

## Galen & the Gateway to Medicine (by Jeanne Bendick)

### Chapter 1 & 2

1. Galen thought \_\_\_\_\_ was the foundation of medical knowledge. Define that word:

2. Why did the Greeks forbid the cutting up of cadavers (dead bodies)? So how did Galen learn about the human body?



Galen

3. Galen wrote 30 books on what topic? \_\_\_\_\_  
Define that word:

4. Galen was the most famous and important \_\_\_\_\_ of his time and remained so for \_\_\_\_\_ after he died.

5. Why were there no tomatoes, corn or potatoes in the Greek agora during Galen's day?

6. Galen grew up in the city-state of \_\_\_\_\_. The people of that city-state made their place more glorious than Athens, the capital city. It was built on a mountain top and had palaces and enormous temples dedicated to Greek gods like Zeus and Athena. It had a colosseum, theater, gymnasium, library...

Describe the gymnasium:

7. Why did Ptolemy refuse to export papyrus to Pergamum? What did they invent instead?

*Chapters 3 & 4*

1. What languages did Galen speak and write?
2. Galen was curious and loved to study. Name the famous Greeks that he learned about in his schooling for the categories below:

Mathematics:

Mathematics:

History:

Philosophy:

Philosophy:



Aesculapius

3. Define the word philosophy:
4. What had Galen done by age 13?
5. Who was Aesculapius? What was said about him?
6. Tea was used by the ancient Greeks not only for drinking, but for medical reasons as well. Name the three types of tea and what ailment the Greeks thought each would help:
7. Where was Galen's first medical school & why?

8. One of the most important ideas in Greek medicine was pneuma. What was pneuma?

9. Why was the number 4 important to the Greeks? They thought there were 4 of what kinds of things?

10. Empedocles said there were 4 humors (liquids) in the human body. Name them.

11. He then made a 'chart' to match up the humors with various elements in nature. Using the chart in the book, fill out the missing info in the columns below:

ELEMENT	QUALITY	HUMOR	WHAT'S IT LIKE	SOURCE
fire			wet & hot	
	dry		dry & hot	
earth	cold			spleen? stomach?
		phlegm	wet & cold	

Chapter 5

1. Hippocrates was known as what?
2. What are the 3 parts to human nature according to Hippocrates and where did he say they were found?



Hippocrates

3. Hippocrates added his own ideas to Empedocles' idea about humors. What were they?

4. According to Hippocrates, every person has his own \_\_\_\_\_ of the mixture of humors, and \_\_\_\_\_ depends on keeping that \_\_\_\_\_. When the \_\_\_\_\_ is upset, you become \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Why was a doctor's knowledge of his patient's environment (what the person ate, where he worked, where he lived) important?

6. Hippocrates said, "a physician without knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_ had no right to call himself a physician"

Define the word you just wrote down.

7. Read Isaiah 47: 13-14a. What does God say of those who practice this?

8. Hippocrates' greatest contribution to medicine was a code of \_\_\_\_\_ that he set as a standard for physicians. The code became known as the \_\_\_\_\_.



### Chapters 6-7

1. Besides philosophy and medicine, what else did Galen study while in Smyrna?

2. Dioscorides described 600 what that he thought were helpful to medicine?

3. The study of this is called what?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What did Dioscorides invent? Describe it and what it was supposed to cure.

5. For centuries, earliest trade in the Mediterranean area had been sea trade. Ships carried all kinds of goods to be traded. Name the items and from where they came.

6. What 2 main kinds of ships were used during this time?

7. What body of water did Galen have to cross to get from Smyrna to Corinth?

8. From there, he went to what city? Where was this city located?

9. Galen was impatient with people who \_\_\_\_\_.

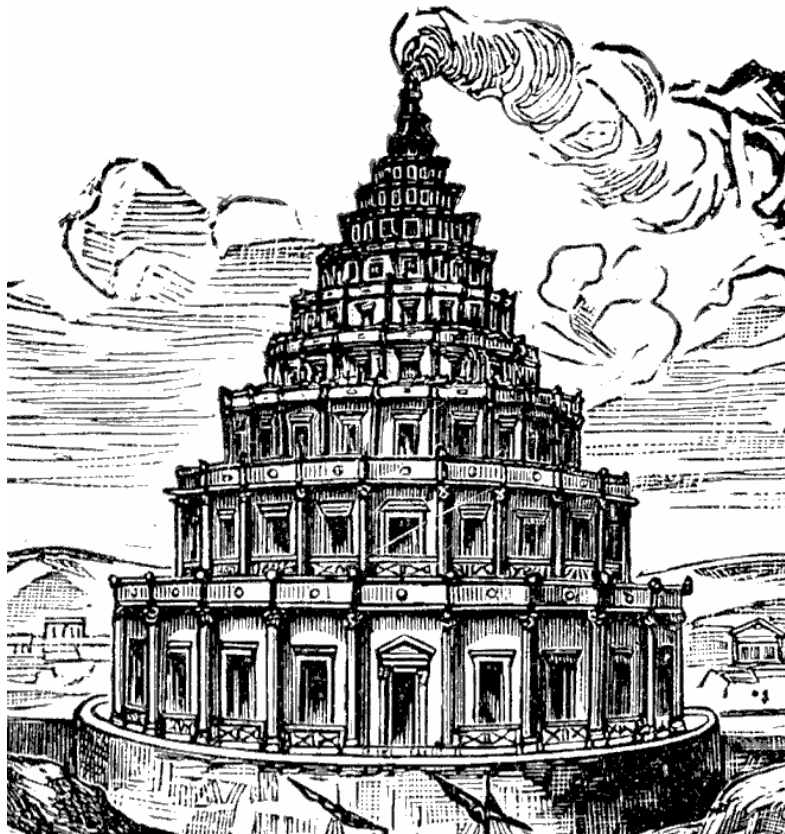
10. Galen's friend, \_\_\_\_\_, was a geographer who wanted to map the \_\_\_\_\_ while Galen wanted to map the \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Galen spent countless hours in Alexandria's \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Many books found there had actually come from Pergamum, Galen's home city. How did they get there? Who was responsible and why?

13. Galen thought the body and three connected \_\_\_\_\_ which he referred to as 'spirit'. Name the three 'spirits' of man according to Galen.

14. Galen thought long and hard about how the \_\_\_\_\_ moved through the body.



Pharos Lighthouse in \_\_\_\_\_ (fill in city and country)  
One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World



*Chapters 8-9*

1. After returning back to Pergamum, Galen became a doctor and worked in a ludi. What is a ludi?

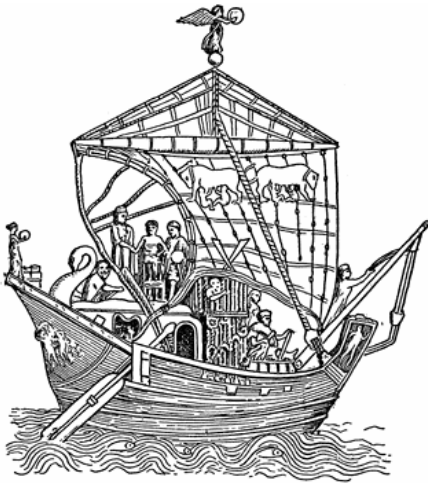
2. What was even more popular than chariot racing in the Ancient Roman empire?

3. Besides being their doctor and surgeon, what other job did Galen have with the Gladiators?

4. Even though the Ancient Greeks and Romans didn't understand how something worked, they used red wine as an \_\_\_\_\_ while honey was used as a \_\_\_\_\_ and an \_\_\_\_\_.

Define those 3 words:

5. While fixing gladiator wounds, Galen was able to study the nerves, muscles and \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, what did he notice happened to a person when they were struck with a terrible blow to one side of the brain/head?



6. About how long did it take Galen to travel from Pergamum to Rome?

7. Galen visited the place where chariot races occurred. Name it \_\_\_\_\_.

8. What was the Forum?

9. Many Roman public baths was more than a place to 'take a bath'. There you could find many other things like libraries, restaurants and taverns. What else did it have?

10. Galen found that there was an overabundance of doctors (of all kinds) in Rome. Who was his first patient and what happened as a result?

11. Galen saw patients and lectured and wrote books. He employed 20 scribes to keep up with his work. First it was hand written on clay tablets then transcribed by hand onto \_\_\_\_\_ then taken to a \_\_\_\_\_ to be copied into books and sold.



Chapters 10-11

1. Galen became famous and was the doctor to several emperors, senators, consuls, orators, architects, engineers... all the \_\_\_\_\_ of Ancient Rome.
2. Often Galen went to people's homes when they were sick. Even without tools and tests that a doctor has today, Galen was a brilliant \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What does it mean to diagnose?
4. What part of the body did Galen call 'the organ of mystery'? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Nowadays, we know what the job of the spleen is. What does the spleen actually do?
6. Galen believed that a patient's \_\_\_\_\_ were helpful in diagnosing what was causing the patient to be ill.
7. What does pharmacy mean?
8. How did Galen's early study with plants (botany) help him in his pharmacy?



9. Galen listed more than 700 plant ingredients in his medicines. From the list provided in the book, find the names below and tell what Galen thought they would be used for:

Aloe for

Chamomile for

Garlic for

Marshmallow and mud for

Oatmeal for

Opium for



*Chapters 12 & 13*

1. For what reason did Galen leave Rome and return to Pergamum?

2. Where did the bubonic and pneumonic plagues come from?

3. In Galen's time, approximately what fraction of people in the Roman empire died from the plague?

4. Who were the medici?

5. Galen's exact year of death is uncertain. Some say he died in \_\_\_\_\_ AD, some say \_\_\_\_\_ AD. Still others say he died at the age of 87 in the year \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ AD.

6. During the time of the Middle Ages (several centuries later) , it was \_\_\_\_\_ to argue with Galen's writings.

7. Paracelsus scoffed at the traditional science in Galen's time, saying that it began with \_\_\_\_\_, then tried to fit \_\_\_\_\_ into them. Was that a fair statement? Explain.

8. Vesalius had read and seen Galen's information about what the human body looked like and realized it was wrong. So after many experiments and observations, he wrote about his findings in a book called De Fabrica. It was the first accurate book on human \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Another man, William Harvey studied Galen's work and then improved upon it. He was famous for a theory of how the \_\_\_\_\_ moved through the body. This 'moving' is called \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Galen's teachings and the hundreds of books and articles he wrote helped shape medical practice for almost \_\_\_\_\_ years.