



Paper 1: Medicine through time 1250-present and The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: surgery and treatment

Key Questions:

- *Why did the understanding of the spread of disease and its prevention and treatment change over time?*
- *How did the understanding of the spread of disease and its prevention and treatment change over time?*
- *Were there patterns in change and continuity across this period?*
- *What factors encouraged or inhibited (prevented) change?*
- *How important was the work of individuals and institutions (Church and government); science and technology; and attitudes in society to make or stopping these changes?*

1. 1250-1500: Medicine in medieval England			
1.1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	☺	☹	☹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Hippocrates and Galen. 			
1.2 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: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500. 			
1.3 Case Studies	☺	☹	☹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. 			
2. 1500-c.1700: The Medical Renaissance in England			
2.1 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 and the work of the Royal Society on the transmission of ideas. 			
2.2. 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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in care and treatment: improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius. 			
2.2. Case Studies	☺	☹	☹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665: approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. 			
3. 1700-c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain			
3.1. 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 and Koch's work on microbes. 			
3.2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	☺	☹	☹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act 1875. 			

3.3 Case studies	☺	☹	☹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fighting Cholera in London, 1854; attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump. 			
4. 1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain			
4.1 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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors. 			
4.2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	☺	☹	☹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of change in care and treatment. 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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns. 			
4.3 Case Studies	☺	☹	☹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain’s development of penicillin. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action. 			
5.The Historic Environment: The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches			
5.1 The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches	☺	☹	☹
<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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical context of medicine in the early twentieth century: the understanding of infection and moves towards aseptic surgery; the development of x-rays; blood transfusions and developments in the storage of blood. 			