

Edexcel GCSE History Checklist: Medicine in Britain, c1250–present

How to revise for medicine

The 'Big' picture - Medicine is a study over time so the questions are often about comparisons and change and continuity - you need to focus on this in your revision. So you can...

1. Get some A3 paper and set up a **factors table** based on SEMII WET GIRRL list of factors in your exercise books (see p 12 in revision guide or below for ideas on how to set out the table). You could use a different colour pen to show each time period on the chart e.g. Romans = green pen, Medieval = red pen etc.

Factor	Evidence of factor helping a development	Evidence of a factor hindering a development
War		
Individuals		

2. Make some **revision cards** (you will need 12 - 15 of these) **on the 'Medical Megastars'** based on your revision guide but also use the 'Key Individuals' sheet which I provided for you. (See p 13 in revision guide or below for ideas on how to set these out)

<p>Name:</p> <p>Period: (<i>Rome/Medieval/Renaissance/Industrial/20th century</i>)</p> <p>Work:</p> <p>Big idea:</p> <p>Factors: (<i>SEMII WET GIRRL - which factors helped and which hindered them?</i>)</p> <p>Short -term impact: (<i>impact on medicine in their lifetime</i>)</p> <p>Long-term impact: (<i>impact on medicine after their death</i>)</p>







3. Make **mind maps for the key time periods** based on the themes that run through the course e.g. ideas about cause of disease, ideas about treatments, ideas about keeping healthy/avoiding or preventing disease, ideas about public health, hospitals, training of doctors and other medical professionals.







4. If you don't like mind maps make a table as per below...




Theme	Romans	Medieval	Renaissance	Industrial Revolution	20 th Century
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ideas about cause of disease					
ideas about treatments					
, ideas about keeping healthy/avoiding or preventing disease					
ideas about public health					
hospitals					
training of doctors and other medical professionals					

5. Make yourself a **timeline for medicine** - you could ask me for the cards/list or make your own with all the key events/discoveries/individuals of the course on.




c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England		 Not sure	 Almost there!	 Got it sussed!
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. • Rational explanations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Theory of the Four Humours • the miasma theory; • the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen. 			
Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to prevention and treatment and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • religious actions, • bloodletting and purging, • purifying the air, • the use of remedies. 			
Case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; • approaches to treatment • attempts to prevent its spread. 			
c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England		 Not sure	 Almost there!	 Got it sussed!
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • The work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas 			
Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. • Change in care and treatment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvements in medical training • the influence in England of the work of Vesalius. 			
Case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. • Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approaches to treatment • attempts to prevent its spread. 			

c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth & nineteenth century Britain		 Not sure	 Almost there!	 Got it sussed!
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity and change in explanations of the cause of disease and illness. The influence in Britain of Pasteur's Germ Theory Koch's work on microbe 			
Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery. New approaches to prevention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the development and use of vaccination the Public Health Act 1875. 			
Case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination. Fighting Cholera in London, 1854; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump. 			
c1900 present: Medicine in modern Britain		 Not sure	 Almost there!	 Got it sussed!
Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of change in care and treatment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individuals: 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. 			

<p style="text-align: center;">The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches</p>		 Not sure	 Almost there!	 Got it sussed!
<p>The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The context of the British sector of Western Front and the theatre of war in Flanders and northern France: the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai. • The trench system - its construction and organisation, including frontline and support trenches. • The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras. Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure. • Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front, including the problems of ill health arising from the trench environment. • The nature of wounds from rifles and explosives. • The problem of shrapnel, wound infection and increased numbers of head injuries. • The effects of gas attacks. • The work of the RAMC and FANY. • The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances. • The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. • The underground hospital at Arras. • The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine: • 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 historical context of medicine in the early twentieth century: • understanding of infection and moves towards aseptic surgery; • the development of x-rays; blood transfusions • the developments in the storage of blood 			

Edexcel GCSE History Checklist: The historic environment

Review, Revise, and Relearn to MASTER this topic

	Historical Sources Have you used the following pieces of evidence?	 Not sure	 Almost there!	 Got it sussed!
Knowledge, selection and use of sources for historical enquiries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • army records, • national newspapers, • government reports, • medical articles. • personal accounts, • photographs, • hospital records, • army statistics. <p>Historical skills for enquiries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and recognise the strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries. • Frame questions relevant to the pursuit of a specific enquiry. • Select appropriate sources for specific investigations. 			