

Topic 1 - Medieval England

Q4 (12 marks)

1. Explain why there was continuity in ideas about the cause of disease during the period c1250-c1500.

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Church
- Galen

You must also use information of your own.

2. Explain why there was little change in the care provided by hospitals in the period c1250–c1500.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Ideas in the Church
- Herbal remedies

You must also use information of your own.

3. Explain why there was so little change in medicine in the Middle Ages?

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Church
- Galen

You must also use information of your own.

Q5 (16 + 4 marks)

5. 'Hospital treatment in England in the period from 1250 to 1500 was very rare'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Charity hospitals
- Care in the home

You must also use information of your own.

6. 'The role of the Church was the main reason why there was so little change in medicine in the Middle Ages'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Theory of the Four Humours
- Galen

You must also use information of your own.

7. 'There was little progress in medicine in the Middle Ages.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Galen
- Miasma Theory

You must also use information of your own.

Topic 2 – The Renaissance in England

Q3 (4 marks)

1. Explain one way in which ideas about the cause of disease and illness were similar in the 14th and 17th centuries.
2. Explain one way in which people's reactions to the plague were similar in the 14th and 17th centuries.
3. Explain one way in which the approaches to the treatment of disease were different in the 13th and 17th centuries.
4. Explain one way in which ideas about the treatment of disease were different in the 17th century from ideas in the 13th century.
5. Explain one way in which ideas about preventing the plague were different in the 14th and 17th centuries.
6. Explain one way in which treatments for illness were similar in the 14th and 17th centuries.

Q4 (12 marks)

7. 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 SocietyYou must also use information of your own.
8. Explain why there was continuity in the way disease was treated in the period c1500-c1700.
You may use the following in your answer:
 - The Great Plague
 - Attitudes in societyYou must also use information of your own.
9. Explain why some changes took place in medical knowledge during the period c.1500-c.1700.
You may use the following in your answer:
 - Vesalius
 - The Royal SocietyYou must also use information of your own.
10. Explain why there was little change in methods of treating and preventing disease during the period c.1500-c.1700.
You may use the following in your answer:
 - The Church
 - William HarveyYou must also use information of your own.

Q5 (16 + 4 marks)

11. 'Individuals had the biggest impact on medical training in the 16th and 17th centuries'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
You may use the following in your answer:
 - Vesalius
 - The printing pressYou must also use information of your own.

Medicine through time, c1250 – present (Edexcel GCSE Unit 1)

12. 'Vesalius' work on anatomy was a major breakthrough in medical knowledge during the period 1500-1700'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Fabric of the Human Body
- Charles II

You must also use information of your own.

13. 'Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was a major breakthrough in medicine knowledge during the period 1500-1700'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Galen
- The Great Plague

You must also use information of your own.

Bonus question!

14. 'There was little change in responses to plague between the 14th and 18th centuries'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Prayer
- Chirurgeons

You must also use information of your own.

Topic 3 – 18th and 19th Century England (c1700-c1900)

Q3 (4 marks)

1. Explain one way in which people's reactions to epidemics of disease were similar in the 17th and 19th centuries.
2. Explain one way in which people's reactions to the epidemics of disease were different in the 17th and 19th centuries.
3. Explain one way in which ideas about the causes of disease were similar in the 17th and 19th centuries.
4. Explain one way in which ideas about the causes of disease were different in the 17th and 19th centuries.

Q4 (12 marks)

5. Explain why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period c1700-c1900.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Chloroform
- Joseph Lister

You must also use information of your own.

6. Explain why there was rapid change in the prevention of smallpox after 1798.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Inoculation
- The government

You must also use information of your own.

7. Explain why there were changes in the understanding of the cause of disease during the period 1700-1900.

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Germ Theory
- Technology

You must also use information of your own.

Medicine through time, c1250 – present (Edexcel GCSE Unit 1)

8. Explain why there was both continuity and change in treatments for sickness during the period 1700-1900.

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Germ Theory
- Herbal remedies

You must also use information of your own.

Q5 (16 + 4 marks)

9. 'There was rapid change in ideas about the causes of illness and disease in the period c1700-c1900'. How far do you agree with this statement?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Spontaneous generation
- Louis Pasteur

You must also use information of your own.

10. 'Louis Pasteur's publication of the Germ Theory was the biggest turning point in medicine in the period c1700-c1900'. How far do you agree with this statement?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Edward Jenner
- Robert Koch

You must also use information of your own.

11. 'The role of science and technology was the main reason why diagnosis improved in the 18th and 19th centuries'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Louis Pasteur
- Communication

You must also use information of your own.

12. 'There was rapid progress in methods of preventing disease between 1700 and 1900.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Smallpox Vaccination
- Cholera

You must also use information of your own.

13. 'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700-1900'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Inoculation
- Cholera

You must also use information of your own.

14. 'Simpson's use of chloroform as an anaesthetic was a major breakthrough in surgery during the period 1700-1900'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Hannah Greener
- Carbolic Spray

You must also use information of your own.

Topic 4 - c1900 - present

Q3 (4 marks)

1. Explain one way in which understanding of the cause of disease and illness was different in c1750 from the present day.
2. Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was similar in the late 19th and 20th centuries.
3. Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was different in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Q4 (12 marks)

4. Explain why there was rapid progress in disease prevention after c1900.
You may use the following in your answer:
 - Government intervention
 - VaccinationsYou must also use information of your own.
5. Explain why there have been changes in understanding the causes of illness during the twentieth century.
You may use the following in your answer:
 - DNA
 - Government interventionYou must also use information of your own.
6. Explain why there have been changes in methods of preventing illness during the twentieth century.
You may use the following in your answer:
 - Vaccination programmes
 - Lifestyle factorsYou must also use information of your own.
7. Explain why there have been changes in methods of treating illness during the twentieth century.
You may use the following in your answer:
 - Magic bullet
 - AntibioticsYou must also use information of your own.

Q5 (16 + 4 marks)

8. 'Treatment of diseases and care of the sick completely changed after c1800'. How far do you agree with this statement?
You may use the following in your answer:
 - Magic bullets
 - The NHSYou must also use information of your own.
9. 'The development of penicillin was a major breakthrough in the treatment of illnesses during the twentieth century'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
You may use the following in your answer:
 - Florey and Chain
 - RadiotherapyYou must also use information of your own.
10. 'The discovery of DNA was a major breakthrough in medicine during the twentieth century.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
You may use the following in your answer:
 - Penicillin
 - NHSYou must also use information of your own.