

Medicine through Time

Explain **one** way in which ... is similar/different to ... [4 marks]

1. Explain **one** way in which beliefs about cause of disease and illness were similar/different between the 14th and 17th centuries/17th and 19th centuries. [4 marks]
2. Explain **one** way in which people's understanding of disease was similar/different between the 19th and 21st centuries. [4 marks]
3. Explain **one** way in which the approaches to treatments were similar/different between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance/the renaissance and the 19th century/the 19th century and the 21st century. [4 marks]
4. Explain **one** way in which attempts to prevent disease and illness were similar/different between the 1300s and the 1600s/the 1600s and the 1800s/the 1800s and the 1900s. [4 marks]
5. Explain **one** way in which hospital were similar/different between the 14th and 17th centuries/the 17th and 19th centuries/the 19th and 21st centuries. [4 marks]
6. Explain **one** way in which the ideas about the causes of/preventing/treatments for the plague were similar/different between 1348 and 1665. [4 marks]
7. Explain **one** way in which surgery was similar/different between the 17th and the 19th century/the 19th and 21st century. [4 marks]
8. Explain **one** way in which vaccinations were similar/different between the 19th and 21st century. [4 marks]
9. Explain **one** way in which government action was similar/different between the 19th century fight against cholera and the 21st century fight against lung cancer. [4 marks]
10. Explain **one** way in which technology was similar/different in medicine between the 19th and 21st century. [4 marks]

Explain why ... [12 marks]

1. Explain why there was continuity in ideas about the cause of disease during the period c1250-c1500. (Stimulus points: The Church, Galen).
2. Explain why there were different ways of treating the sick during the Middle Ages. (Stimulus points: The Four Humours, family healers).
3. Explain why there was little change in the care provided by hospitals in the period c1250-c1500. (Stimulus points: ideas in the Church, herbal remedies).
4. Explain why there were new ideas about disease and illness between c1500-c1700. (Stimulus points: Printing press, Thomas Sydenham).
5. Explain why there were changes in the way ideas about the causes of disease and illness were communicated in the period c1500-c1700. (Stimulus points: the printing press, the Royal Society).
6. Explain why there were changes in treatments for the sick in the period c1500-c1700. (Stimulus points: the New World, Alchemy).
7. Explain why there was continuity in the way disease was treated in the period c1500-c1700. (Stimulus points: the Great Plague, attitudes in society).

8. Explain why there were changes in the ideas about the causes of disease and illness after c1700. (Stimulus points: Robert Koch, microscopes).
9. Explain why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period c1700-c1900. (Stimulus points: chloroform, Joseph Lister).
10. Explain why there was rapid change in the prevention of smallpox after 1798. (Stimulus points: inoculation, the government).
11. Explain why John Snow's theory regarding the spread of cholera was not widely accepted when it was first published. (Stimulus points: other scientists, lack of germ theory).
12. Explain why the field of genetics was able to develop in the 20th century. (Stimulus points: Crick and Watson, technology).
13. Explain why treatment and surgery completely changed after c1900. (Stimulus points: NHS, Fleming).
14. Explain why there was rapid progress in disease prevention after c1900. (Stimulus points: government intervention, vaccinations).

How far do you agree? [16 marks + 4 SPaG]

1. 'The main reason there was continuity in beliefs about causes of disease and illness in the period c1250-1500 was due to the influence of the Church.' How far do you agree? (Stimulus points: Galen, lack of printing press).
2. 'The Theory of the Four Humours was the main idea about the cause of disease in the Middle Ages.' How far do you agree? (Stimulus points: university training, Galen's ideas).
3. 'Hospital treatment in England in the period from 1250 to 1500 was very rare'. How far do you agree? (Stimulus points: charity hospitals, care in the home).
4. 'The main reason there was change in ideas about the causes of disease and illness during the Renaissance was due to the weakened influence of the Church'. How far do you agree? (Stimulus points: The printing press, the Royal Society).
5. 'Individuals had the biggest impact on medical training in the 16th and 17th centuries.' How far do you agree? (Stimulus points: Vesalius, the printing press).
6. 'There was rapid change in ideas about the causes of illness and disease in the period c1700-c1900.' How far do you agree? (Stimulus points: Spontaneous generation, Louis Pasteur).
7. '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? (Stimulus points: Edward Jenner, Robert Koch).
8. 'The role of science and technology was the main reason why diagnosis improved in the 18th and 19th centuries'. How far do you agree? (Stimulus points: Germ theory, Florence Nightingale).
9. 'Treatment of diseases and care of the sick completely changed after c1800.' How far do you agree? (Stimulus points: magic bullets, the NHS).
10. 'The greatest factor on the advancement of the treatment of disease between 1900 and today was science and technology.' How far do you agree? (Stimulus points: X-Ray, Florey and Chain).