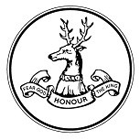
**Edexcel History GCSE – *Medicine Through Time, c1250 – Present***

**Revision Booklet**





This booklet includes:

* Personal Learning Checklist
* Key Individual Tables
* Content Mind-Maps
* Timelines
* Exam-Style Questions & Structures

Please note that this is **not** the only thing you should use to revise – be sure to use notes and sheets from class, in addition to your own research and example papers.

Also, this booklet does **not** include the information on the First World War source questions – please use specific summer task booklet for that topic.

**Medicine Through Time, c1250 - Present**

***Personal Learning Checklist***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **R** | **Steps to improve…** | **A** | **Steps to improve…** | **G** |
| **Topic 1:**  **Medicine in Medieval England, c1250 - c1500** |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Cause* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Prevention* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Treatment* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Individuals* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Case Study: The Black Death* |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Topic 2:**  **The Medical Renaissance in England, c1500 – c1700** |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Cause* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Prevention* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Treatment* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Individuals* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Case Study: The Plague* |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Topic 3:**  **Medicine in 18th and 19th Century Britain** |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Cause* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Prevention* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Treatment* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Individuals* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Case Study: Cholera, 1854* |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Topic 4:**  **Medicine in Modern Britain, c1900 - Present** |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Cause* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Prevention* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Treatment* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Individuals* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Case Study: Lung Cancer* |  |  |  |  |  |

**Topic 1: Medicine in Medieval England, c1250 – c1500**

***Key Individuals***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Individual** | **Description** |
| Hippocrates |  |
| Galen |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Origins of the Theory** | **The Four Humours**  **1.**  **2.**  **3.**  **4.** |
| **Link to Seasons** | **Popularity** |

Causes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **God** | **Magic** |
| **Astrology**  *:* | **Miasma** |

Causes

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The Church** | | **Literacy** | |
| **Consideration of**  **Alternatives**  *:*  Causes | | **Printing Press** | |
| **The Church** | **Hygiene** | |
| **Diet**  *:* | **Purity of Air** | |

Prevention

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mass** | **Pilgrimage** |
| **Fasting**  *:* | **Prayers & Spells** |

Treatment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Astrology** | **Blood-Letting (Phlebotomy)** |
| **Purging & Bathing** | **Herbal Remedies** |

Treatment

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Physicians** | **Apothecaries** | **Surgeons** |
| **Background** |  |  |  |
| **Positives** |  |  |  |
| **Negatives** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Hospitals** | **Home Care** |
| **Positives** |  |  |
| **Negatives** |  |  |

Treatment

**The Black Death**

**Background to the event:**

**What role did the government play in the disaster?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cause** | **Prevention** | **Treatment** |
| **Religious** |  |  |  |
| **Astrology** |  |  |  |
| **Natural** |  |  |  |

Case Study

1500

1500

1500

Medicine in Medieval England, c1250 - c1500

1250

1250

**Topic 2: The Medical Renaissance in England, c1500 – c1700**

***Key Individuals***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Individual** | **Description** |
| William Harvey |  |
| Thomas Sydenham |  |
| Robert Hooke |  |
| Andreas Vesalius |  |
| King Charles II |  |

**What factors aided these individuals?**

* **Technology?**
* **Science?**
* **Religion?**
* **Society?**
* **Institutions?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Medieval View** | **Renaissance View** | **Extent of Change?** |
| **Four Humours** |  |  |  |
| **Anatomy (Human Body)** |  |  |  |
| **Urine** |  |  |  |
| **The Church** |  |  |  |
| **Superstition** |  |  |  |
| **Miasma** |  |  |  |

Causes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Origins** | **Aims** |
| **Methods & Research** | **Publications** |

Causes

**What difference did the “Barometer” and “Thermometer” make?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Medieval**  **View** | **Renaissance View** | **Extent of Change?** |
| **Prayer** |  |  |  |
| **Hygiene** |  |  |  |
| **Miasma** |  |  |  |

Prevention

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Transference** | **Four Humours** |
| **Herbal Remedies**  ***Old:***  ***New:***  **Consider: What was happening at the time to make new remedies available?** | **Chemical / Alchemy** |

Treatment

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Medieval Role** | **Renaissance Role** |
| **Hospitals** |  |  |
| **Home Care** |  |  |

**Consider: What event during the reign of Henry VIII greatly impacted on hospitals?**

Treatment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Astrology** | **Religion** |
| **Miasma** | **People** |

Case Study

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Religion** | **Government Action** |
| **Plague Doctors** | **Natural Prevention**    *Diet:*  *Pomanders:* |

Case Study

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Quarantine** | **Transference** |
| **Quack Doctors** | **Avoidance** |

Case Study

**Topic 3: Medicine in 18th and 19th Century Britain**

The Medical Renaissance in England, c1500 – c1700

1500

1700

***Key Individuals***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Individual** | **Description** |
| Louis Pasteur |  |
| Joseph Lister |  |
| Robert Koch |  |
| Florence Nightingale |  |
| James Simpson |  |
| Edward Jenner |  |
| John Snow |  |

**What factors aided these individuals?**

* **Technology?**
* **Science?**
* **Religion?**
* **Society?**
* **Institutions?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Four Humours** | **Miasma** |
| **Spontaneous Generation** | **Germ Theory**  *Louis Pasteur:*  *Theory:*  *Impact:* |

Causes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Origins of Research**  *:* | **Discovery** |
| **Cholera** | **Impact** |

Causes

Causes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Technology** | **Society** |
| **Science** | **Individuals** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Edward Jenner** | **Joseph Lister** |
| **Research** |  |  |
| **Impact** |  |  |
| **Opposition** |  |  |

Prevention

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1848 Public Health**  **Act** | **1875 Public Health Act** |
| **Motivation** |  |  |
| **Impact** |  |  |
| **Opposition** |  |  |

Prevention

Prevention

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Hospitals** | **Crimean War** |
| **Reforms** | **Impact** |

Treatment

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Anaesthetic** | **Chloroform** |
| **Key Individuals** |  |  |
| **Research** |  |  |
| **Impact**  **and Opposition** |  |  |

Treatment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The 1854 Epidemic** | **John Snow** |
| **Prevention and**  **Impact** | **Opposition** |

Case Study

1087

1900

Medicine in 18th and 19th Century Britain

1700

**Topic 4: Medicine in Modern Britain, c1900 - Present**

***Key Individuals***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Individual** | **Description** |
| Francis Crick & James Watson |  |
| Rosalind Franklin & Maurice Wilkins |  |
| Alexander Fleming |  |
| Howard Florey & Ernst Chain |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **X-Rays**  *Franklin & Wilkins:*  *Crick & Watson:* | **Technology** |
| **Science** | **I Impact** |

Causes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Smoking** | **Diet** |
| **Alcohol** | **Skin Care** |

Causes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Blood Tests** | **Technology**  *X-Ray:*  *CT Scans:*  *Ultrasound:*  *MRI Scans:* |
| **ECGs** | **I Endoscopes** |

Causes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Vaccinations** | **Government** |
| **Motivation** |  |  |
| **Positives** |  |  |
| **Negatives** |  |  |
| **Key Examples** |  |  |

Prevention

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Magic Bullets** | **Antibiotics** |
| **Science** | **I Technology** |

Treatment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Access to Treatment** | **Methods of Treatment** |
|  |  |

**The NHS**

Treatment

**What was happening at the time to aid the creation of the NHS?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Alexander Fleming** | **Florey & Chain** |
| **Development** | **I Impact** |

**What was happening at the time to aid the development of the new “wonder drug?”**

Treatment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Diagnosis** | **Treatment**  *Transplants:*  *Radiotherapy:*  *Chemotherapy:* |
| **Government Action**  *Persuasion:*  *Enforcement:* | **I Impact**    *Pharmacogenomics:* |

Case Study

Medicine in Modern Britain, c1900 - Present

1900

1900

**Practice Questions**

**Topic 1: Medicine in Medieval England, c1250 – c1500**

***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 information in your answer: *The Church* and *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 information in your answer: *Ideas in the Church* and *Herbal Remedies*. You **must** also use information of your own.

***16 marks (20 with SPAG)***

1. ‘Hospital treatment in England in the period from 1250 to 1500 was very rare.’ How far do you agree? You may use the following information in your answer: *Charity Hospitals* and *Care in the Home*. You **must** also use information of your own.
2. ‘Medical treatments and preventions during the Medieval period were based on religion and superstition.’ How far do you agree? You may use the following in your answer: *Bloodletting and Purging* and *Praying and Fasting.* You **must** also use information of your own.

**Topic 2: The Medical Renaissance in England, c1500 – c1700**

***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 ideas about the treatment of disease were different in the 17th century from ideas in the 13th century.
3. Explain one way in which ideas about preventing the plague were different in the 14th and 17th centuries.

***12 marks***

1. 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* and *The Royal Society*. You **must** also use information of your own.
2. Explain why there was continuity in the way disease was treated in the period c1500 – c1700. You may use the following information in your answer: *The Great Plague* and *Attitudes in Society*. You **must** also use information of your own.

***16 marks (20 with SPAG)***

1. ‘Individuals had the biggest impact on medical training in the 16th and 17th centuries.’ How far do you agree? You may use the following information in your answer: *Vesalius* and *The Printing Press*. You **must** also use some information of your own.

**Topic 3: Medicine in 18th and 19th Century Britain**

***4 marks***

1. Explain one way in which attempts to prevent disease were different in the 17th and 19th centuries.

***12 marks***

1. Explain why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period c1700 – c1900. You may use the following in your answer: *Chloroform* and *Joseph Lister*. You **must** also use information of your own.
2. Explain why there was rapid change in the prevention of smallpox after 1798. You may use the following information in your answer: *Inoculation* and *The Government.* You **must** also use information of your own.
3. Explain why there was rapid change in surgery during the 19th century. You may use the following in your answer: *Joseph Lister* and *Anaesthetics.* You **must** also use information of your own.
4. Explain why there was rapid change in the understanding of the cause of disease c1700 – c1900. You may use the following in your answer: *Germ Theory* and *Robert Koch*. You **must** also use information of your own.

***16 marks (20 with SPAG)***

1. ‘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 information in your answer: *Spontaneous Generation* and *Louis Pasteur*. You **must** also use information of your own.
2. ‘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 information in your answer: *Edward Jenner* and *Robert Koch*. You **must** also use information of your own.
3. ‘John Snow’s work linking water with the spread of cholera led to major breakthroughs in preventing the spread of disease.’ How far do you agree? You may use the following information in your answer: *The Broad Street Pump, Soho* and *The Public Health Act, 1875*. You **must** also use information of your own.

**Topic 4: Medicine in Modern Britain, c1900 - Present**

***4 marks***

1. Explain one way in which understanding of the cause of disease and illness was different in 1750 from the present day.

***12 marks***

1. Explain why there was rapid progress in disease prevention after c1900. You may use the following in your answer: *Government Intervention* and *Vaccinations*. You **must** also use information of your own.

***16 marks (20 with SPAG)***

1. ‘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* and *the NHS*. You **must** also use information of your own.
2. ‘There has been huge progress in the prevention of disease since 1900.’ How far do you agree? You may use the following in your answer: *Government Intervention* and *Genetic Conditions*. You **must** also use information of your own.

**Exam Structure**

**4 Mark Question:  *Describe two features of…***

**4 Mark Question: *Explain one what in which… was similar to /***

***different from…***

**12 Mark Question: *Explain why…***

**16 Mark Question: *How far do you agree? (+4 SPAG marks)***

**First World War Source Questions**

**4 Mark Question: *How could you follow up Source… to find out more about…?***

**8 Mark Question: *How useful are the sources for an enquiry into…?***