

Exam Board: Edexcel

Subject: History

Paper: 1 - Medicine 1250 - present

Marks available: 52 marks

Length of paper: 1 hour 20 minutes

Topics: Medicine in Britain 1250 - present

- Western Front

Exam Information, guidance and hints

Markschemes:

Western Front Section

Describe a key feature (2) - state something about it and add a fine detail

How useful are questions A and B for (8)

Use

What does it tell you?

How do you know?

Own relevant knowledge

Limitations or strengths of the origin of the source

Evaluation of the origin does it make the source more or less useful

Follow up question (4)

- Pick something relevant from the source
- Ask a question that begins - How usual / how typical
- Pick a source that is very specific
- Say how this source will help you

Medicine section

Similarity or difference question (4)

State the similarity or difference

Give a specific example for each time period

Explain why (12) - you need two separate reasons in two separate paragraphs - you also need to add 3 separate pieces of historical evidence.

Link the information to the question with phrases like - this led to. This resulted in.. this caused

How far do you agree (16) - this requires you to decide if you agree - I agree / I disagree - explain with evidence your view in one paragraph. Write a second paragraph saying why some people may hold the other view. Some people may disagree with me and Then in your third paragraph convince the reader why your view is stronger . My view is stronger because..

Videos:

BBC teach Medicine through time [Medicine through time](#)

BBC bitesize [BBCbitesize](#)

PLC TEMPLATE

Mock 1

Topic	Key information related to topic	Resources/Information related to topic	How well do you understand this topic? RAG		
			Red	Amber	Green
	Identify, Describe, Give examples, Calculate, Explain, Analyse. (Not I can do starters)	Use section 3 of the booklet your teacher has given you			
Medicine through time 1250-1500 Illness and disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Galen. 				
1250-1500 prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approaches to prevention and treatment, and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air. Medical training and traditional approaches to treatment and care for the sick: the role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon; the role of hospitals, care within the community and at home, including the use of herbal remedies. 				

Case study	Black Death 1348-49				
Medicine through time 1500-1700 Illness and disease	Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis. The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.				
1500 - 1700 Prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. Improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius. 				
Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Dealing with the Great Plague in London (1665): approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread 				
Medicine through time 1700 - 1900 Illness and disease	Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur's Germ Theory and Koch's work on microbes.				
1700- 1900 Prevention and	The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital				

treatment	<p>care and the influence of Nightingale on nursing and hospitals in Britain. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act (1875). 3 				
Case studies	<p>Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting Cholera in London (1854); attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump. 				
Medicine through time 1900 to today Illness and disease	<p>Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors 				
1900 - today Prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of change in care and treatment. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; high-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals • New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns. 				
Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and 				

	Chain's development of penicillin. • The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action				
Western Front	The Trench system , problems of transport and communications				
	Conditions needing medical treatment - types of wounds , infections and gas attacks				
	Medical treatment - RAMC. Chain of evacuation, stages of treatment				
	Experiments in surgery and medicine - Thomas Splint, X Ray machine, creation of blood bank				
20th century	Aseptic surgery, development of x rays, blood transfusions and storage of blood				