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Edexcel - GCSE (Grade 9-1)

STUDY GUIDE

Medicine in Britain, c1250–Present and The British Sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: Injuries, Treatment and the Trenches



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Medicine in Britain, c1250–present and the British Sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: Injuries, Treatment and the Trenches

Edexcel - GCSE





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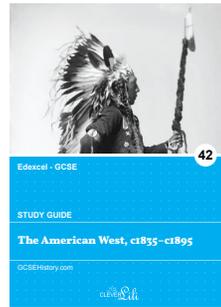
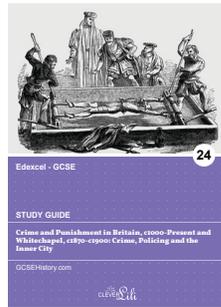
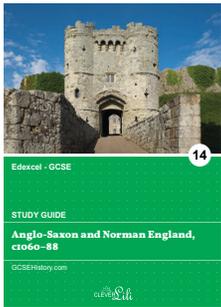
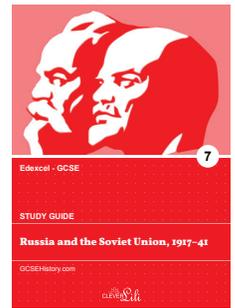
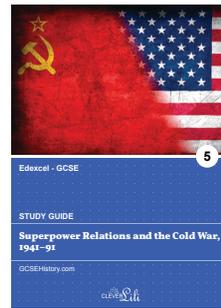
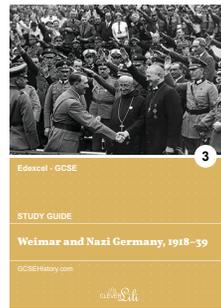
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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

In this study guide, you will see a series of icons, highlighted words and page references. The key below will help you quickly establish what these mean and where to go for more information.

Icons

-  **WHAT** questions cover the key events and themes.
-  **WHO** questions cover the key people involved.
-  **WHEN** questions cover the timings of key events.
-  **WHERE** questions cover the locations of key moments.
-  **WHY** questions cover the reasons behind key events.
-  **HOW** questions take a closer look at the way in which events, situations and trends occur.
-  **IMPORTANCE** questions take a closer look at the significance of events, situations, and recurrent trends and themes.
-  **DECISIONS** questions take a closer look at choices made at events and situations during this era.

Highlighted words

Abdicate - occasionally, you will see certain words highlighted within an answer. This means that, if you need it, you'll find an explanation of the word or phrase in the glossary which starts on **page 20**.

Page references

Tudor (p.7) - occasionally, a certain subject within an answer is covered in more depth on a different page. If you'd like to learn more about it, you can go directly to the page indicated.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?

Medicine through time, c1250 - present, is a thematic study that looks at the change and continuity of medicine through British history. You will study the main people, events and developments, as well as the significant features of the different ages, from medieval to modern times. In studying the Western Front during the First World War, you will investigate a historic environment that was significant to the development of medicine.

Purpose

In studying this course you will be able to view the process of change and continuity across time and make comparisons between different ages. You will assess how different themes played a part to instigate or hold back changes. Through the study of the Western Front, you will develop an understanding of the use of sources in a historical enquiry.

Topics

Within each of the time periods the course looks at specific topics. These are:

- ☐ Causes of disease.
- ☐ Treatments for diseases.
- ☐ Prevention of diseases.
- ☐ Who treated people.
- ☐ Hospitals and their use.
- ☐ Individuals and their impact.

Key Themes

Throughout the course you can see that some of these themes have an impact on the changes and continuities that occur. They can either hinder or help change to occur. These themes are:

- 📖 Scientific discoveries.
- 📖 Technology and communication.
- 📖 People's attitudes and beliefs, including religion.
- 📖 Government action or inaction.
- 📖 Individuals and their impact.
- 📖 War and the need for change.

Key timeperiods

The medicine through time course is split into time periods. Across which you will need to discuss the changes and continuities that occur. These time periods are:

- ≡ Medicine in Medieval England, c1250 - c1500.
- ≡ Medicine in Renaissance England, c1500 - c1700.
- ≡ Medicine in Industrial Britain, c1700 - c1900.
- ≡ Medicine in Modern Britain, c1900 - present day.
- ≡ The British sector of the Western Front, 1914-1918: injuries, treatments and the trenches.

Assessment

Medicine through time, c1250 - present, is assessed by Paper 1, and is worth 30% of your overall grade. The paper is split into two sections.

- 👤 Section A focuses on the historical environment of the Western Front. This consists of a knowledge-based question and a two-part question based on two historical sources.
- 👤 Section B contains three questions that assess your knowledge and understanding of the thematic part of the course.

Section A

Section A contains Question 1, a knowledge-based question, and Question 2, a two-part question based on two sources.

- 📖 Question 1 is worth 4 marks. It will ask you describe two features of the Western Front.
- 📖 Question 2(a) is worth 8 marks. It will ask you about the usefulness of two sources in reference to a particular historical enquiry. You will be required to refer to both sources and your own knowledge in your answer.

- A** Question 2(b) is worth 4 marks. It will ask you how you would follow up on one of the sources to continue the particular historical enquiry. You will be required to choose a detail from the source to continue your study, to give a question that you could ask to find out more, the type of source that you could use for your investigation and to explain how that would help your enquiry.

Section B

Section B contains Question 3, an explanation of similarities between different periods and Question 4, an explanation of change or consequence. You will have a choice of one between Questions 5 and 6, which will give you a historical interpretation to support and challenge.

- B** Question 3 is worth 4 marks. It will ask you to compare an issue across two different periods of time, either through their similarities or differences.
- B** Question 4 is worth 12 marks. It will ask you 'why' and you need to give three explained reasons linking to the topic they ask about. They will give you two bullet points that you can use but you must have a point of your own to show use of your own knowledge.
- B** Question 5 and 6 are both worth 16 marks plus 4 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar. You pick ONE to answer with three explained reasons, which need to include an agree and disagree point. They will give you two bullet points that you can use but you must have a point of your own to show key own knowledge. You must have a conclusion too.

Sample

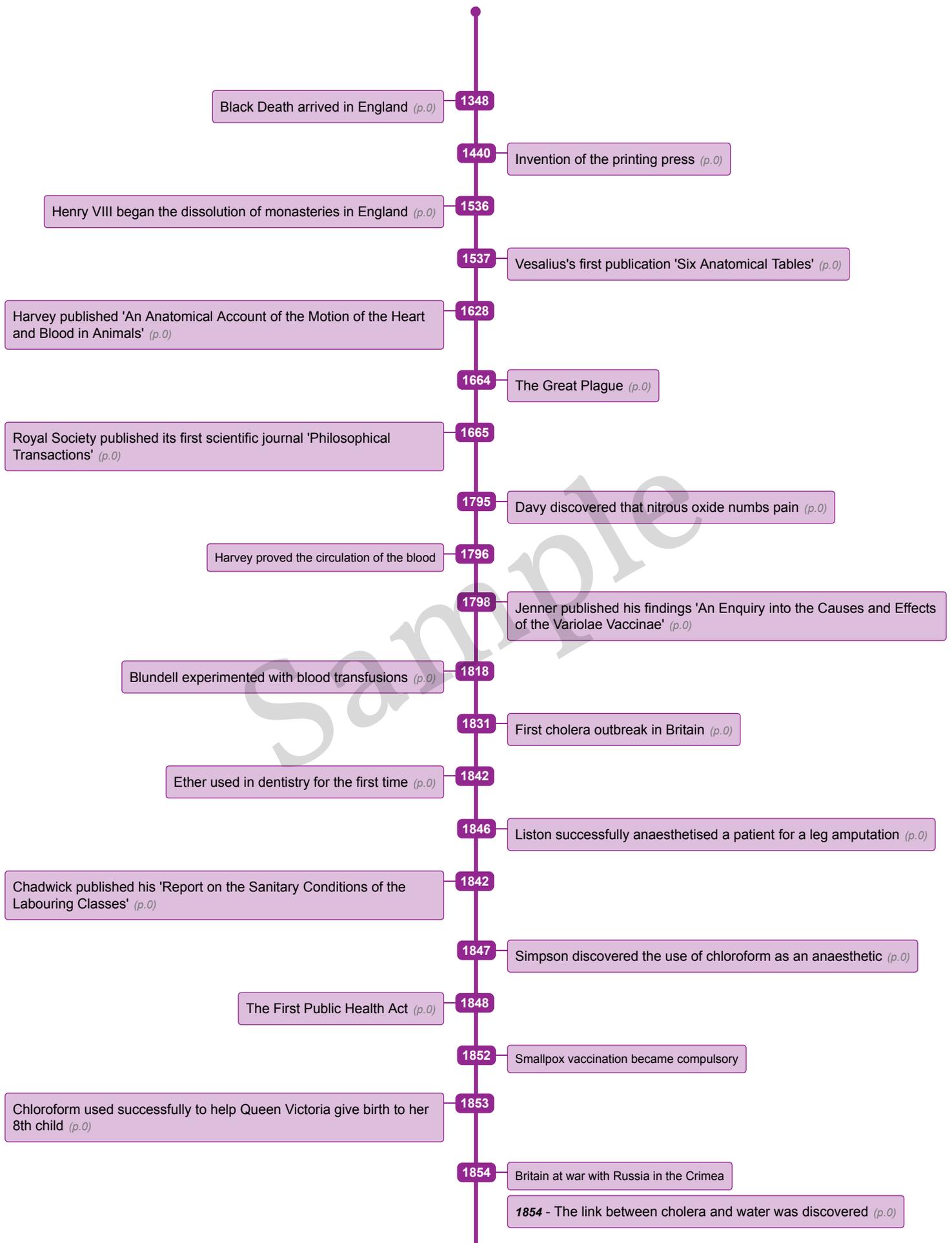


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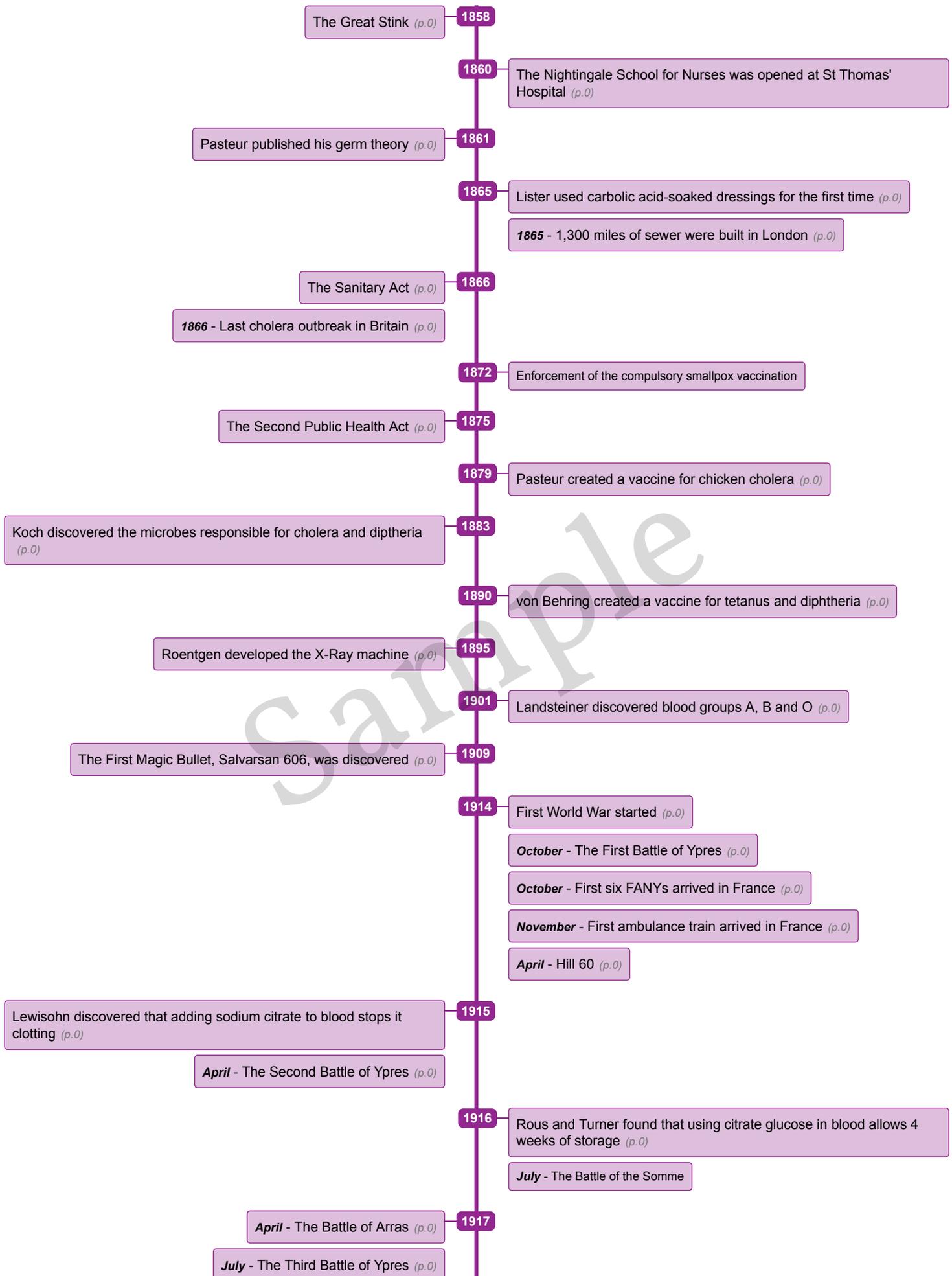
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MEDICINE THROUGH TIME, C1250 - PRESENT DAY

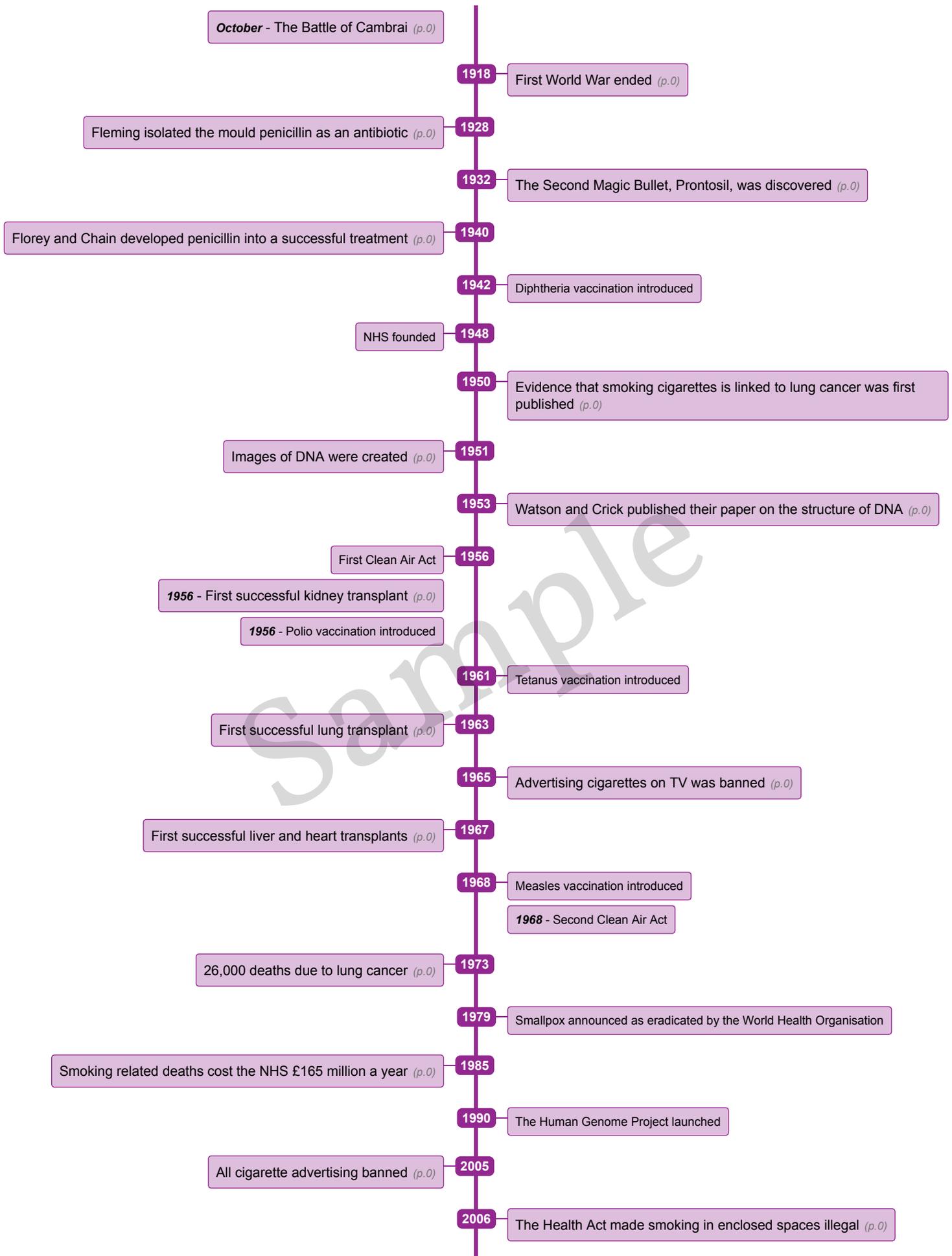
TIMELINE



MEDICINE THROUGH TIME, C1250 - PRESENT DAY



MEDICINE THROUGH TIME, C1250 - PRESENT DAY



Smoking banned in workplaces, and the legal age to buy tobacco raised to 18 (p.0)

2007

Cigarettes no longer allowed to be on display in shops (p.0)

2012

Change4Life campaign launched

2015

2015 - Smoking in cars carrying children banned (p.0)

Sample

Sample



BELIEFS IN THE CAUSES OF DISEASE

Rational and supernatural explanations



What were medieval beliefs about disease?

The causes of disease were a mystery. People believed supernatural (p.16) causes could lead to illness.



SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS

Punishments, tests, evil, and astrology



What supernatural explanations did people hold about health?

People in medieval England often relied on **superstition** when it came to health. They believed in **supernatural** explanations for health and disease.



What were the most common supernatural explanations of causes of disease in the medieval period?

There were 4 main **supernatural** elements believed to cause disease.

- ✓ Many believed that diseases were the will of God. The Catholic Church taught that, if someone committed a **sin**, God would punish them with sickness.
- ✓ People believed that illness was a test of faith.
- ✓ Some people believed that **supernatural** demons could inhabit people's bodies and cause illnesses.
- ✓ Witches were thought to be responsible for spreading diseases.
- ✓ Some people thought **astrology** was to blame - that the way the stars and planets were aligned could cause disease.



Why did people have supernatural explanations about the causes of disease?

Religion was a major force in medieval England, and the Catholic Church had a lot of influence over people's lives. There was also a lack of scientific knowledge. This led to people believing in **supernatural** reasons for disease and sickness.



What were the main supernatural beliefs for treatment of disease in medieval medicine?

There were three main treatments for diseases based on superstitious beliefs.

- ✓ Prayers were said to ask God's forgiveness. The rich could pay for prayers to be said on their behalf. Many people used **flagellation** (whipping themselves).
- ✓ People went on **pilgrimages** to important religious shrines or tombs.
- ✓ **Physicians** used horoscopes to treat patients. They would consider two dates: the patient's date of birth and the date their illness began. They would use this information to work out how to treat them.

DID YOU KNOW?

One superstitious belief about the Black Death of 1348 was that it was caused by an astrological conjunction (meeting) of Jupiter, Saturn and Mars.



RATIONAL BELIEFS

Miasmas and humoral imbalance



Were there any rational explanations for why people got sick?

Not all ideas about the causes of disease were based on supernatural (p.16) beliefs. Some were based on **rational** explanations.



What were the rational explanations for the causes of disease?

People believed two main **rational** explanations for the causes of disease.

- ✓ **Miasma theory** was the idea that bad air from dead bodies, rotting food, or other organic matter caused disease.
- ✓ Another idea was the illness was caused by an imbalance of the 'four humours' within the body - blood, **yellow bile** (choler), **black bile** and **phlegm**.

DID YOU KNOW?

Some people in 1348 believed that the Black Death had been caused by an earthquake in China, which had released miasma - bad air.



THE FOUR HUMOURS

Blood, choler, black bile and phlegm



What was the humours theory?

The Theory of the Four Humours **stated** that, to be healthy, a person needed to have balanced humours. People would get diseases if they had too much or too little of any humour.



What were the humours according to the Theory of the Four Humours?

There were four humours.

- ✓ Choler, or **yellow bile**, was considered hot and dry, and related to summer and fire.
- ✓ Blood was hot and wet, and related to spring and air.
- ✓ Phlegm was cold and wet, and related to winter and water.
- ✓ **Black bile** was considered cold and dry, and was related to autumn and earth.



How did doctors balance yellow bile according to the Theory of the Four Humours?

To balance **yellow bile** (choler), doctors would **purge** patients, by making them vomit or by changing their diet.



How did doctors balance blood according to the Theory of the Four Humours?

Bloodletting was used to balance blood. This was most often done by **barber surgeons** or wise women.



How did doctors balance phlegm according to the Theory of the Four Humours?

To balance **phlegm**, doctors recommended breathing steam or eating vegetables filled with water.



How did doctors balance black bile according to the Theory of the Four Humours?

Doctors gave their patients laxatives and suggested they eat more vegetables to balance **black bile**.

How did Galen of Pergamon add to the Theory of the Four Humours?

Galen (p. 0) built on the Theory of Four Humours by adding the Theory of Opposites for treating an imbalance. For example, he taught that too much blood (a fever) could be cured by cool things, such as eating cucumber.

Why was the Theory of the Four Humours important?

There are three main reasons why the Theory of the Four Humours was important.

- ✔ It became the basis for how patients were treated for more than 1,400 years.
- ✔ It appeared to include all illnesses. Therefore, in order to apply the theory, **physicians** would deliberately manipulate what they observed to fit it.
- ✔ There was a lack of scientific knowledge at that time which stopped people challenging the theory or providing alternative treatments.

DID YOU KNOW?

Each humour was believed to cause a different sort of mood.

People with too much blood were thought to be 'sanguine' - cheerful and energetic. Too much choler made them bossy and 'choleric'. Too much black bile made them 'melancholic' and sad, while too much phlegm made them 'phlegmatic' - calm and slow to react.



HIPPOCRATES

The original 'Father of Medicine'

Who was Hippocrates?

Hippocrates was an ancient Greek **physician**. He believed in observing a patient's **symptoms**, and treating them using natural treatments.

What were Hippocrates' ideas?

There are three main theories attributed to Hippocrates.

- ✔ Clinical observation, which says a doctor should examine and monitor a patient's **symptoms** to **diagnose** their illness. Treatments should be based on these observations.
- ✔ The Hippocratic Oath, which was taken by **physicians**. It was a promise to follow a set of ethical standards to treat their patients well and to cause no harm.
- ✔ The Theory of the Four Humours, which says that a person needed balanced humours in order to be healthy. People got diseases if they had too much or too little of any humour (p. 17).



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REMAINING PAGES REMOVED.
PLEASE PURCHASE THE BOOK FOR FULL CONTENT.

Sample

GLOSSARY

A

Abolish, Abolished - to stop something, or get rid of it.

Alchemy - the study of the properties of different matter and subsequent attempts to transform, create or combine them to make something else. Often used in relation to turning something into gold.

Amputate, Amputation - to surgically remove a limb from someone's body.

Anaesthetic - a drug used in surgery to remove pain by causing a temporary loss of sensation or awareness.

Anatomist - someone who studies and conducts research on the human body.

Anatomy - the study of how the body is made up internally, what it looks like, how it is structured and how the different parts are positioned.

Antibiotics - microbes that can kill germs that cause diseases.

Antiseptic - a substance that kills harmful bacteria to prevent infection.

Apothecaries, Apothecary - a non-medically trained person who concocted remedies from herbs.

Artillery - large guns used in warfare.

Aseptic - an absence of germs and harmful bacteria; surgically sterile.

Astrologists - one who studies astrology

Astrology - the study of the alignment of the planets and stars.

B

Bacteria, Bacterium - a microorganism that causes diseases.

Bacteriology - the study of bacteria.

Barber surgeon - someone who could cut and shave hair, and who also carried out basic surgery such as bloodletting.

Bile, Black bile - one of the four 'humours' in medieval medicine. A black substance observed in excrement and vomit, it probably constituted clotted blood.

Blood group - refers to the type of blood someone has and used to distinguish between different types for blood transfusions.

Blood transfusion - the process of giving a patient blood from a donor.

Bloodletting - the process of removing blood from the body, thought to be a way of preventing or curing certain illnesses and diseases.

Buboes - painful swellings in the neck, armpit and groin areas that were a symptom of bubonic plague.

C

Campaign - a political movement to get something changed; in military terms, it refers to a series of operations to achieve a goal.

Casualties - people who have been injured or killed, such as during a war, accident or catastrophe.

Catgut - a material made from the dried, twisted intestines of sheep or horses and used as a ligature.

Cesspit - a hole which has been dug to store sewage and waste.

Charter - a legal written grant, issued by a monarch or country's legislative power, permitting certain rights or privileges.

Chemotherapy - the treatment of disease through the use of chemical substances and drugs, most frequently associated with treating cancer.

Choler - pus or stomach acid found in vomit. It was one of the four 'humours' in medieval medicine.

Circulation, Circulatory - the movement of blood around the body, pumped by the heart.

Civil servant - a person who works for the government, either at national or local level.

Claim - someone's assertion of their right to something - for example, a claim to the throne.

Conference - a formal meeting to discuss common issues of interest or concern.

Contagious - something that spreads from one person or organism to another, usually referring to illness or disease.

Council - an advisory or administrative body set up to manage the affairs of a place or organisation. The Council of the League of Nations contained the organisation's most powerful members.

Cowpox - a viral disease similar to but much milder than smallpox, transmitted from cows to humans.

Credit - the ability to borrow money, or use goods or services, on the understanding that it will be paid for later.

Creeping barrage - a slowly advancing artillery bombardment which attacking troops can follow for protection.

Culture - in a medical sense, a bacteria grown under controlled circumstances.

D

DNA - the common name for deoxyribonucleic acid, a molecule that contains genetic information and instructions about the development, function and growth of every organism.

Diagnose - to work out the nature or type of a disease, illness or medical condition by looking at the symptoms.

Diagnosis - the identification of a disease, illness or medical condition after considering the symptoms.

Dialysis - the process of cleaning a patient's blood in a machine, removing toxins and excess water, replacing the job of the kidneys.

Diphtheria - a serious bacterial infection that can lead to breathing difficulties, heart failure, paralysis and even death. It mainly affects children.

Dispute - a disagreement or argument; often used to describe

conflict between different countries.

Dissection - the careful and methodical cutting apart of a body or plant to inspect its structure.

Dud - a bomb, shell or mine that fails to explode.

E

Economy - a country, state or region's position in terms of production and consumption of goods and services, and the supply of money.

Epidemic - an outbreak of disease that spreads quickly and affects many individuals at the same time.

Eradicate, Eradication - to destroy something and completely wipe it out.

Extreme - furthest from the centre or any given point. If someone holds extreme views, they are not moderate and are considered radical.

F

Fasting - to deliberately refrain from eating, and often drinking, for a period of time.

Fatalities, Fatality - Deaths.

Flagellation - beating or whipping, often done to oneself to show sorrow for sins. In medieval England, it was an attempt to prevent disease.

Front - in war, the area where fighting is taking place.

G

Gangrene - the death of body tissue due to either lack of blood or serious bacterial infection.

General anaesthetic - a state of controlled unconsciousness using drugs, usually during surgery so the patient can not feel any pain or move.

Genome - the completed DNA set of a human, animal or plant.

Germ - microorganisms that can cause disease. The name was coined by Louis Pasteur as he saw them germinating.

H

Hierarchies, Hierarchy - the ranking of people according to authority, for example a colonel in the army being higher than a corporal.

Humanism - a philosophical idea that humans can make up their own minds and ways in the world, rather than being subject to the divine or supernatural.

Hygiene, Hygienic - a term for conditions or practices with the aim of maintaining good health and preventing disease, especially in regard to cleanliness.

I

IVF, In-vitro fertilisation - a method of helping women to become pregnant by fertilising an egg outside the body before returning it to the womb.

Immune, Immune system, Immunity - the body's defence against disease and infection, creating antibodies to fight germs and toxins.

Industrial - related to industry, manufacturing and/or production.

Industrialisation, Industrialise, Industrialised - the process of developing industry in a country or region where previously there was little or none.

Industry - the part of the economy concerned with turning raw materials into manufactured goods, for example making furniture from wood.

Infection - the result of disease-causing microorganisms finding their way into a wound or suitable body tissue and multiplying.

Inoculation - the introduction of an antigenic substance or vaccine into the body to provide immunity to a specific disease. For example, puss from a smallpox patient was given to an uninfected person, giving them a less severe case of smallpox and future immunity.

Investor - someone who puts money into something with the expectation of future profit.

L

Laissez-faire - the idea a government should take a hands-off approach to matters such as public health or the free market; it translates from the French as 'let it be'.

Lance, Lanced, Lancing - to prick or cut open something, such as an abscess, and let it drain.

Lazar house, Leper's house, Leprosy house - a place to quarantine people suffering from leprosy.

Leprosy - a contagious and painful disease affecting the skin, mucous membranes and nerves; it can lead to permanent damage and even death.

Ligature - something used to tie or bind tightly; an example in medical use is around a limb to slow bleeding from a wound.

Limb - an arm or leg.

Local anaesthetic - a way to numb an isolated part of the body using medication, for example to prevent pain during minor surgery or stop an injury hurting.

M

Magic bullet - a chemical compound that will kill a specific germ without harming other cells.

Mass - an act of worship in the Catholic Church.

Medic - someone who has medical knowledge but is not a doctor.

Medieval era, Medieval times, Middle Ages - the period from circa 1250 to 1500.

Miasma, Miasma theory, Miasmata - the theory that diseases were caused by a bad air.

Microbe - a living organism that can only be seen through a microscope.

Mine - an explosive device usually hidden underground or underwater.

Minister - a senior member of government, usually responsible for a particular area such as education or finance.

Monasteries, Monastery - a religious building occupied by monks.

Monk - a member of a religious community, often living a simple life of poverty, chastity and work.

Morass - an area of swampy or very wet and muddy ground which is difficult to cross.

Mortality, Mortality rates - refers to death; the mortality rate shows how many people are dying in a society.

N

Neurosurgeon - a surgeon who specialises in neurosurgery.

Neurosurgery - the medical specialism concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of injuries to the brain, spinal cord and spinal column.

No man's land - the land between the opposing sides' trenches in the First World War.

O

Offensive - another way of saying an attack or campaign.

P

Peasant - a poor farmer.

Pharmaceutical - relating to medicinal drugs, the industry that manufactures them, and their preparation, use or sale.

Phlegm - the thick liquid produced by the mucous membranes, usually coughed or sneezed out during illness.

Physician - someone qualified to practise medicine, often used as another name for a doctor.

Physiology - the study of how the body works.

Pilgrimage - journey undertaken to a sacred place, usually for religious or spiritual reasons.

Pioneer - the first person to explore or settle in a new area.

Plague - a contagious disease that spreads rapidly.

Pomander - a ball or bag in which to carry pleasant perfumes so that bad smells (miasma) can be avoided.

Population - the number of people who live in a specified place.

Poverty - the state of being extremely poor.

Prevent, Preventative, Preventive - steps taken to stop something from happening.

Printing press - a machine that reproduces writing and images by using ink on paper, making many identical copies.

Production - a term used to describe how much of something is made, for example saying a factory has a high production rate.

Prosthetic, Prosthetic limb - an artificial body part.

Provision - the act of providing or supplying something for someone.

Psychological - referring to a person's mental or emotional state.

Purged, Purging - abrupt and often violent removal of a group of people from a place or organisation; medically, to make someone sick or induce diarrhoea as a treatment to rid them of illness.

Q

Quack - a name for a fake doctor or medical imposter.

Quack cures, Quack remedies - medical treatments that are unscientific so not expected to work.

Quagmire - an area of swampy or very wet and muddy ground which is difficult to cross.

Quarantine - a period of isolation where a person or animal who has or may have a communicable disease is kept away from others.

R

Radiotherapy - a treatment that uses radiation, generally to kill or control malignant cells such as cancer.

Raid - a quick surprise attack on the enemy.

Rational - when something is based on reason or logic, like science.

Reconnaissance - observation of an enemy in order to gain useful information such as its position, strategy or capabilities.

Reform, Reforming - change, usually in order to improve an institution or practice.

Regimen sanitatis - a set of instructions on how to maintain good health though a regime.

Repent, Repented, Repenting - to feel or express remorse and regret for one's wrongdoings or sins.

Rolling barrage - a slowly advancing artillery bombardment which attacking troops can follow for protection.

S

Salient - in military terms, a piece of land that protrudes into enemy territory; also known as a bulge.

Scrofula - a type of tuberculosis known as "the king's evil" in Europe at one time as it was believed to be cured by royal touch.

Sepsis, Septicaemia - life-threatening and potentially fatal blood poisoning, where an existing infection triggers a chain reaction throughout the body.

Shrapnel - small pieces of metal from exploding shells or bombs which caused injuries to soldiers.

Sin - in religion, an immoral act against God's laws.

Skin grafts - a surgical procedure that involves removing healthy skin from one part of the body and transplanting it to a different area.

Smallpox - a contagious and potentially fatal disease that causes a high fever, rashes and blisters.

Smog - thick fog caused by pollution, usually in cities.

Splint - a strong, straight device used to protect and support a broken limb, keeping it in place.

Spontaneous generation - the theory that rotting material, for example food and excrement, created disease.

State, States - an area of land or a territory ruled by one government.

Sterilisation, Sterilise - to clean something so it is free of bacteria; also refers to a medical procedure that prevents a person from being able to reproduce.

Strike - a refusal by employees to work as a form of protest, usually to bring about change in their working conditions. It puts pressure on their employer, who cannot run the business without workers.

Supernatural - an unscientific explanation for an event or manifestation unattributable to the laws of nature.

Superstition - a firm belief in the supernatural.

Symptom - an indication of something, such as a sign of a particular illness.

Syphilis - a bacterial infection usually transmitted through sexual contact.

T

Tactic - a strategy or method of achieving a goal.

Terrain - a stretch of land and usually used to refer to its physical features, eg mountainous, jungle etc.

Territories, Territory - an area of land under the control of a ruler/country.

Theory of transference, Transference - the theory that you could transfer a disease from a person to something or someone else. An example is the practice of strapping chickens to buboes during the Great Plague.

Tithing - used to denote a unit of land in Anglo-Saxon England that generally contained about ten families. It was also the name for groups of about ten men who were collectively responsible for law and order in their local communities.

Transfusion - the process of transferring donated blood to a patient.

V

Vaccination, Vaccine - from the Latin 'vacca', meaning cow. Originally it referred to giving a person cowpox to prevent smallpox, but is now used for all methods of introducing a weak strain of a disease as a way of building immunity.

W

Ward, Wards - A ward is someone who is taken under the protection and power of someone else, usually because it is believed that they do not have the capacity to know what is best for them.

Welfare - wellbeing; often refers to money and services given to the poorest people.

Workhouse - a place for poor people who were unable to work or support themselves.

Y

Yellow bile - pus or stomach acid found in vomit. It was one of the four 'humours' in medieval medicine.

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