

# Revision Guidance Paper 1 SHP

Try to ensure you know about and understand the following points and can think of examples to help you explain them.

## Medicine Through Time Thematic study

### Prehistory

- Beliefs about illness – spirits, medicine men.
- Medical treatments – charms, trepanning, herbal remedies etc.

### Egypt

- Beliefs about illness – Impact of religion and Theory of Channels.
- Medical treatments – surgery, natural remedies, religious cures etc.
- Embalming
- Health and hygiene

### Greece

- Beliefs about illness – Hippocrates v Asclepius
- Medical Treatments – rest, diet and exercise.
- Hippocrates, observation and the four humours.
- The Asclepion.

### Rome

- Beliefs about illness – Galen, Bad Air/Water, Religion.
- Public Health – baths, sewers, aqueducts etc.
- Medical treatments – surgery, remedies etc.
- Galen – Theory of opposites, pig experiment and anatomy

### Medieval

- Why medicine did not get better/got worse.
- Beliefs about illness – impact of religion, the continued use of Galen's works.
- Types of treatment – Monastic hospitals, barber surgeons, quacks etc.

### Renaissance

- Why did people start rethinking medical ideas?
- Pare and ligatures/ointment.
- Vesalius and anatomy.
- Harvey and the heart.

### 1750 – 1900 The Medical Revolution?

- Edward Jenner and smallpox vaccine.
- James Simpson and anaesthetics.
- Florence Nightingale and hygiene/nursing.
- Edwin Chadwick and John Snow linked dirt and disease.
- Louis Pasteur discovers germs and why vaccination works.
- Robert Koch develops vaccines.
- Joseph Lister and antiseptics.

## Modern medicine

- WWI pros and cons i.e. infection/surgery.
- WWII and Surgery.
- Development of Penicillin.
- Influence of the government i.e. the NHS.

**NB. As well as knowing about the periods above it will also help you to revise the following themes by linking examples from the periods above to the themes.**

## Themes

- Continuity and change between the periods above – can you compare how medicine changed between any two periods listed above i.e. Greek to Roman?
- Government – examples of how has it helped improve medicine i.e. funding/laws.
- War – examples of how it has helped and hindered medical progress.
- Chance – examples of discoveries made based upon a bit of luck or an accident.
- Religion – examples of how it has helped and hindered medical progress.
- Technology i.e. impact of printing press, microscope etc.
- The development of surgery.
- The development of public health.



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## The American West Depth Study

### Plains Indians

- The difficulties of living on the Plains and the ways Plains Indians adapted.
- Indian society – the importance of Buffalo, Tipis, Family Life, Medicine and Religion.
- Why settlers saw the Plains Indians as barbaric.
- Indian Warfare.

### Trail Blazers

- The First Trail Blazers - Push and Pull factors.
- The meaning of Manifest Destiny.
- The role of Mountain Men and Trappers in the American West.

### **Homesteaders**

- Push and Pull factors- why did they head west.
- The Homestead Acts and what they did.
- The Problems they faced and the Solutions they developed.
- The Role of Women.

### **Mormons**

- Mormon beliefs.
- Reasons for their persecution
- Key individuals including Joseph Smith and Brigham Young.
- The journey west
- Success and Failure in Salt Lake city.

### **Transport**

- The role of the Stagecoach and Pony express.
- The development of the railways and the impact of the Railways.

### **Cattle Industry**

- Why the cattle industry developed and why it declined.
- The role of Cowboys.

### **Law and Order**

- Types of crime and the who dealt with the problems
- Why the west was hard to police – Vigilantes, Outlaws
- The romanticisation of the west.
- The Johnson County War.

### **The Plains Wars**

- Why the settlers and Indians went to war.
- How the US army adapted to Plains Warfare.
- Little Crow's War.
- The Cheyenne Uprising.
- Red Cloud's War.
- The Great Sioux War (including Custer's last stand at the Battle of Little Bighorn).

### **The destruction of Indian Life**

- The Reservations.
- The destruction of the buffalo.
- The ghost dance.
- Wounded knee.

### **Revision Advice**

You could make flash cards or spider diagrams or a mind map of each bullet point/area using your notes and a revision guide. You can then use these to practice past paper questions.

Tick each area off as you and go Good luck!

### **Practice Exam Questions:**

More progress was made in medicine in the Renaissance than the Middle Ages.

- a) Briefly describe the part played by monasteries in medieval medicine. [5]
- b) Explain why Pare was able to make advances in medicine. [7]
- c) 'Vesalius is more important than Harvey in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? [8]

Hospitals and surgery were 2 areas where important advances were made in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- a) Briefly describe the work of Florence Nightingale. [5]
- b) Explain how the problem of bleeding during surgery was overcome. [7]
- c) 'Simpson is more important than Lister in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? [8]

Much progress was made in medicine during the Ancient period.

- a) Briefly describe how the Egyptians tried to stay healthy. [5]
- b) Explain why the Greeks were able to make so much progress in medicine. [7]
- c) 'The Romans are more important than the Greeks in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In the history of medicine there have been many different ideas about the causes of disease.

- a) Briefly describe the Theory of the Four Humours. [5]
- b) Explain why religious beliefs were used to explain and treat illness in the Middle Ages. [7]
- c) Who was more important in fighting disease in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Pasteur or Koch? [8]

Individuals have often been important in the development of medicine.

- a) Briefly describe the career of Mary Seacole. [5]
- b) Explain the contribution made to the developments of hospitals and nursing by Florence Nightingale. [7]
- c) 'The work of Fleming was the most important factor in the development of penicillin.' How far do you agree with this statement? [8]

Keeping healthy has not always depended on understanding the causes of disease.

- a) Briefly describe how prehistoric people kept healthy and treated illness. [5]
- b) Explain how people in the Middle Ages explained the Black Death. [7]
- c) Which was more important in the history of medicine, the Roman public health system or public health developments in the 19<sup>th</sup> century? [8]

Many different factors have helped medicine develop.

- a) Briefly describe one example of chance helping medical development. [5]
- b) Explain how war has led to developments in medicine. [7]
- c) 'Governments have been more important than individuals in bringing about developments in medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? [8]

### Practice Exam Questions:

Both cattlemen and homesteaders tried to make successful lives for themselves on the Plains.

- a) Briefly describe the work of a cowboy. [5]
- b) Explain why cattle ranching moved to the Plains. [7]
- c) Who were more successful on the Plains, the cattlemen or the homesteaders? Explain your answer. [8]

The Plains Indians had to defend the Great Plains against white Americans.

- a) Briefly describe the main features of the lives of the Plains Indians. [5]
- b) Explain why the Plains Indians were able to win the Battle of the Little Big Horn. [7]
- c) 'The slaughter of the buffalo by white Americans was the most important reason why the Plains Indians and white Americans came into conflict.' How far do you agree with this statement? [8]

Many homesteaders made a success of their homestead.

- a) Briefly describe the conditions inside a homestead. [5]
- b) Explain why people moved to the Plains to set up homesteads. [7]
- c) 'The introduction of wind pumps was the most important reason why homesteaders were able to make a success of their homesteads.' How far do you agree with this statement? [8]

The Indians eventually had to share the Plains.

- a) Briefly describe the conditions of the Plains. [5]
- b) Explain why many white Americans thought the Plains Indians were savages. [7]
- c) Was the Battle of Little Big Horn really a victory for the Plains Indians? Explain your answer. [8]

Different groups faced different problems in the West.

- a) Briefly describe the problems faced by settlers on their journey across the Plains. [5]
- b) Explain why law and order became a serious problem in the West. [7]
- c) How far were the problems the Mormons faced at Salt Lake worse than the problems they faced in the East? Explain your answer. [8]

