

## Year 10

Subject:	History	
Exam Board:	Edexcel	
Paper:	In your upcoming Big Test, you will be tested on your knowledge and understanding of the units of study that you have covered in the year to date. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Medicine in Britain, c.1250-present.</li></ul>	
Revision Topics		Revised
c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England		
1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease.</li><li>Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence in England of Galen.</li></ul>	
2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Approaches to prevention and treatment, and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air.</li><li>Medical training and traditional approaches to treatment and care for the sick: the role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon; the role of hospitals, care within the community and at home, including the use of herbal remedies.</li></ul>	
3 Case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</li></ul>	
c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England		
1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	
2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continuity and change in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals.</li><li>Improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.</li></ul>	
3 Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood.</li><li>Dealing with the Great Plague in London (1665): approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread.</li></ul>	
c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain		
1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	
2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale on nursing and hospitals in Britain. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery.</li><li>New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act (1875).</li></ul>	
3 Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination.</li><li>Fighting Cholera in London (1854); attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street pump.</li></ul>	

c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain		
<b>1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health.</li> <li>Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors.</li> </ul>	
<b>2 Approaches to prevention and treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns.</li> </ul>	
<b>3 Case studies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin.</li> <li>The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action.</li> </ul>	