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| **Q.3: ‘Similarities/differences’**   * Explain one way in which ideas about the causes of disease were similar in the 14th and 17th centuries. * Explain one way in which the prevention of disease and illness was different in the 19th and 21st centuries. * Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was different in the late 19th and 20th centuries * Explain one way in which hospital care was different in the 13th and 14th centuries. * Explain one way in which attempts to prevent disease were different in the 17th and 19th centuries. * Explain one way in which treatments for illness in the 19th century were different from treatments for illness in the present day. * Explain one way in which ideas about the treatment of disease were different in the 17th century from ideas in the 13th century * Explain one way in which ideas about preventing plague were different in the 14th and 17th centuries. * Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of diseases was different in 1750 from the present day. * Explain one way in which people’s reactions to epidemics of disease were similar in the 17th and 19th centuries. * Explain one way in which ideas about the causes of diseases were similar in the 17th and 19th centuries. * Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was different in the late 19th and 20th centuries.   **Q.1: ‘Describe features’**   * Describe two features of the trench system on the Western Front. * Describe two features of the gas attacks on the Western Front. * Describe two features of the treatment of wounds on the Western Front. * Describe two features of the evacuation route on the Western Front. * Describe two features of the weapons used on the Western Front. * Describe two features of the trenches that led to ill health. * Describe two features of the system of transport for the wounded on the Western Front. |
| **Q.2a: ‘How useful’**   * How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into the effects of gas attacks during the First World War? (Use source 11) |
| **Q.4: ‘Explain why’**   * Explain why there was continuity in ideas about the cause of disease during the period c.1250-c.1500. You may use the following:   + Church   + Galen * Explain why there was continuity in the way diseases and illness were prevented and treated in the period c.1250-c.1700. You may use the following:   + Great Plague   + Attitudes in society * Explain why the government increased its role in preventing diseases and illness during the period c.1700-c.1900.  you may use the following:   + Cholera   + Public Health Acts * Explain why there have been changes in understanding the causes of illness during the 20th century.  You may use the following:   + DNA   + Lifestyle * Explain why there was so much opposition to Jenner’s vaccination against smallpox.  You may use the following:   + Inoculation   + The Royal Society * Explain why there was rapid change in understanding of causes of diseases c1700-1900. You may use the following:   + Germ Theory   + Robert Koch * Explain why there was rapid change in surgery during the 19th century.  You may use the following:   + Joseph Lister   + Anaesthetics   1. Explain why there was continuity in ideas about the cause of disease during the period c1250-1500. You may use the following information in your answers   * Role of Galen * Science and Technology   2. Explain why there was little change in the care provided by hospitals in the period 1250-1500: You may use the following information in your answer:   * Ideas in the Church * Herbal remedies   3. Explain why there were changes in the way ideas about the cause of disease and illness were communicated in the period 1500-1700: You may use the following in your answer:   * The printing press * The Royal Society   5. Explain why there were changes in understanding of the cause of disease during the period 1700-1900: You may use the following information in your answer:   * Louis Pasteur * John Snow   6. Explain why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period 1700-1900. You may use the following in your answer:   * Chloroform * Joseph Lister   7. Explain why there was rapid change in the prevention of smallpox after 1798. You may use the following information in your answer:   * Inoculation * The government   8. Explain why there have been changes in methods of preventing illness during the 20th century. You may use the following information in your answer:   * The NHS * DNA Testing |
| **Q5/6: How far do you agree? Additional 4 marks for SPaG:**   * “individuals had the most significant impact on medical training between c.1500 and c.1700” You may use the following:   + Vesalius   + The Royal Society * “There was complete change in ideas about the cause of diseases and illness in the period c.1700-c.1900”  You may use the following:   + Germ Theory   + Robert Koch * “The main reason that penicillin was developed in the early 20th century was because of the work of individuals.”  You may use the following:   + Alexander Fleming   + WW1 * “Edwin Chadwick’s Report was the main reason why public health in towns improved during the 19th century.”  you may use the following:   + 1848 Public Health Act   + John Snow * “There has been huge progress in the prevention of disease since c1900.” You may use the following:   + Government intervention   + Genetic conditions * “John Snow’s work linking water with the spread of cholera led to major breakthroughs in preventing the spread of disease.” You may use the following:   + Broad Street Pump, Soho   + Public Health Act 1875 * “Medical treatments and prevention during the medieval period were based on religion and superstition.”  You may use the following:   + Bloodletting and purging   + Praying and fasting   1. The role of the Church was the main reason why there was so little change in the Middle Ages. How far do you agree? You may use the following information in your answers   * Hippocrates * The Church   2. Individuals had the biggest impact on medical training in the 16th and 17th centuries. How far do you agree? You may use the following in your answer:   * Harvey * The printing press   3. There was rapid change in ideas about the causes of illness and disease in the period 1700-1900. How far do you agree? You may use the following in your answer:   * Spontaneous generation * Louis Pasteur   4. Louis Pasteur’s publication of the Germ Theory was the biggest turning point in medicine in the period 1700-1900. HO far do you agree? You may use the following information in your answer:   * Edward Jenner * Robert Koch   5. The role of science and technology was the main reason why diagnosis improved in the 18th and 19th century. How far do you agree? You may use the following information in your answer:   * Scientific Revolution * Florence Nightingale   6. Treatment of diseases and care of the sick completed changed after 1800. How far do you agree? You may use the following information in your answer:   * Magic bullets * The NHS |