

A round up of all published questions (from the exam board and textbooks) for the Medicine Paper

Medicine in Britain c.1250—Present

Thematic Study

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**Historic Environment: The British Sector of the Western Front:
Injuries, Treatment and the Trenches**

Arranged in their corresponding periods

1) Medieval/Middle Ages medicine

2) Renaissance medicine

3) 18th/19th century medicine

4) 20th century medicine

5) Historic Environment—Western Front

Exam Questions—Medieval Medicine

Explain (4 marks) - These always seem to compare one period with another

- Explain one way in which people's reactions to the plague were similar in the 14th and 17th centuries.
- Explain one way in which ideas about the causes of disease were similar in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- Explain one way in which treatments for illnesses were similar in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- Explain one way in which people's responses to the 1665 Great Plague in London were similar to the way that people reacted to the Black Death in Britain.
- Explain one way in which ideas about the treatment of disease were different in the 13th and 17th centuries.

Explain (12 marks) Exam paper will give 2 bullet points of information that can be included. Candidates must include knowledge of their own as well

- Explain why there was continuity in ideas about the causes of disease during the period c.1250—1500.
- Explain why there was little change in the care provided by hospitals in the period c.1250—1500.

Evaluate (16 marks) Exam paper will give 2 bullet points of information that can be included. Candidates must include knowledge of their own as well

- '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.
- 'There was little progress in medicine in the Middle Ages.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- 'The Theory of the Four Humours was the main idea about the cause of disease in the Middle Ages.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- 'Hospital treatment in England in the period 1250—1500 was very rare.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

Exam Questions—Renaissance Medicine

Explain (4 marks) - These always seem to compare one period with another

- Explain one way in which people's reactions to the plague were similar in the 14th and 17th centuries.
- Explain one way in which ideas about the causes of disease were similar in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- Explain one way in which people's responses to the 1665 Great Plague in London were similar to the way that people reacted to the Black Death in Britain.
- Explain one way in which ideas about the treatment of disease were different in the 13th and 17th centuries.

Explain (12 marks) Exam paper will give 2 bullet points of information that can be included. Candidates must include knowledge of their own as well

- Explain why some changes took place in medical knowledge during the period c.1500-1700.
- Explain why there was little change in methods of treating and preventing disease during the period 1500—1700.
- Explain why there was continuity in the way disease was treated in the period c1500—1700.
- Explain why there were changes in the way ideas about the causes of disease and illness were communicated in the period 1500—1700.

Evaluate (16 marks) Exam paper will give 2 bullet points of information that can be included.

Candidates must include knowledge of their own as well

- 'Vesalius's work on anatomy was a major breakthrough in medical knowledge during the period 1500—1700.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- 'Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was a major breakthrough in medical knowledge during the period 1500—1700.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- 'There was little progress in medicine in Britain during the Renaissance period c.1500—1700' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

Exam Questions—18th and 19th Century Medicine

Explain (4 marks) - These always seem to compare one period with another

- Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of disease and illness was different in c.1750 from the present day.

Explain (12 marks) Exam paper will give 2 bullet points of information that can be included. Candidates must include knowledge of their own as well

- Explain why there was rapid change in surgery during the 19th century..
- Explain why there was rapid progress in approaches to preventing illness in Britain during the period c.1750—1900.

Evaluate (16 marks) Exam paper will give 2 bullet points of information that can be included. Candidates must include knowledge of their own as well

- 'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease in Britain during the period c.1700—1900.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- '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? Explain your answer
- 'Pasteur's germ theory was the most important turning point in understanding the causes of disease and illness.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- 'There was rapid change in ideas about the causes of illness and disease in the period c1700—1900.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- 'Louis Pasteur's publication of the Germ Theory was the biggest turning point in medicine c1700 - 1900.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

Exam Questions—20th Century Medicine

Explain (4 marks) - These always seem to compare one period with another

- Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of disease and illness was different in c1750 from the present day.
- Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was similar in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was different in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Explain (12 marks) Exam paper will give 2 bullet points of information that can be included. Candidates must include knowledge of their own as well

- Explain why there was rapid progress in disease prevention after 1900.
- Explain why there was rapid change in the treatment of illness in Britain during the twentieth century.
- Explain why there have been changes in methods of preventing illnesses during the twentieth century.
- Explain why there have been changes in methods of treating illnesses during the twentieth century.
- Explain why there have been changes in understanding the causes of illness during the twentieth century.
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Evaluate (16 marks) Exam paper will give 2 bullet points of information that can be included. Candidates must include knowledge of their own as well

- 'Lung Cancer is more common now than it was in 1900. This shows there has been little improvement in medicine in the 20th century.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- 'Treatment of diseases and care of the sick completely changed after 1900.' How far do you agree with this statement?
- 'The development of penicillin was a major breakthrough in the treatment of illnesses during the twentieth century.' How far do you agree?
- 'The discovery of DNA was a major breakthrough in medicine during the twentieth century.' How far do you agree?

Exam Questions—Historic Environment

The British Sector of the Western Front 1914-1918: Injuries, Treatment and the Trenches

1) Describe (4 marks) - These always need you to describe two key features. Knowledge based response.

- Describe two features of the methods used to reduce the risk of trench foot on the Western Front.
- Describe two features of the trench conditions that led to illness among soldiers.
- Describe two features of the methods used to reduce trench fever.
- Describe two features of the support trench system on the Western Front
- Describe two features of Regimental Aid Posts
- Describe two features of the Casualty Clearing Stations
- Describe two features of the methods of transporting the wounded on the Western Front.
- Describe two features of the work of nursing units such as the FANY

2a) How Useful Questions (8 marks) Exam paper will provide two sources to use to answer the question set. Candidates must use the source content as well as provenance (Nature, Origin and Purpose) where relevant. They must include knowledge of their own as well

- How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the illnesses and wounds that soldiers experienced on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.

Source A: From 'A report on Gas Gangrene' by Anthony Bowlby, Consulting Surgeon to the British Army, October 1914.

"The gangrene found amongst our wounded soldiers is directly due to infection introduced at the time of the wound, and this is likely to occur if muddy clothing has been carried by the projectile, or if earth has been carried by the explosion."

Source B: From the memories of Private Harry Patch of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, describing events in 1917.

"The shelling was bad. You could hear the big shells coming, although if you could hear them that was alright, they'd just gone over. You never heard the whizz-bangs coming, they were just there. And you never heard the shell or the bullet that hit you. Of course whizz-bangs were shrapnel and that was worse than a bullet. A bullet wound was clean, shrapnel would tear you to pieces. It was a whizz-bang that killed my three friends and wounded me, it was just bad luck. They had those four magazines over their shoulders, fully loaded. That's why they all got blown to pieces."

- How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the treatment of the wounded on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.

Source A: This real-photographic postcard depicts a Mark V horse ambulance wagon.



Source B: From the recorded memories of William Easton, East Anglian Field Ambulance. He was 18 in 1916. Here he described conditions near Ypres in 1917.

"Up at Ypres we used to go up the line and we'd be waist deep in mud. We were carrying the wounded down near a place called Hooge, where had been a terrific amount of fighting. One trip down a trench in those conditions and you would be all in – exhausted. If you got two or three wounded men down in a day, that was all you could expect to do. We had to carry men in fours there and we had to be very careful because you could do more damage to a man than the shell if you jolted him too much or he fell off the stretcher. To make carrying easier we had slings which we put round our shoulders and over the stretcher's handles."

Exam Questions—Historic Environment

The British Sector of the Western Front 1914-1918: Injuries, Treatment and the Trenches

How Useful Questions (8 marks) Exam paper will provide two sources to use to answer the question set. Candidates must use the source content as well as provenance (Nature, Origin and Purpose) where relevant. They must include knowledge of their own as well

- **How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the impact of the terrain on caring for the wounded on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.**

Source A: Gunner Sydney White. Royal Artillery. His memories were recorded later for the Imperial War Museum.

"The only way up from Ypres was by a plank road fifteen to twenty feet wide. All munitions had to travel a considerable distance up this plank road, and the mud was so deep that on one occasion, with drag-ropes on the wheels and something like a hundred men on the drag-ropes, it was still impossible to pull the guns out of the mud. You saw fellows coming down from the trenches badly wounded, covered from head to foot in blood, and perhaps an arm missing. You saw some of the fellows drop off the duck-boards and literally die from exhaustion and loss of blood."

Source B: A wounded Canadian soldier being carried back from the front at Passchendaele near Ypres in 1917.



- **How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the treatment of the wounded at an Advanced Dressing Station on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.**

Source A: From the diary of E.S.B Hamilton, 19th August 1916. Hamilton had been in France for over a year at this time, as part of the Field Ambulance. At the time of writing this entry he was working at an Advanced Dressing Station (ADS)

The dugout of the ADS is awfully overcrowded both day and night and it is impossible to get it cleaned and aired. There were something like 800 people through here yesterday. This is far too much work for the personnel of three officers and about 115 men. Result is a lot of the men are done up and the officers seedy and depressed.

Source B: A photograph of an Advanced Dressing Station at Pozieres Ridge, which was part of the Somme campaign. August 1916



Exam Questions—Historic Environment

The British Sector of the Western Front 1914-1918: Injuries, Treatment and the Trenches

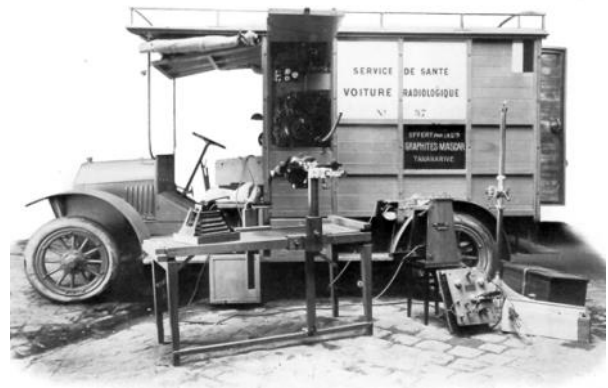
How Useful Questions (8 marks) Exam paper will provide two sources to use to answer the question set. Candidates must use the source content as well as provenance (Nature, Origin and Purpose) where relevant. They must include knowledge of their own as well

- **How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the treatments available for wounded soldiers on the Western Front? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.**

Source A: *From Harvey Cushing's A Surgeon's Journal 1915—1918, published in 1936. This work includes extracts from the journal kept by Cushing, a Surgeon. Here is describing the conditions during the Battle of Passchendaele August 19th 1917.*

My prize patient, Baker, with the shrapnel ball removed from his brain, after doing well for three days suddenly shot up a temperature to 104 last night about midnight. I took him to the operating table, reopened the perfectly healed external wound, and found to my dismay a massive gas infection of the brain. I bribed two orderlies to stay up with him in the operating room, where he could have constant thorough irrigation over the brain and through the track of the missile (passing a warm saline solution along the path taken by the shrapnel to prevent infection). No light except candles was permitted last night.

Source B: Photograph of a mobile x-ray unit taken in 1917.



2b) This question will ask you to look again at either Source A or B. It will ask you *How you could follow up the source ..to find out more about...* (4 marks). It will have a table for you to complete with the following questions asked of you:

- The detail you would follow up
- The question you would ask
- What type of source you could use to find the information
- How the source might help answer your question