



| Subject | History | | |
|--|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Title/Topic | Format | Length | Date & Lesson |
| Paper 1 – Section A, Battlefield Medicine | Written paper | 40 minutes | Fri 17 March |
| Paper 2 – Section B, Medicine Through Time | Written paper | 50 minutes | Mon 20 March |

This assessment will test my knowledge on...

Paper 1 – Section A – Battlefield Medicine on the Western front including:

- Trench System and issues around the terrain.
- Wounds caused by weapons and illnesses caused by the trenches.
- The work of the RAMC and FANY. The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances. The evacuation route.
- New techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection, the Thomas splint, the use of mobile x-ray units, the creation of a blood bank for the Battle of Cambrai.
- The development of x-rays; blood transfusions and developments in the storage of blood.

Paper 1 - Section B – Medicine Through time including:

Medieval England 1250-1500.

- Ideas about the cause of disease and illness:

- Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen.

- Approaches to prevention and treatment

- religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies.
- New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals.

- Case study

- Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.

Renaissance England 1500-1700.

- Ideas about the cause of disease and illness

- Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. A scientific approach, including the work of Thomas Sydenham in improving diagnosis. The influence of the printing press and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas.

- Approaches to prevention and treatment

- Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. ● Change in care and treatment; improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.

- Case studies

- William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood.
- Dealing with the Great Plague in London (1665): approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.



18th and 19th Century Medicine.

- Ideas about the cause of disease and illness
 - Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur’s Germ Theory and Koch’s work on microbes.
- Approaches to prevention and treatment
 - The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery.
 - New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act (1875).
- Case studies
 - Jenner and the development of vaccination.
 - Fighting Cholera in London (1854); attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump

20th Century Medicine.

- Ideas about the cause of disease and illness
 - Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health.
 - Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors.
- Approaches to prevention and treatment
 - The extent of change in care and treatment. The impact of the NHS and science and technology: improved access to care; advances in medicines, including magic bullets and antibiotics; high-tech medical and surgical treatment in hospitals.
 - New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns.
- Case studies
 - Fleming, Florey and Chain’s development of penicillin.
 - The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action.

What should I do to revise and prepare for this assessment?

To prepare for this assessment:

1. Use the knowledge organiser quiz booklets from throughout the year to test yourself or get friends and family to test you.
2. Use the key questions in the back of your Medicine Booklet
3. Use your exam practice booklet for Medicine to plan answers

What useful websites/resources could I use to help me prepare?

GCSE Pod
BBC Bitesize