

# Exam Catch-up Booklet

## MEDICINE

### **Think:**

What is the structure, what is the style of question?

### **Learn:**

The key information using revision cards to reduce down and remind you of key information.



# Become an exam expert!



Answer these questions using the info on the previous page:

1. How long is your exam?
2. How many questions are there?
3. How much do you write for an 8 marker?
4. How long do you spend on a 16 marker?
5. Which question do you get spag marks for?



Explain the significance...

Significance:

Does not mean importance it means  
**IMPACT!**

You need 2 paragraphs:

- Then- what was the impact at the time!
- Now- what has change- what is the impact since.



How useful? – in terms of content and author and aim.

Ask:

1. What d we know?
2. What does it say?
3. What can we infer from it- educated guess?
4. Why was it created?
5. What is it's purpose?

**16**

Start with the factor named in the question.

- Then write 2 more paragraphs about different factors.
- Come to a conclusion. 'compare and link factors'

Complete the 'How To answer'



How Useful?

Explain the significance?

16 marker: FACTORS

# Revise Vaccinations:

Task read the info and answer the question below.

## **In the 1700s, inoculation was widely used to prevent smallpox:**

- Smallpox was greatly feared. It caused death, blindness and scarring. There were frequent epidemics.
- Inoculation involved giving a low dose of smallpox to make the patient immune to the disease.
- In 1721 Lady Montagu, introduced it to England and it became popular.

## **Edward Jenner a country doctor from Gloucester introduced the first vaccination against Smallpox:**

- Edward noticed that milkmaids who caught cow pox did not get small pox.
- He took pus from Sarah Nelmes a milkmaid with cow pox and injected James Phipps with the pus from her cowpox sores. This became known as vaccination.
- Jenner carried out a further 23 experiments which all worked and published his ideas.
- Jenner was unable to explain why vaccination worked. This was because the germ theory was not discovered until 1861 and also because he did not have a powerful enough microscope.
- It worked so well in 1852 the government made smallpox vaccination compulsory.

## **Vaccination faced opposition, especially from doctors:**

- Inoculation doctors opposed it because it threatened their business.
- Many people thought it was wrong to inject humans with a animal disease and thought it was against God.
- Some saw smallpox as a punishment from God and believed prevention interfered with Gods will.
- The Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League was set up in 1866. It argued that it was the right of parents to decide if their child was vaccinated.

1. What were the effects of smallpox?	
2. What was inoculation?	
3. When was it widely used?	
4. Who brought inoculation to England?	
5. Who introduced the 1 <sup>st</sup> vaccination and against what?	
6. What was the name of the boy injected?	
7. How many experiments did he do?	
8. What did the government do in 1853?	
9. Why did doctors oppose's Jenner's vaccination?	
10. What was Jenner unable to explain?	
11. Why did some Christians object to vaccination?	
12. What is the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League?	

Study Source A in the Sources Booklet. How useful is Source A to an historian studying vaccination? Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge. [8 marks]

A cartoon drawn in 1802 by James Gillray. It is generally thought to show Edward Jenner giving his patients 'the new inoculation' at St Pancras Hospital in London. However, historians have suggested that the patients are Dr William Woodville's, who ran the hospital. He was in dispute with Jenner after some of his patients died from Smallpox when he used Jenner's technique.

Provenance:

Purpose: Why was it created

Is it useful?

**How do I answer this question?**

Focus on the **CONTENT** of the source.

- What can you see/learn?
- What can you infer/suggest?
- What is the message?

Then assess the **PURPOSE**:

**PROVENANCE!**

- Which means **PURPOSE!**
- What reaction does the author want?
- Why have they created the source?
- Look at the **DATE** – to help with purpose.



What can you see?

What can you infer about vaccines from this source?

What is the message of this source?

What does it tell you about opposition to Jenner's smallpox Vaccine?

# Revise Anaesthetics:

Task read the info and answer the question below.

## Why are Anaesthetics important?

Anaesthetics were significant in the 19th century as it meant that patients no longer suffered pain and died of shock. This enabled surgeons to begin to develop more complicated procedures.

**Types of Anaesthetic:** Since James Simpson started using chloroform in 1847, patients no longer were conscious during the operation, so they weren't at risk of dying from shock of the pain. Anaesthetics such as chloroform were easy for surgeons to handle and less explosive and inflammable than ether so they could be used during difficult labours, which meant that women did not have to suffer pain when giving birth.

**Impact Today:** Today modern anaesthesia is significant as it uses a mixture of chemicals to produce gradual loss of pain and consciousness, thus modern anaesthetics allow brain surgery with consciousness, which in turn enables doctors to gain knowledge about the body. They now use both local and general anaesthetics so people having key whole surgery or day surgery can have only a local anaesthetic which means there is less stress on the body and more operations can be done.

1. When were anaesthetics first developed?	
2. What did anaesthetics prevent people dying from?	
3. What did anaesthetics allow surgeons to do?	
4. Who developed chloroform as an anaesthetic and when?	
5. Why was Chloroform better than Ether?	
6. How did Chloroform help during Labour?	
7. What is modern anaesthesia made of?	
8. How does this help with brain surgery?	
9. What 2 types of anaesthetic are there?	
10. How does this help?	

Explain the significance of anaesthetics in the development of medicine. [8 marks] *Significance = impact!*

How do I answer this question?

- 2 PEEL paragraph with 2 reasons that it is significant!
- Think IMPACT!

To get a top mark think:

- Why it was important at the time?*
- short term impact?*
- Long-term consequences.*
- Influence today.*

TASK: try to complete the table below thinking about IMPACT:

At the time? Why was Simpson important?	
Long-term impact?	
How have anaesthetics been developed? Who developed them ? How? How has science helped?	

### 3. Compare surgery in the Middle Ages with surgery at the time of John Hunter.

In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to both times. [8 marks]

How do I answer this question?

- 2 PEEL paragraph with 2 reasons that it is significant!
- 2 similarities identified and explained
- Show the complexity of change over time and relationship between factors.

- **Types of Surgery:** in both periods surgeons tended to operate on the outer parts of the body and not do internal surgery. In the Middle Ages as the wound man shows injuries to the main torso were fatal. Barber surgeons did some bleeding and the cutting off of growths. In the 18th-century doctors did not operate deep inside the body but they could remove stones, growths and set bones.
- **Knowledge of infection and Pain relief:** in both periods surgeons worked in a similar way, they had to operate quickly because there were no really effective anaesthetics and the surgeon wanted to limit the amount of pain the patient suffered. In the Middle Ages they had opium and hemlock which could dull the pain but not completely take it away. In John Hunter's time as in the Middle Ages they were still operating quickly to reduce the amount of pain. For example...they are similar because in both periods surgeons did not know about germs and infection. A dominant view in the Middle Ages was that pus formation was necessary to proper healing. Only a few original thinkers like Theodoric of Lucca, and later Henri de Mondeville, challenged the idea and used wine as a disinfectant. In John Hunter's time, surgeons still worked in their ordinary clothes and allowed a large audience in a public place, so there was no knowledge or concern for infection.
- **Access to Barbers Guilds and training:** they are similar because in both the Middle Ages and the 18th century surgeons learned from having a long apprenticeship to an established surgeon or barber surgeon. There was no substitute for learning through watching and doing. In the Middle Ages the barber-surgeon guild got privileges from Henry VIII in 1540 to use criminals for demonstration dissections and controlled entry to the profession. In the 18th century John Hunter's brother, William ran a dissection school. And John Hunter himself was apprenticed to Percival Pott and William Cheselden at Chelsea Hospital.

Use the information above to fill in your plan below:

Similarity 1: A similarity between surgery in the Middle Ages and the Time of John Hunter is....

Similarity 2: Another similarity is...

# THE BLACK DEATH

The Black Death arrived in England in 1348. It had been carried by ships that traded across the Mediterranean and other parts of Europe. In total 40% of the population of England died. The towns and ports were the places where most people died. There were outbreaks of the disease in 1361, 1369, 1374 and 1390. At the time people called it the 'pestilence' meaning deadly virus.

There were 2 types of Black Death: Bubonic and Pneumonic.

• What was the Bubonic Plague?

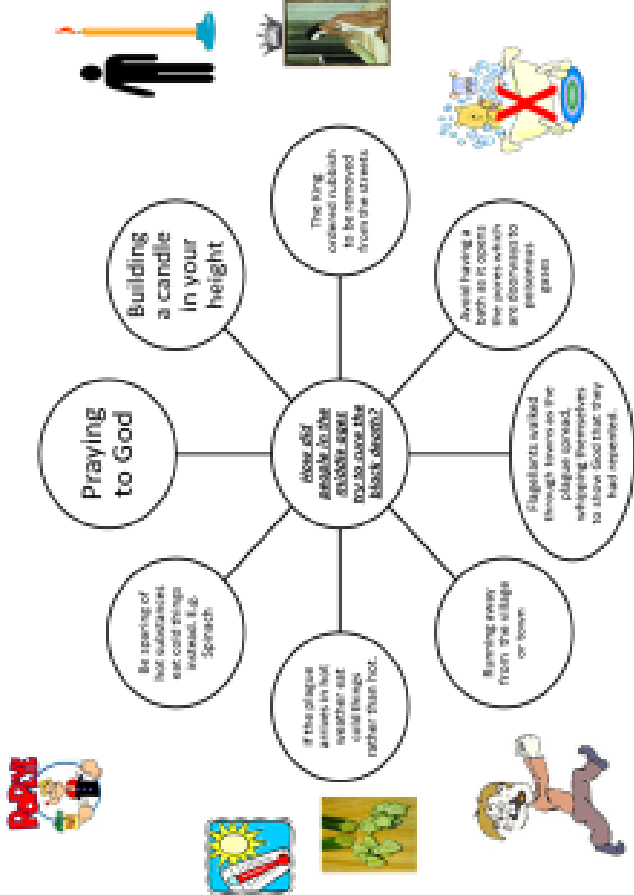
The patient would have painful swellings (buboes) in the armpits and groin.

• What was the Pneumonic Plague?

This attacked the Patients lungs causing breathing problems and causing victims to cough up blood.

## WHAT DID PEOPLE BELIEVE CAUSED THE BLACK DEATH?

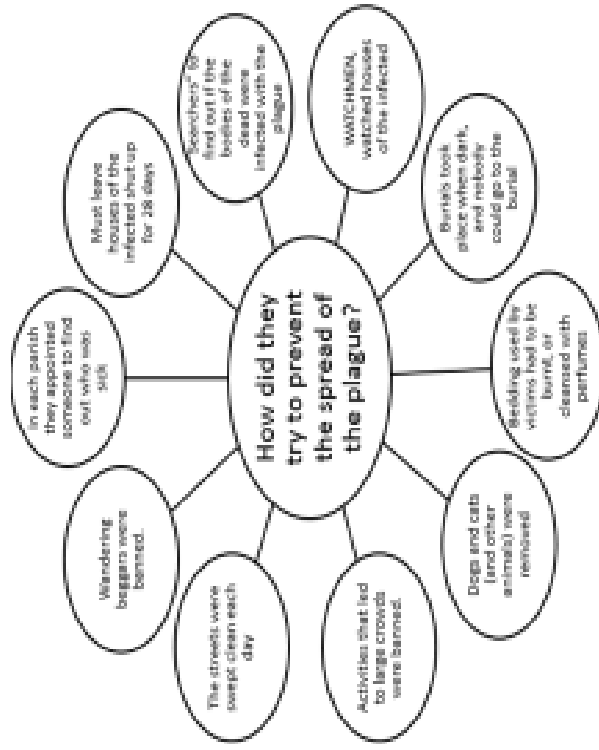
- **Common sense reasons:** they did link smell to disease and they thought that bad smells Miasmas could make you ill.
- **4 Humours:** they believed that the body was out of balance and this caused you to get ill.
- The movement of **the sun and stars**
- **Invisible fumes or poisons:** They believed that earthquakes and volcanoes caused fumes to rise up.
- **God-** sent the disease as a punishment for sin. Sins included; bad fashion, children being rude to parents, lying, and neglecting God.
- Some people blamed **the Jews** and said that they had poisoned the rivers.



# THE PLAGUE

- In 1665 the Black Death struck again.
- It had remained in the European population since its arrival in 1348, each year getting less and less dangerous as the population became immune.
- However in 1665 a particularly virulent strain arrived and had killed 6137 people in June, 17,036 in July and 31,159 in August. It killed 15% of London's population in just 1 summer

The Great Plague 1665	Planets/comets	Draw poison from the sores, pluck feathers from a chicken and then apply the chicken to the sore, he will draw the poison out.
1.	Planet's/comets	• Draw poison from the sores, pluck feathers from a chicken and then apply the chicken to the sore, he will draw the poison out.
2.	Punishment from God	• Wrap the patient in woollen cloths and make them sweat out, when sores rise add half a pigeon to the sore and apply a plaster of egg yolk, honey, herb of grace and wheat flour to the sores.
3.	People thought it could be passed by touching something e.g. people got their own meat off the stall rather than the butcher (wouldn't handle money - put it in a pot of vinegar)	• Also used charms - Abracadabra
4.	Servants brought in the disease - breath on them	
5.	Some say carried through the air	





# THE BLACK DEATH & THE PLAGUE

*The BLACK DEATH occurred in MEDIEVAL times, and the PLAGUE occurred during the RENAISSANCE. They were different forms of the same disease. But how much had changed during this time.?*

**Sort these into: a) Black Death or Plague (or both).... b) Cause or Treatment or REACTION**

People had began to see the link between dirt and disease but couldn't explain it scientifically	The government ordered days of public prayer and fasting to beg for mercy	Victims were shut up in their houses with watchmen on guard to stop people from going in or out	Doctors followed their clients out of the countryside
The plague was caused by the planets	They understood that it was made worse by bad hygiene	Householders were ordered to sweep their streets in front of their doors - making the city cleaner	Don't eat hot food!
Keeping victims away from other people would prevent it spreading	The Plague was carried through the air	The disease killed a lot of peasants so the landowning classes had to improve their wages and work conditions	The plague was contagious (could be passed on by touching and contact)
Praying to God could cure you	The government blamed minority groups such as the Jews	Bedding must be cleaned or destroyed	Avoiding washing would help stop.
Red crosses appeared on the doors of victims' houses	Charms and superstition were used.	The plague was caused by the Four Humours	The plague was a punishment from God
Many still believed God had sent the plague as a punishment for their sins - government ordered for days of public prayer and fasting so people would publicly confess their sins and beg God for mercy	Pigs, dogs, cats and other animals were ordered to be kept inside - this hindered the prevention of the plague as it was spread by rats and now there was nothing to kill them	When a person died 'women searchers' were sent to examine the body to check that the plague was the cause - surgeons would confirm their findings	more scientific approach to understanding the plague - weekly bills of mortality were kept and some observers linked dirt with disease as they saw that the highest number of deaths were from the poorest, dirtiest parishes with the worst housing

## 4. Has government been the main factor in the development of medicine in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to religion and other factors. [16 marks]

### How do I answer this question?

- This is a FACTOR QUESTION.
- *You need 3 PEEL PARAGRAPHS AND A CONCLUSION.*
- *You need to compare religion to other factors*
- *In your conclusion you say which factor is MOST IMPORTANT AND WHY, comparing them.*

### Factors:

- War
- Religion
- Individuals
- Government
- Chance
- Science and technology
- Communication.

Colour code the information below to show the type of information you could include:

In the Medieval period religion explained illness and suggested treatments based on faith. They had flagellants who whipped themselves to say sorry to God for sins.	In the 16th century printing allowed new ideas to spread, such as 'The Fabric of the Human Body' in 1543 and Pare's Work on Surgery	Pare was helped by being a Barbour surgeon in the French army, this allowed him to improve work such as ligatures.	By chance Pare ran out of boiling oil and this allowed him to use an old Roman ointment to treat gunshot wounds using eggs yolks, turpentine and rose oil which stopped infection.
William Harvey used scientific method using glass rods and dissecting cold blooded animals to prove the heart acted as a pump.	Monasteries ran the hospitals and used herbal remedies to treat the sick, they also developed infirmaries, sewers and public health systems for the monks	Veasliu used artists to draw detailed pictures of his dissections and this allowed him to prove Galen wrong on 200 key ideas including the fact the jaw bone has 1 not 2 bones.	Monks were in charge of education, they translated books and universities were run by churches.
The government during the Plague passed laws to have the streets swept.	Individuals such as Edward Jenner developed vaccinations, by experimenting with James Phipps and testing his theory about cow pox.	Later on the government passed Public Health Laws to improve them.	<input type="checkbox"/> War <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals <input type="checkbox"/> Government.

### THINK, Why is one factor more important than another?

E.g. : in Medieval times, religious belief was a powerful factor determining medical treatments and understanding of illness, but over time the influence has diminished and scientific discoveries and the state have become more important.