



Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment

## Option 11: Medicine in Britain, c1250-c1500

End of Unit Test

# ANSWERS



1. Explain **one** way in which explanations about the cause of disease were different in the period c1250-c1500 to the period c1700-c1900.

[4 marks]



### Mark Scheme

2 Marks for AO2 - analysing the second order concept of similarity/difference

2 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of attributes of the period

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vague comments about a similarity/difference</li><li>• Vague information about the topic, showing little comprehension of the specified periods</li></ul>
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aspects of the time are analysed to explain a similarity/difference</li><li>• Precise information supports the pupil's comparison that demonstrate good comprehension of the specified periods</li></ul>

### Indicative Content

- In c1250-c1500 many people had religious and supernatural explanations for disease, and believed God could punish people with illness for committing sin
- In c1250-c1500 people also believed that astrology brought about disease. Doctors used star signs and almanacs to diagnose and treat disease
- The ideas of Hippocrates (Theory of the Four Humours) and Galen (Theory of Opposites) were still very influential and supported by the Church, making them difficult to oppose
- By c1700-c1900 there had been many developments in explaining the cause of disease. Louis Pasteur's germ theory (1861) argued that bacteria were the cause of diseases
- Other scientists built on Pasteur's work to make other discoveries such as Joseph Lister (antiseptic surgery) and Robert Koch (identified the bacteria that cause anthrax, TB, and cholera)
- Edward Jenner's findings on vaccination helped prevent the contraction of smallpox

2. Explain why methods of preventing disease in the period c1250-c1500 were often unsuccessful.

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

- The influence of Hippocrates and Galen
- The role of religion

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

[12 marks]

### Mark Scheme

6 Marks for AO2 - analysing the second order concept of causation or change

6 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of attributes of the period

Mark	Description
1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vague answer, is not developed, general comments</li> <li>• Lack of coherent organisation of ideas</li> <li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li> </ul>
4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation of change but little analysis, comments are not fully linked to the question, some organisation and development but lacks a clear line of argument</li> <li>• Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates some understanding of the topic</li> </ul> <p>No more than 5 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend beyond the suggested points</p>
7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation of change shows some analysis which is mostly relevant to the question; line of argument is usually clear; organisation and coherence may not be upheld throughout</li> <li>• Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates good understanding of the topic</li> </ul> <p>No more than 8 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend the suggested points</p>
10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation is analytical and consistently directed at the question; line of argument is coherent, sustained and structured logically</li> <li>• Relevant knowledge is judiciously applied to develop the argument, demonstrates a broad understanding of the topic</li> </ul> <p>Answers cannot score in this band if they do not extend beyond the suggested points</p>

### **Indicative Content**

- Many of the methods of preventing disease were based on religious belief rather than medical knowledge. These included attending church, pilgrimage, flagellation and living a life free from sin
- Another category of prevention that was also often unsuccessful concerned purifying the air – measures such as lighting fires to drive away bad air, carrying posies and ringing bells to keep air moving were not founded on an understanding of what caused disease
- The influence of Hippocrates and Galen meant practices such as bloodletting were commonly used to prevent and treat disease
- The Church controlled medical training, preventing people from questioning these ideas to try and understand more about preventing disease. Dissection was forbidden and people were discouraged from challenging theories that had been held since ancient times
- However, people were also advised by the Church and physicians to undertake other methods of preventing disease like washing regularly, exercising and rest. These were more successful but the ideas behind why were not understood

3. 'The care and treatment provided by women in the family home was more significant than that provided by physicians in the period c1250-c1500.'  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

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

- Medical training
- Herbal and folk remedies

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

[16 marks + 4 marks SPaG = 20 marks]

### Mark Scheme

10 Marks for AO2 - analysing and evaluating the second order concept of causation or change

6 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of attributes of the period

4 Marks for SPaG - spelling, punctuation and grammar and terminology

Mark	Description
1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vague answer which lacks organisation and development</li> <li>• Little knowledge and comprehension of the topic</li> <li>• No judgement given</li> </ul>
5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited analysis and limited links to the question</li> <li>• Some organisation and development, line of reasoning unsustained</li> <li>• Some valid information, some understanding of the topic</li> <li>• Judgement given but unsatisfactory justification</li> </ul> <p>No more than 7 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend past the suggested points</p>
9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some analysis given, directed at conceptual focus of question</li> <li>• Line of reasoning somewhat sustained, some lack of organisation</li> <li>• Correct information given showing good comprehension of the topic</li> <li>• Judgement given with some justification, but not all points are fully explained</li> </ul> <p>No more than 11 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend past the suggested points</p>

Mark	Description
13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intellectual answer with direct focus on the question</li> <li>• Coherent line of reasoning and logical structure</li> <li>• Correct information used that is relevant to question that has a wide range</li> <li>• Points that lead to judgement are fully justified and reach an overall judgement</li> </ul> <p>No more than 12 marks can be awarded for answers that do not extend past the suggested points</p>

### **Marks for SPaG**

Mark	Description
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nothing is written</li> <li>• Answer is not related to the question</li> <li>• Extremely poor SPaG and answer is difficult to understand</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPaG is reasonable and does not greatly affect the understanding of the answer</li> <li>• Limited range of specialist terminology used</li> </ul>
2-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPaG is mostly accurate</li> <li>• Good range of specialist terminology</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPaG is accurate and consistent throughout answer</li> <li>• Wide range of specialist terminology</li> </ul>

### **Indicative Content**

**Relevant points that support the statement may include:**

- Throughout the period care and treatment for most people was provided by the women in the family using herbal remedies or folk remedies
- People had to pay to consult a physician, and then pay for the medicine that they prescribed. This meant that physicians remained inaccessible for most ordinary people who could not afford such expenses



- Women in the family home had access to apothecaries, who could provide cheaper, ready mixed medicine and advice on treatment
- The treatment provided by physicians remained based on bleeding, purging and the Theory of Opposites, so was often no more effective than other methods used at home

**Relevant points to counter the statement may include:**

- There was a growing emphasis on the role of the physician, who had completed medical training and considered to have expert knowledge
- During the period medical courses developed to properly train physicians, and texts were produced to provide knowledge that was inaccessible to women in the family home
- The medical training of physicians was controlled by the Church, so the highly religious population often regarded them as the most influential type of care giver and those most likely to provide successful treatment
- Physicians could carry out complicated procedures that women in the home would not attempt such as amputations

Other relevant material should be credited

[Total for test = 36 marks]