

<p><b>Lesson Title and number:</b> 4. Surgery and Anatomy</p>	<p><b>Learning objectives</b> <b>History</b> Key Concepts 1.2 <b>Cultural, ethnic and religious diversity</b> Understanding the diverse experiences and ideas, beliefs and attitudes of men, women and children in past societies and how these have shaped the world. 1.4 <b>Cause and consequence</b> Analysing and explaining the reasons for, and results of, historical events, situations and changes. 1.5 <b>Significance</b> Considering the significance of events, people and developments in their historical context and in the present day. 1.6 <b>Interpretation</b> Evaluating a range of interpretations of the past to assess their validity. Key Processes 2.1 <b>Historical enquiry</b> reflect critically on historical questions or issues. 2.2 <b>Using evidence</b> Pupils should be able to: identify, select and use a range of historical sources, including textual, visual and oral sources, artefacts and the historic environment evaluate the sources used in order to reach reasoned conclusions. 2.3 <b>Communicating about the past</b> Pupils should be able to:</p>	<p><b>Other Curriculum Objectives:</b> <b>Functional skills Level 1</b> <b>English</b> Speaking and Listening • make relevant contributions to discussions, responding appropriately to others • be flexible in discussion, making different kinds of contributions Reading • identify the main points and ideas and how they are presented in different texts • understand texts in detail Writing • write clearly and coherently including an appropriate level of detail • present information in a logical sequence  <b>Citizenship</b> think about the lives of people living in other... times and people with different values and customs  <b>Other Curriculum Objectives:</b> <b>ICT</b> Answer a set of related questions by collecting, selecting and organising relevant data; draw conclusions, using ICT to present features and identify further questions to ask Research using the website</p>	<p><b>Resources</b> A Anatomy 'Medica Chirurgica' p 75 B. Blood letting p 363 - 364 'Medica Chirurgica' C. Surgical Instruments - plate 421- D. Amputations p 491, 495  E. Rabies p 400 F. Extraction of bullets p518 - 521 G. Trepanning p 568 -587 + plate 629</p>
---	---	---	--

Lesson plan	Starter Activity	Introduction	Development	Plenary
	<p>Quick fire test - Record notes as answers to: How do surgeons prevent the spread of germs in an operation theatre? Antiseptics How do they ensure that patients feel little pain? Anaesthetics</p>	<p>Remove anaesthetics and antiseptics from the surgery of the eighteenth century 'chirurgeon'. What types of operations could they perform? How good was their knowledge of the body and how it worked? What evidence is there that they were using 'observations' to increase their knowledge? Why were operations a dangerous practice? What evidence is there that they are not just relying on the teachings of the Ancients?</p>	<p>A. Anatomy 'Medica Chirurgica' p 75 - Does this show a reasonable knowledge of the anatomy or structure of the body? How would they acquire this knowledge? <b>(People did not normally leave their bodies for medical science as the Christian belief at the time was that 'the dead would rise from their graves to be judged'.</b> If this was the case, find out where the doctors obtain their bodies.</p> <p>B. <b>Blood letting p 363 - 364</b> 'Medica Chirurgica' - What was behind the theory of blood letting? What advice does he give to surgeons when they are blood letting a patient? Do you consider this treatment to be helpful or not?</p> <p>C. <b>Surgical Instruments - plate 421-</b> Can you suggest what each of the operating instruments might have been used for?</p>	

Lesson plan	Starter Activity	Introduction	<p><b>Development (cont)</b></p> <p><b>D. Amputations p 491, 495</b> - What advice is given to the Surgeon when he performs an operation? Why would the surgeon have to be swift when he performed the operation? Operation. How practical are the suggestions for providing artificial limbs for the patients after the operation?</p> <p><b>E. Rabies p 400.</b> How does the doctor describe the illness? What do you find surprising about its description? Why do you think they may have made this observation? What treatment is suggested? <b>(What is the modern understanding of rabies and how is it treated)</b></p> <p><b>F. Extraction of bullets p518 - 521</b>  Why would this particular operation be more widespread at this time?  What practical advice does he give?  The surgeon refers to 'the humours' of the body' What do you think is meant by this?</p> <p><b>G. Trepanning p 568 -587 + plate 629</b>  Why might this operation have been performed? What does it suggest about the risks and skill of surgeons of the time?</p>	<p><b>Plenary</b>  Read the H <b>preface</b> pages 1 - 14.</p> <p>You have been asked to produce a summary of the main differences between the Ancients and the Moderns in the understanding and treatment of diseases for a presentation to the Royal Society.</p> <p>Begin with;  <b>'Whilst we venerate the Ancients for their wisdom in the practice of the art of chirurgica, we have not accepted uncritically all their revelations but indeed have advance the understanding and practice of the art in our own time. The ancients were correct in broad terms of their understanding of disease... However, we have now a clearer understanding of ...'</b></p>
-------------	------------------	--------------	---	--

Additional material	
------------------------	--