

SECTION A

The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

- 1 (a) Describe **one** feature of the fighting on the Western Front that led to a high number of injuries.

(2) 2 Q01a

one feature that lead to high number of injuries was strathel ~~downs~~ <sup>downs</sup> - Shratne) was extremely hard to get out of human ~~skin~~ skin leading to a large number of injuries.

- (b) Describe **one** feature of the use of blood transfusions on the Western Front.

(2) 2 Q01b

one feature of blood transfusions was ~~blood bags~~ <sup>blood bags</sup>. Blood bags would have to be carried while in trenches in order to carry out the transfusion.

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks) **4**



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**QUESTION 2 STARTS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



2 (a) Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the difficulties in caring for the wounded on the Western Front?

Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8) 3 Q02a

Source A is useful for an enquiry into the difficulties in caring for wounded on the western front because it clearly states the reasoning why ~~some~~ so many patients were dying due to overpopulation. The source is from a diary which could make the source extremely reliable due to the fact that a diary isn't supposed to be read, however it may make the source biased as diaries are based on opinion, feeling and emotion. I know from my own knowledge that the battle of the Somme was one of the worst battles for England, proving the reasonings as to why it was overpopulated and difficult for them to be treated.

Source B is also useful for an enquiry into ~~the~~ the difficulties in caring for the wounded on the western front because of the ~~feet~~ harsh weather conditions, this highlights how hard it was to treat patients who were initially ~~B~~ freezing to death.



Source B is a letter which may suggest some over exaggeration. However, its to her mother so she has no reason to over exaggerate. From my own knowledge I know that the weather was harsh and extremely unpredictable proving that it was hard to treat soldiers in such harsh conditions.

In conclusion both source A and B are useful as they both highlight factual evidence and both come from proper backgrounds.



(b) Study Source B.

How could you follow up Source B to find out more about the difficulties in caring for the wounded on the Western Front?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Complete the table below.

(4) 1 Q02b

Detail in Source B that I would follow up:

~~"so we have limited water"~~

"So we have to limit the amount of water given to a patient"

Question I would ask:

~~why was it so cold there and~~  
why was the hospital so broken down and cold.

What type of source I could use:

RAMC medical records.

How this might help answer my question:

This would help my question so I can see what RAMC station it was proving why it was so run down and cold.

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

4

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



## SECTION B

### Medicine in Britain, c1250–present

Answer Questions 3 and 4. Then answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

- 3 Explain **one** way in which the Great Plague in London (1665) was **similar** to the cholera epidemic in London (1854).

1 Q03

one way the great plague 1665 was similar to cholera 1854 was the belief that the virus was sent as a punishment from god for the sins people had committed leading to alot of prayer as an attempt to get rid of the disease or prevent it ~~to~~ from infecting people.

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks) **1**



4 Explain why **Pasteur's Germ Theory** (1861) led to **changes in medicine** in the years **c1861-present**.

(12) 7 Q04

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- **Koch's work identifying microbes** P2
- **antiseptic surgery** P1

You **must** also use information of your own.

One reason why Pasteur's Germ Theory 1861 led to changes in medicine in the years c.1861-present is due to antiseptic surgery. Changes to surgery were a large jump in progress due to the identification that surgery tools had to be disinfected before use to stop the likely hood of infection. This led to changes in medicine through the basic cleanliness of hospitals and the way in which they clean their tools. Before this discovery hospitals wouldn't disinfect anything as they had no knowledge of germs, which would result in large amounts of infection. This led to changes in medicine because of the realisation that surgeries had to be clean and in the present day hospitals are now extremely clean and surgeries are less likely to cause infections, due to germ theory.



~~Another~~

Another reason why germ theory led to changes in medicine was due to Robert Koch. Robert Koch expanded on Pasteur's germ theory initially making it more specific, stating that different germs cause different diseases. This expands on Pasteur's theory making it more specific to the type of disease. This led to progress because it allowed doctors to identify what germ caused what disease and how to avoid getting the disease, avoid ~~spreading~~ spreading the disease and what symptoms the patient might experience. This led to change as it gained a more realistic and sensible theory behind why you were ~~be~~ getting sick, it also made it easier for doctors to identify why you were sick and how to prevent it from happening again.



Lined writing area for student response.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks) **7**



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**QUESTIONS 5 AND 6 ARE ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in this question.

EITHER

5 'In the years c1250–c1700, medicine was mainly based on the Theory of the Four Humours.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Galen — agree Hippocrates — agree
- herbs and spices — disagree

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)  
(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6 'In the years c1800–present, the role of the government was the most important factor in improving care and treatment in hospitals.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- the creation of the NHS (1948)
- Nightingale's *Notes on Nursing* (1859)

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)  
(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 5  Question 6

11 SecB  
3 SBSPAG

~~I agree with the statement~~

I agree, that during the years c.1250 - c.1700 medicine was mainly based on the theory of the four humours. I think this because of the large amounts of ~~galen~~ things that were being taught in universities at the time. Universities, which were ran by the church were teaching galens theorys of the four humours, this was due to the fact that galen was a christian and had a large amount of support from the church. Initially proving that the time period was focused on the four humours especially because it was what experienced physicians would be taught. Overall the theory of the four humours was still around during this time period is because it was all people were being taught proving that medicine was heavily based on the four humours.

Another reason I agree, that during the years c.1250 - c.1700 the four



humours were controlling medicine is because of lack of medical knowledge. While during other time periods people were aware of germs and how they spread during the Medieval and Renaissance people had very little medical knowledge and didn't make much progress. Suggesting that the four humours was their only reliable ~~part~~ reason for illness creating the impression that they had no ~~an~~ other choice due to lack of knowledge. This highlights that the four humours initially dominated medicine during this time because of lack of knowledge and ~~an~~ very little progress.

However one could argue that ~~the~~ the four humours were not the only thing people rely on. This is due to the Theory of miasma. Miasma was the belief that bad smells cause disease, so one could say that there was progress and there was acknowledgment of germs due to them knowing something in the air is what's causing sickness. This proves that the theory of the four humours was not as heavily influencing compared to



Miasma because of the somewhat logical proff ~~re~~ behind the theory, unlike the four humours as during this time there was little anatomy knolage, so the four humours had no logical theory behind it especily as people thought blood came from the liver.

In conclusion I agree with the statement that in the years c1250 - c1700, medicine was mainly based on the Theory of the FOUR humours due to the controll ~~of~~ the church had on univercitys, galen being supported by the church and a lack of medical knolage.

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS** **14**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS**

