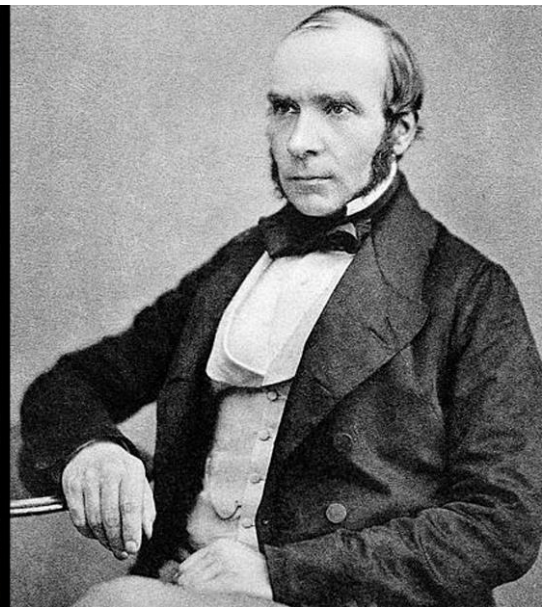
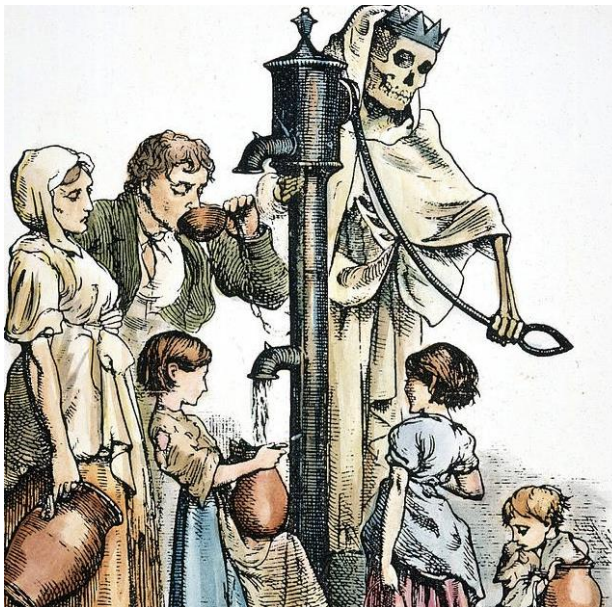


Paper 2

Britain, Health and the People 1000 - Present



Medicine Quiz Questions

1. Explain why there was a continuity in ideas about the cause of disease and illness during the Middle Ages?
2. Why was the Black Death hard to stop?
3. How did the Christian church help medicine?
4. How did the Christian church hinder medical progress?
5. How did medical ideas about the cause of illness change during the Renaissance?
6. What led to a change in medical ideas during the Renaissance?
7. Why was Vesalius significant?
8. Why was Harvey significant?
9. What factors enabled Harvey to make his discovery?
10. What does the Great Plague tell us about medical knowledge during the Renaissance?
11. Describe how a vaccine works.
12. Explain the significance of vaccinations in the nineteenth century?
13. What opposition did Jenner face to the smallpox vaccination?
14. What was Louis Pasteur's contribution to medicine?
15. What was Robert Koch's contribution to medicine?
16. How was the discovery of germs significant for medicine in the nineteenth century?
17. How was disease and illness prevented during the nineteenth century?

Medicine Quiz Questions

18. What changes took place in hospitals during the nineteenth century?
19. Who was Octavia Hill?
20. What did Edwin Chadwick do to improve Public Health?
21. Describe Dr John Snow's investigation of cholera in 1854?
22. What is an anaesthetic?
23. How did Joseph Lister transform surgery?
24. Describe surgery in the Industrial era
25. Explain the significance of Salvarsan 606.
26. Why were the liberal reforms significant?
27. Describe the impact of the liberal reforms.
28. How did surgery improve in WW1 and/or WW2?
29. Who is the greater individual, Gilles or Macindoe?
30. Explain the development in treatment of illness in the 20th century.
31. Explain the significance of DNA for medicine.
32. Explain how penicillin was discovered, developed and mass-produced.
33. What arguments did politicians give in favour of the NHS?
34. What lifestyle factors are understood to cause disease and illness?
35. How has the approach to the prevention and treatment of illness changed in the twentieth century?
36. Who is the greatest individual in medicine?
37. Which time period saw the most change in the understanding of the cause of disease and illness?
38. Which time period saw the most change in the prevention and treatment of disease and illness?

Medicine Revision Activities

1. Can you complete the following table detailing the influence that the Church had in medieval medicine?

	Influence of the Church
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	
Treatment and prevention of disease and illness	
Care of the sick	

2. Can you describe the Theory of the Four Humours and the Theory of Opposites?

3. Can you complete the following table detailing the medical ideas during the Black Death (1348)?

	Ideas about cause	Treatment and prevention
Religious		
Supernatural		
Natural		

Medicine Revision Activities

4. Can you complete the following table analysing the extent of change in medical ideas during the Renaissance?

Idea:	Description:	Change: (a)	Continuity: (a)
Theory of Four Humours			
Miasma			
Diagnosis using urine			
Observation of patient			

5. Can you complete the following table detailing the short and long-term impact of the work of Vesalius?

Short term impact	Long term impact

6. Can you complete the following table detailing the role of each factor in Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood?

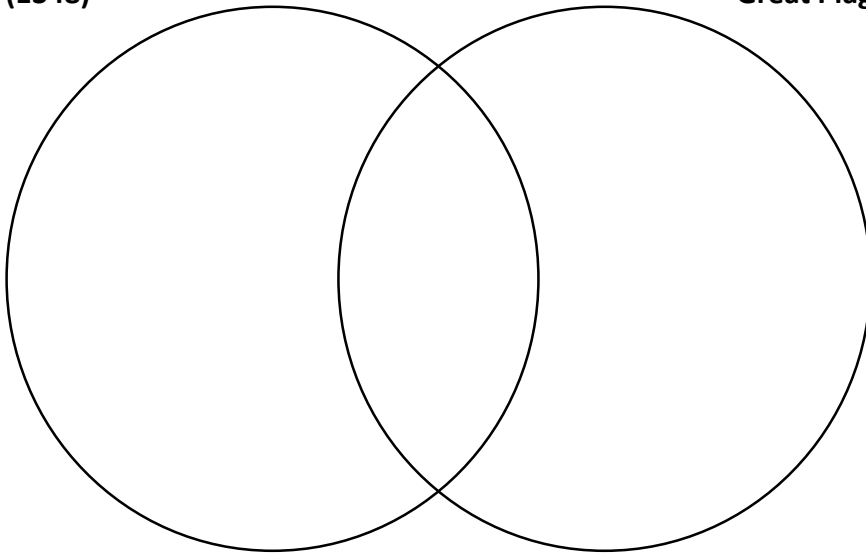
The Church	
The Government	
Individual	
Science	
Technology	
Attitudes and Beliefs	

Medicine Revision Activities

7. Can you complete the following Venn diagram comparing the medical ideas during the Black Death (1348) and the Great Plague (1665)?

Black Death (1348)

Great Plague (1665)



8. Can you match the following events to the correct date?

Date	Event
1796	Simpson discovered chloroform was an anaesthetic
1847	Koch identified the microbes for Tuberculosis and Typhoid
1848	Koch identified the microbe for anthrax
1852	Jenner developed the smallpox vaccine
1853	Hannah Greener died from a chloroform overdose
1854	Nightingale set up the Nightingale School of Nurses
1859	Nightingale went to the Crimea to improve hospitals
1860	Lister used the Carbolic Spray in the operating theatre
1861	Queen Victoria used chloroform during childbirth
1865	Louis Pasteur published his Germ Theory
1876	The British Government made the smallpox vaccine compulsory
1882	Nightingale wrote Notes on Nursing

Medicine Revision Activities

9. Can you complete the following table detailing the impact that the Germ Theory had on medicine?

	Impact of the Germ Theory
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	
Treatment and prevention of disease and illness	
Care of the sick	
Public Health	
Surgery	

10. Can you complete the following table detailing the short and long-term impact of Jenner's smallpox vaccine?

Short term impact	Long term impact

11. Can you complete the following table detailing the short and long-term impact of Dr John Snow's discovery that cholera was caused by dirty water?

Short term impact	Long term impact

Medicine Revision Activities

12. Can you match the following events to the correct date?

Date	Event
1901	Old Age Pensions introduced
1906	Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin
1909	School Meals Act
1909	Beveridge Report
1911	First magic bullet: Salvarsan 606
1928	Seebohm Rowntree published 'Poverty: a study of town life'
1942	DNA discovered
1944	National Insurance Act
1948	First heart transplant
1953	Penicillin used to save the lives of soldiers on D-Day
1967	National Health Service began

13. Can you complete the following table detailing the role of the government in medicine since c.1900?

	Role of the Government
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	
Treatment and prevention of disease and illness	
Care of the sick	
Public Health	
Surgery	

Medicine Revision Activities

14. Can you complete the following table listing examples of science and technology used in medicine since c.1900?

Diagnosis	
Prevention	
Treatment	
Surgery	

15. Can you complete the following table detailing the role of each factor in discovery, development and mass production of penicillin?

The Church	Discovery/ development/ mass-production	
The Government	Discovery/ development/ mass-production	
Individual	Discovery/ development/ mass-production	
Science	Discovery/ development/ mass-production	
Technology	Discovery/ development/ mass-production	
Attitudes and Beliefs	Discovery/ development/ mass-production	

Medicine Past Paper Questions



Source A: A cartoon commenting on the reaction of London conditions to the 1848 Public Health Act, the cartoon was published in the humorous magazine Punch

1. Study Source A. How useful is Source A to a historian trying to understand the development of Public Health in the nineteenth century? (8 marks)
2. Explain the significance of antiseptics in the development of medicine. (8 marks)
3. Compare the Great Plague and cholera. In what ways were they similar? (8 marks)
4. Has war been the main factor in the development of surgery since the medieval times? Explain your answer with reference to war and other factors. Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the people: c1000 to the present day. (16 marks)

Medicine Past Paper Questions



Source A: A cartoon called 'Koch as the new St George.' from an English newspaper in 1880s

1. Study Source A. How useful is Source A to a historian studying the importance of Robert Koch? (8 marks)
2. Explain the significance of Hunter in the development of surgery. (8 marks)
3. Compare medieval hospitals with eighteenth century hospitals. In what ways were they similar? (8 marks)
4. Has Science and Technology been the main factor in the development of causes of disease since the medieval times? Explain your answer with reference to Science and technology and other factors. Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the people: c1000 to the present day. (16 marks)