

Year 11 GCSE History; November PPE

Paper 1: Historic Environment and Thematic Depth Study Medicine through time, c1250-present	Content	Information you need to know
Medicine in medieval England, c1250-c1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas about the cause of disease and illness Approaches to prevention and treatment Case study (Black Death) 	<p>Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen.</p> <p>Approaches to prevention and treatment and their connection with ideas about disease and illness.</p> <p>New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century.</p> <p>The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500.</p> <p>Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</p>
The Medical Renaissance in England, c1500-c1700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas about the cause of disease and illness Approaches to prevention and treatment Impact of William Harvey Case Study (The Great Plague in London) 	<p>Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness through the Renaissance. 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.</p> <p>Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals.</p> <p>Change in care and treatment: improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.</p> <p>Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood, impact on medicine.</p> <p>Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</p>
18th and 19th Century Medicine, c1700-c1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas about the cause of disease and illness 	<p>Changing attitudes in the 18th century (the Enlightenment)</p> <p>Louis Pasteur and the development of Germ Theory, challenging spontaneous generation. The work of Robert Koch and the impact of Germ Theory.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to prevention and treatment • Case Study (fighting cholera in London) 	<p>Florence Nightingale and improvements to hospitals and treatment.</p> <p>Improvements in surgical treatment, development of anaesthetics, antiseptic and aseptic surgery. Impact and opposition to these developments.</p> <p>Edward Jenner and the development of the smallpox vaccine. Reactions, impact and importance of government intervention.</p> <p>Prevention of disease – Public Health Act 1875 and role of the government. Changing attitude of government (laissez-faire to being proactive).</p> <p>Cholera – 1854 epidemic in Soho, research of John Snow. The role of individuals and the government in the prevention of cholera.</p>
Medicine in Modern Britain, c1900 - present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas about the causes of disease and illness • Approaches to prevention and treatment • Discovery and development of penicillin • Case study (treatment and prevention of lung cancer) 	<p>The science of genetics/DNA, impact of technology on diagnosis and lifestyle factors.</p> <p>Magic Bullets and the impact of science and technology on treatment/prevention. Founding and importance of the NHS. Government intervention in the prevention of disease.</p> <p>Alexander Fleming and the discovery of penicillin. The role of Florey and Chain in the mass production of penicillin. The long term significance of penicillin.</p> <p>Ways to diagnose and treat lung cancer. The role of the government in the prevention of lung cancer.</p>
Depth study British sector of the Western Front, 1914-1918	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical context of medicine and the Western Front • Conditions requiring medical treatment • RAMC/FANY • Experiments in surgery and medicine 	<p>X-rays, blood transfusions, Thomas splint</p> <p>The trench system and key battles</p> <p>Problems with transportation</p> <p>Types of wounds/main medical problems</p> <p>Work of the RAMC and FANY – system of transport and problems</p> <p>Treating wounds/infections, plastic surgery</p>

PPE Exam Information

- 1 hour 15 minutes
- 52 marks total
- Paper 1 is 30% of your total History GCSE

How to revise:

- Go over the work in your books thoroughly and make sure you understand the key concepts.
- Make sure you are revising the specifics – i.e. dates and names.
- Look at your knowledge organisers and the exam specifications provided.
- **Practice exam questions**, particularly 12 and 16 mark questions.
- Look at GCSE Pod or the BBC Teach Medicine videos through YouTube to assist with revision.
- Remember you will be answering specific questions which don't necessarily ask you to write down everything you know – rather you will be asked to explain so **remember to answer the specific question**, using the detail you know to support your answers.