

# **Year 11 GCSE History Past Question Bank – Medicine**

## **Prehistory**

a) Briefly describe the medical treatments used by prehistoric people. (5)

## **Ancient Egypt**

a) Briefly describe the medical progress made by the Ancient Egyptians. (5)

a) Briefly describe the part played by religion in Ancient Egyptian medicine. (5)

b) Explain why the Ancient Egyptians were able to make progress in medicine. (7)

c) 'The Egyptians contributed more than the Romans to the development of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? (8)

## **Ancient Greece**

a) Briefly describe the impact of religion on Ancient Greek medicine. (5)

a) Briefly describe what happened at an Asclepion. (5)

a) Briefly describe the Greek idea of a healthy lifestyle. (5)

b) Explain why the Theory of the Four Humours was important to Greek medicine. (7)

c) How far do you agree that the Ancient Greeks made more progress in medicine than people in the Middle Ages? (8)

c) 'Greek medical ideas and practices prevented progress in medicine between the Romans and the end of the medical Renaissance.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

c) 'The clinical method of observation was the most important development in medicine made by the Ancient Greeks.' How far do you agree? (8)

## **Ancient Rome**

- a) Briefly describe how the Romans tried to prevent disease. (5)
- b) Why did the Romans use many Greek medical ideas? (7)
- b) Explain why the Romans were able to make medical progress. (7)
- b) Explain why the Romans gave so much attention to Public Health. (7)
- c) Who was more important in the history of medicine, Hippocrates or Galen? (8)

## **The Middle Ages**

- a) Briefly describe the treatments in medieval hospitals. (5)
- a) Briefly describe the treatments used by medieval doctors. (5)
- (a) Briefly describe the part played by monasteries in medieval medicine. **[5]**
- b) Why was bloodletting widely used in the Middle Ages?(7)
- b) How did the Church help the development of medicine in the Middle Ages? Explain your answer. (7)

### **The Renaissance and growth of modern medicine**

- a) Briefly describe the work of Jenner. (5)
- b) Explain why there was so much opposition to the smallpox vaccination throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (7)
- b) Explain why Pare was able to make advances in medicine. **[7]**
- b) Explain why developments in the Medical Renaissance had little impact on the methods used by doctors at that time. (7)
- c) How far do you agree that the Medical Renaissance had little impact on how patients were treated up until 1914? Explain your answer. (8)
- c) The main reason why there was much progress in medicine during the Renaissance was the existence of great men like Pare and Vesalius.' How far do you agree with this? (8)
- (c) 'Vesalius is more important than Harvey in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. **[8]**

### **The 19<sup>th</sup> Century & 20<sup>th</sup> Century:**

#### **Fighting Disease**

- a) Briefly describe nursing in the first half of the nineteenth century. (5)
- a) Briefly describe Pasteur's germ theory of disease. (5)
- a) Briefly describe how Fleming discovered penicillin. (5)
- b) Explain why penicillin was an important development in the history of medicine. (7)
- b) Explain why there was very little progress in fighting disease in the first half of the nineteenth century. (7)
- c) Who was more important in the history of medicine, Florence Nightingale or Mary Seacole? (8)
- c) Florence Nightingale was more important than James Simpson in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree? (8)
- c) Which was more important in the history of public health, the work of Louis Pasteur or the reforms of the Liberal governments (1906-1914)? (8)
- c) 'Fleming did not deserve the credit he was given for the discovery and development of penicillin.' How far do you agree with this statement? (8)
- c) Who made the more important contribution to the discovery of penicillin, Fleming or Florey and Chain? (8)
- c) Who is more important in the history of medicine, Koch or Pasteur? (8)

## **Surgery**

a) Briefly describe attempts to solve the problem of pain during operations between 1790 and before the work of Simpson in the late 1840s. (5)

a) Briefly describe attempts at using anaesthetics in the nineteenth century before Simpson discovered chloroform. (5)

b) Explain why some people in the nineteenth century opposed the use of anaesthetics. (7)

b) Explain why the work of Lister was important in the later nineteenth century. (7)

c) 'There was no major progress in surgery in the nineteenth century until the work of Lister.'

How far do you agree with this statement? (8)

### ***Public Health (20<sup>th</sup> Century)***

c) 'The most important development in medicine in the twentieth century was the development of the National Health Service.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. (8)

### **Factors**

- a) Briefly describe how improvements in communications have helped developments in medicine. (5)
- a) Briefly describe one example of chance from the nineteenth or twentieth century which affected the development of medicine. (5)
- b) Explain ways in which chance had an impact on the development of medicine. (7)
- b) Explain how war helped the development of medicine in the period 1800 to 1918. (7)
- b) Explain how religion held back developments in the nineteenth century. (7)
- c) 'Since Roman times religion has hindered, rather than helped, medical progress.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. (8)
- c) 'Religion hindered medical progress during the time of the Ancient Egyptians and Greeks.' How far do you agree with this statement? (8)
- c) 'War has hindered rather than helped progress in medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? (8)
- c) 'Governments have hindered rather than helped developments in medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? (8)

### **Overview**

- c) 'Between the time of the Ancient Greeks and the end of the nineteenth century there has been more continuity than change in ideas about the causes of disease.' Explain to what extent you agree with this statement. (8)