Richard Lower, a member of the Royal Society, made the first experimental blood transfusion. He transfused blood from a dog to another dog and later from a sheep to a man, a 'crackbrained' student called Arthur Coga. It was said that people hoped this would make Coga cleverer!

How did the Royal Society helped progress medicine.



The Royal Society helped progress medicine it printed scientist's books and journals. The main journal, 'Philosophical Transactions' consisted of letters, book reviews and summaries of experiments and observations carried out by European Scientists, it provided a vitally important platform to share their work and contributed a great deal to the spread of medical ideas (*eg Source C: Printed several letters from Leeuwenhoek describing 'animalcules' seen through his own microscope*). All works were encouraged to be in English and straightforward, making these ideas accessible to everyone. Each work was put in an open library. everyone studying everyone else, this development of medicine.

Copy this paragraph filling in the blanks with appropriate connectives

Due to

Led to

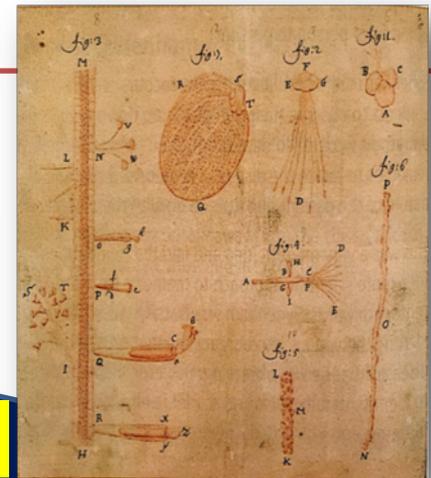
As a result

Because

Consequently

Therefore

Source C:



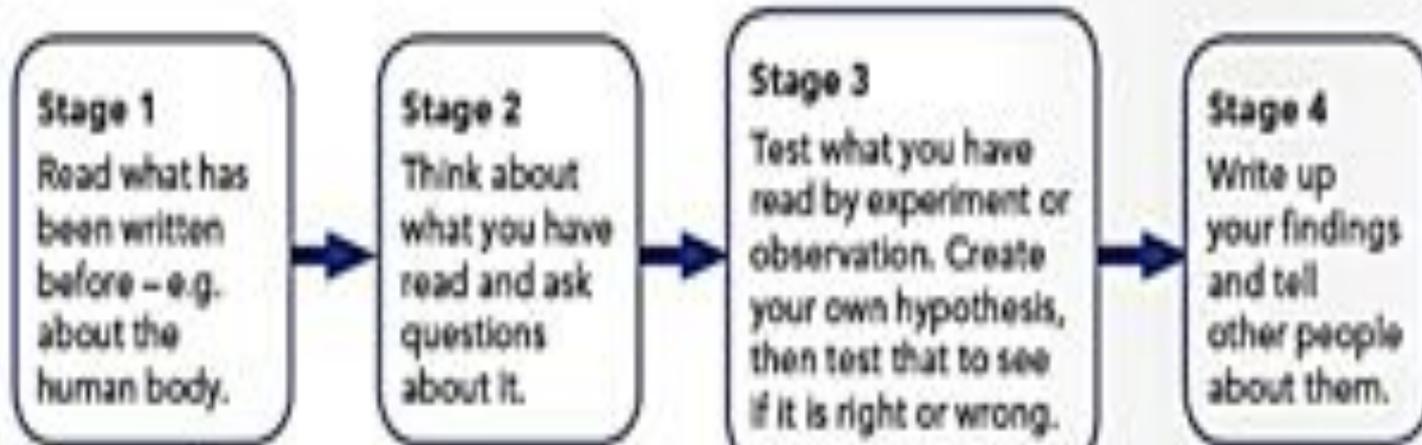
Attitudes summary:



EXCELLENCE
IN SCIENCE

THE ROYAL
SOCIETY

During the 1600's changing ATTITUDES created a 'Scientific revolution'. Scientists challenged old ideas, experimented to make new discoveries.



Copy this diagram then:

Choose the stage you think is the **MOST** important in leading to progress, **explain** your answer.



Exam-style question, Section B

Explain why there were changes in the way ideas about the causes of disease and illness were communicated in the period c1500–c1700.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the printing press
- the Royal Society.

You **must** also use information of your own. **12 marks**

Individuals?

Exam tip

Make sure that you fully explain your points by using the **Point, Example, Explain, or PEE** method. State your argument, then add some examples from your own knowledge to back it up. Finish off by explaining how that evidence relates to the question.

Create a visual mind map / brain storm plan for this question. Include examples you might talk about in this essay, perhaps with some images too?