

## History Revision RAG sheet

### Paper 2 - Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present day

Specification Content	Red	Amber	Green
<b>PART 1: Medicine stands still (Medieval, c.1000 – 1500)</b>			
<b>Medieval medicine:</b>			
Approaches including natural, supernatural, ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments (this includes the Theory of the Four Humours and Treatment by Opposites as well as knowledge of Galen's anatomical work).			
The medieval doctor; training, beliefs about cause of illness.			
<b>Medical progress:</b>			
The contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment.			
Hospitals			
The nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery (including the works of Ibn Sina and Rhazes).			
Surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques.			
<b>Public Health in the Middle Ages:</b>			
Towns and monasteries (including case study of Coventry to demonstrate that some authorities did attempt to make improvements).			
The Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention.			
<b>PART 2: The beginnings of change (Renaissance, c.1500 – 1800)</b>			
<b>The impact of the Renaissance on Britain:</b>			
Challenge to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery.			
The work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey.			
Opposition to change.			
<b>Dealing with disease:</b>			
Traditional and new methods of treatments			
Quackery			
Methods of treating disease.			
Plague 1665			
The growth of hospitals.			

Specification Content	Red	Amber	Green
Changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians.			
The work of John Hunter.			
<b>Prevention of disease:</b>			
Inoculation			
Edward Jenner, vaccination and opposition to change.			
<b>PART 3: A revolution in medicine (19<sup>th</sup> century)</b>			
<b>The development of Germ Theory and its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain:</b>			
The importance of Pasteur, Robert Koch and microbe hunting.			
Pasteur and Koch and vaccination			
Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets			
Everyday medical treatments and remedies.			
<b>A revolution in surgery:</b>			
Anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform			
Antiseptics, including Lister and carbolic acid			
Surgical procedures			
Aseptic surgery			
<b>Improvements in public health:</b>			
Public health problems in industrial Britain			
Cholera epidemics including the work of John Snow			
The role of public health reformers including Edwin Chadwick.			
Local and national government involvement in public health improvement, including the 1848 and 1875 Public Health Acts.			
<b>PART 4: Modern Medicine (20<sup>th</sup> century – the present day)</b>			
<b>Modern treatment of disease:</b>			
The development of the pharmaceutical industry (Salversen 606 and Prontisil).			
Penicillin, its discovery by Fleming, its development by Florey and Chain.			
New diseases (HIV/Aids, covid – 19) and treatments, antibiotic resistance, alternative treatments.			
<b>The impact of war and technology on surgery:</b>			
Plastic surgery; blood transfusions; X-rays; transplant surgery; modern surgical methods,			

including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery.			
Specification Content	Red	Amber	Green
<b>Modern public health:</b>			
The importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War.			
The Liberal social reforms.			
The impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing.			
The Beveridge Report and the Welfare State			
Creation and development of the National Health Service			
Costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.			

In addition to the core content above you will need to know the importance of the following factors:

- **war**
- **superstition and religion**
- **chance**
- **government**
- **communication**
- **science and technology**
- **the role of the individual in encouraging or inhibiting change.**

You will need to show an understanding of how factors worked together to bring about particular developments at a particular time, how they were related and their impact upon society.

It might help you to consider the following questions:

- Why has there been progress in the health of the British people?
- How and why has the pace and scale of medical development varied at different times?
- What impact has medical progress had on people and society?
- How and why have different factors been more important than others for individual medical developments?
- What is the significance of key individuals or events in the history of medical development?

# British depth study – Elizabethan England, c. 1568 – 1603

Specification Content	Red	Amber	Green
<b>PART 1: Elizabeth's court and Parliament</b>			
<b>Elizabeth I and her court:</b>			
Background and character of Elizabeth I.			
Court life, including patronage.			
Key ministers and courtiers including William Cecil, Robert Dudley, Francis Walsingham.			
<b>The difficulties of a female ruler:</b>			
Relations with Parliament			
The problem of marriage and the succession.			
The strength of Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion in 1601.			
<b>PART 2: Life in Elizabethan times</b>			
<b>A 'Golden Age':</b>			
Living standards and fashions.			
Growing prosperity and the rise of the gentry.			
The Elizabethan theatre and its achievements.			
Elizabethan theatre; changes, key people including Shakespeare, The Globe, attitudes towards it.			
<b>The poor:</b>			
Reasons for the increase in poverty.			
Attitudes and responses to poverty including definitions of types of poor.			
The reasons for government action (including the 1601 Poor Law) and the seriousness of the problem.			
<b>English sailors:</b>			
Hawkins and Drake			
Drake's circumnavigation of the globe 1577–1580, voyages and trade.			
Technological advancements.			
The role of Sir Walter Raleigh.			
<b>PART 3: Troubles at home and abroad</b>			
<b>Religious matters:</b>			
The question of religion, English Catholicism and Protestantism.			
The Northern Rebellion, 1569.			
Elizabeth's excommunication and the Papal Bull.			
Catholic missionaries (Jesuits)			

Specification Content	Red	Amber	Green
Catholic plots and the threat to the Elizabethan settlement including the Ridolfi and Babington Plots.			
The nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism			
Elizabeth and her government's responses and policies towards religious matters.			
<b>Mary Queen of Scots:</b>			
Background			
Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary			
The challenge posed by Mary			
Plots including Babington.			
Execution and its impact.			
<b>Conflict with Spain:</b>			
Reasons for conflict including religion, English intervention in the Netherlands, English sailors / privateers and events.			
Naval warfare, including tactics and technology.			
The Spanish Armada including causes, events and reasons for defeat.			
<b>PART 4: The historic environment of Elizabethan England: THE GLOBE THEATRE</b>			
Location			
Function			
Structure			
People connected to the site – Shakespeare			
Design			
How The Globe reflects the culture, values, fashions of the people at the time.			
How key features and other aspects may have changed or stayed the same during the period.			

## Question Guidance

Paper 2A – Health and the People, c.1000 to the present day		
Question	Marks	Minutes
<p>1. Study Source A in the Sources Booklet.          How useful is Source A to a historian studying _____?          Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use <b>content and provenance and contextual knowledge.</b></li> <li>• Focus on the tail.</li> <li>• Explain how the source is useful using the content, then explain how the source is useful using the provenance.</li> <li>• Support your answer with detailed contextual knowledge.</li> <li>• Two paragraphs (one on content and one on provenance) and a short conclusion.</li> </ul>	8	10
<p>2. Explain the significance of _____ in the development of _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure to make <b>two</b> developed points.</li> <li>• Make sure to talk about the short- and long-term significance.</li> <li>• Add specific detail/examples.</li> <li>• Two paragraphs and a short conclusion.</li> </ul>	8	10
<p>3. Explain two similarities/differences between _____ and _____.</p>	8	10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure to focus on the key word: similarity or difference.</li> <li>• Only talk about similarities OR differences.</li> <li>• Make sure to talk about both aspects (diseases, time periods etc.) mentioned.</li> <li>• Make sure to make two developed points.</li> <li>• Add specific detail/examples.</li> <li>• Two paragraphs – one for each similarity. You <b>MUST</b> compare to get the marks.</li> </ul>		
<p>4. Has _____ been the main factor in the development of [medicine/surgery/understanding the causes of disease/public health/understanding anatomy] in Britain since Medieval times?</p> <p>Explain your answer with reference to _____ and other factors.</p> <p>Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the People, c.1000 to the present day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure to pick out the named factor and the tail.</li> <li>• Pick two other factors to discuss (three overall).</li> <li>• Add specific detail/examples.</li> <li>• Focus on the tail.</li> <li>• Make sure to decide which was most important and why (link/hierarchy for the higher marks).</li> <li>• A short intro, a paragraph per factor and a developed conclusion.</li> <li>• If running out of time do just two factors but ensure a developed conclusion. (A conclusion is more important than a third factor).</li> <li>• You <b>MUST</b> include examples from at least two time periods.</li> </ul>	16 [+ 4 SPAG]	20

## Paper 2B – Elizabethan England, c.1568 to 1603

<b>Question</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Minutes</b>
<p>1. Study Interpretation A in the Interpretations Booklet. How convincing is Interpretation A about _____? Explain your answer using Interpretation A and your contextual knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use <b>content</b> and <b>contextual knowledge</b> only.</li> <li>• Pick out <b>two</b> different aspects of the content that you know are convincing (accurate) – quote or paraphrase these.</li> <li>• Support your answer with specific, detailed contextual knowledge.</li> <li>• Make sure to explain how it's convincing.</li> <li>• Two paragraphs and a short conclusion.</li> </ul>	8	10
<p>2. Explain what was important about _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain <u>at least</u> <b>two</b> separate ways, ideally separated by time/person/area etc. It is looking for importance/significance.</li> <li>• Add specific detail/examples.</li> <li>• Focus on the tail.</li> <li>• Two paragraphs and a short conclusion.</li> </ul>	8	10
<p>3. Write an account of _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure to give <u>at least</u> <b>two</b> separate ways, ideally separated by time/person/area etc. It is looking for cause or consequence.</li> <li>• Add specific detail/examples.</li> <li>• Focus on the tail of the question, make sure it's relevant.</li> <li>• Two paragraphs and a short conclusion.</li> </ul>	8	10

<p>4. "The main change to Elizabethan theatre was _____."</p> <p>How far does a study of the Globe support this statement?</p> <p>Explain your answer.</p> <p>You should refer to the Globe and your contextual knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure to focus on the tail.</li> <li>• Address the factor given in the question – using the Globe as an example.</li> <li>• Address two opposing arguments – again using the Globe as an example.</li> <li>• Add specific detail/examples.</li> <li>• Make a decision – what was the main change to Elizabethan theatre? (Link/hierarchy for the higher marks).</li> <li>• Short intro, one paragraph on the factor given in the question, one paragraph on a second factor, one paragraph on a third factor and a developed conclusion.</li> </ul> <p><b>PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE COULD BE OTHER TYPES OF QUESTION FOR THIS AND REFER TO THE DOCUMENT PROVIDED IN THE REVISION SECTION OF TEAMS AND IN LESSON.</b></p>	16	20
Total	40	50