

GCSE History
Knowledge Booklet
Test answers

Knowledge Check 1.1 Causes of Disease c1250-1500

1. What idea about the cause of disease did Hippocrates come up with? **Four**

Humours

2. Who was Galen? **Galen was a Greek who was a doctor during the Roman Empire.**

3. What were the 4 humours?

- **Blood**
- **Phlegm**
- **Yellow Bile**
- **Black Bile**

4. Name 2 different kinds of medieval healers

- **Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Quacks, Wise Women**

5. List three things that people thought caused disease in the Middle Ages.

- **Imbalance of humours, bad air, bad diet, God's punishment, the planets**

6. Which organisation supported Galen? **The Christian Church**

7. Which organisation controlled education in the Middle Ages? **The Christian Church**

8. What religion did Galen follow?

- **Roman religion but he was supported by the Christian Church**

9. When did the Black Death come to England?

- **1348**

10. What was the miasma theory?

- **Bad air spread disease**

Knowledge Check 1.2 Treatment of disease c1250-1500

1. Give one example of how ill people might try to balance their humours
 - Bleeding, purging, using leeches, enema
2. What is the use of urine to diagnose disease called?
 - Urology
3. When was the College of Physicians founded?
 - 1518
4. If you couldn't afford a doctor, who or what could you turn to for help?
 - Surgeons
 - Apothecaries
 - Quacks
5. What is a quack doctor?
 - travelling barbers surgeons and tooth-pullers
6. By 1400 how many hospitals were there in England?
 - 500
7. Who ran the hospitals?
 - Monks and nuns
8. What type of person would Hospitals not admit?
 - The sick
9. What is a flagellant?
 - A person who whipped themselves
10. Why did flagellants act in this way?
 - to get forgiveness for their sins from God

Knowledge Check 1.3 The Black Death

1. When did the Black Death come to England?

- 1348

2. Give three explanations for what people at the time thought caused the Black Death

- God had sent it as a punishment
- 'foul air'
- groups of people such as the Jews or nobility were said to be responsible

3. If it was Black Death was the bubonic plague how would it actually have been spread?

- when fleas bite an infected rat and then pass the disease onto other rats and humans.

4. Outline 3 symptoms of the Black Death

- a high temperature, headache and vomiting,
- lumps (buboes) in the armpit or groin.
- Buboes went black and spread all over the body

5. Were there any effective cures?

- No

6. Identify three methods that people tried to use to cure the Black Death?

- prayer or 'magical cures', strong-smelling posies, ate cool things, cut open the buboes and draining the pus, lighting a fire in the room, tidying the rubbish from the streets and not letting people from other places enter the town.

Knowledge Check 2.1 Causes of disease in the Medical Renaissance

1. What does the word 'Renaissance' mean?
 - Rebirth
2. What did doctors realise about the work of Galen during the Renaissance?
 - He had made mistakes
3. Give two ideas about the cause of disease that stayed the same during the Renaissance?
 - Caused by God
 - Four Humours
4. How did doctors during the scientific revolution challenge old ideas?
 - Experiments
5. When was the Royal Society founded?
 - 1660
6. How did it help to progress medicine?
 - helped to spread new ideas
7. What ideas was the doctor Thomas Sydenham fan of?
 - Observation
8. What was Sydenham's book called?
 - *Observationes Medicae*
9. What idea did Paracelsus challenge?
 - The Four Humours
10. Why was the printing press useful in the develop of medicine?
 - Spread new ideas

Knowledge Check 2.2 Approaches to prevention and treatment in the Medical Renaissance.

1. Give three treatments that stayed between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.
 - Prayer, charms, bleeding, purging, diet, exercise
2. Name a famous herbal remedy book from the Renaissance
 - Culpeper's The Complete Herbal
3. What happened to many medieval hospitals during the 1530s?
 - Closed when monasteries were closed.
4. Why some of the new free hospitals better for sick people than the old religious hospitals?
 - Staffed by physicians rather than monks
5. Did everyone accept that Galen had made mistakes?
 - No, University trained physicians were trained using Galen.
6. Which technological development did Peter Chamberlain invent in the 1620s?
 - Forceps
7. Why did Peter Chamberlain's invention development women in medicine?
 - Only men should use forceps as only they had been to university to gain anatomical knowledge.
8. How did Vesalius find out about the Human body?
 - Dissection
9. Which famous doctor did Vesalius criticise?
 - Galen
10. what did Vesalius encourage medical students to do?
 - perform dissections for themselves

Knowledge Check 2.3a William Harvey and the Discovery of the Circulation of Blood

1. What did William Harvey describe in his book published in 1628?
 - how blood circulates around the body.
2. Which famous doctor did Harvey challenge?
 - Galen
3. What was the idea that Harvey challenged?
 - blood was manufactured in liver to replace burned up blood
4. Give two ways that Harvey proved that the heart acts as a pump?
 - dissecting live cold-blooded animals
 - dissecting human bodies
5. Which technological development in London inspired Harvey?
 - mechanical water pumps
6. Were Harvey's ideas accepted straight away or gradually?
 - Gradually
7. Why did some people ignore his theory?
 - Because he challenged Galen
8. Did his discovery actually help make anyone get better in this period?
 - No because there were still discoveries to be made e.g. blood groups.

Key Topic 2.3b Dealing with the Great Plague in London, 1665.

1. How many people died in 1665?

- 75,000

2. Give three explanations of why people believed the Plague spread in 1665?

- God, an imbalance of humours, bad air (miasma) or the movement of the planets

3. Give two examples of how people treated the victims of plague

- pray for the sick, wear religious charms, purge themselves by cutting open buboes, use herbal medicines.

4. Give two methods that people used to avoid catching the plague

- held strong smelling bunches of herbs such as lavender or sage under their noses, these were also hung in doorways, stayed at home to avoid contact with others, soaked coins in vinegar when they had to buy things to stop passing on plague

5. Give two ways in which the government tried to prevent the spread of the plague

- 'Examiners' and 'searchers' were appointed, Bodies were buried at night in huge pits, 'Pest houses' were set up, to quarantine sufferers, Stray pigs, dogs, rabbits and cats were killed.

6. Did these methods work?

- No, the plague only ended when the weather turned cold.

7. Why did the plague end?

- the weather turned cold.

Knowledge Check 3.1 Ideas about the causes of disease and illness c1700-1900

1. Identify two ideas about the cause of disease that remained but started to fade in this period?

- Belief in Gods and 4 Humours

2. Who was the first person to suggest that microorganisms were the cause of disease (Germ Theory?)

- Louis Pasteur

3. Before Pasteur, scientists thought that micro-organisms didn't cause disease but appeared because of death or disease. What was this theory called?

- Theory of spontaneous generation

4. Which scientist first linked diseases to the microbes that caused them?

- Robert Koch

5. What was the first human disease identified by Koch?

- Tuberculosis

6. Which technological development helped both Pasteur and Koch

- microscope

7. Which factor helped to spread the ideas of Koch and Pasteur rapidly?

- Communication

Knowledge Check 3.2a Approaches to prevention and treatment (hospitals)

1. Identify three ideas about the treatment of disease continued into this period?

- purging, praying, herbal remedies

2. Who was the first female doctor to qualify in Britain?

- Elizabeth Garrett Anderson

3. What occupation did Florence Nightingale have?

- a nurse

4. In which war did she go to sort out care in an English camp?

- Crimean War

5. Give two ways in which Nightingale improved hospitals

- Sanitation, ventilation, good food supplies.

6. Which outdated theory did she still believe in?

- miasma

7. What was the name of Nightingale's book?

- 'Notes on Nursing'

8. Why did she only focus on teaching nurses' practical skills?

- She believed nurses needed to just keep wards clean.

Knowledge Check 3.2b Approaches to prevention and treatment (Anaesthetics and Antiseptics)

1. What is the difference between an antiseptic and an anaesthetic?

- Antiseptics kill germs, anaesthetics reduce pain

2. What was the name of the Hungarian doctor who first urged midwives and nurses to keep their hands clean?

- Ignaz Semmelweiss

3. Who urged the use of a special spray to keep operating spaces completely clean?

- Joseph Lister

4. What was the name of the spray he used?

- Carbolic acid

5. What did Humphry Davy use in 1799?

- Laughing gas/nitrous oxide

6. What alternative to ether did Dr James Simpson test out on himself?

- Chloroform

7. Identify two problems were the problems with chloroform?

- lead to sickness and bad taste. Could also result in death as could not control dosage.

Knowledge Check 3.2c Approaches to prevention and treatment (Public

Health)

1. Many people believed that the government shouldn't interfere with public health. What was this attitude called?

- *laissez-faire.*

2. What was Edwin Chadwick asked to report on?

- *the living conditions and health of the poor.*

3. What did Edwin Chadwick conclude that poverty was caused by?

- *by ill health which was caused by the terrible conditions in which people lived.*

4. Why did the government pass the 1848 Public Health Act?

- *an outbreak of cholera*

5. Identify two limitations of the 1848 Public Health Act

- *It was not compulsory. Only a few local authorities took any new measures.*

6. Why did parliament start to take notice of dirty water and poor conditions in 1858?

- *Great Stink*

7. When was the Second Public Health Act passed?

- *1875*

8. Identify two measures introduced by the 1875 Public Health Act.

- *Provision of clean water, Proper drainage and sewage, the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health*

Knowledge Check 3.3a Jenner and the development of vaccination

1. What idea did Lady Mary Wortley Montague bring back from Turkey in 1721?
 - inoculation
2. What evidence is there that inoculation was risky?
 - if a person got too strong a dose they could die. (2/3 out of every 100 died)
3. What occupation did Florence Nightingale have?
 - nurse
4. Which country was Jenner from?
 - Gloucestershire, England
5. What did he notice about people with cowpox?
 - people who had already had cowpox didn't get smallpox
6. What did Jenner do to James Phipps?
 - injected him with pus from the sores of a milkmaid with cowpox. Jenner then injected the boy with smallpox.
7. What disease could James Phipps not catch after the vaccination?
 - Smallpox
8. What was the difference between inoculation and vaccination?
 - Inoculation used the disease itself (smallpox), vaccination put a weaker form of a disease into a patient (cowpox)
9. How did the government help Jenner spread his ideas?
 - gave Jenner £30,000 to develop his work.
10. What was the name of the group that opposed vaccination?
 - anti-vaccine league

Knowledge Check 3.3b Fighting Cholera in London

1. In what year did Cholera break out in London?

- 1854

2. What was the name of the man who claimed that Cholera was spread through bad water not bad air?

- John Snow

3. What was the name of the street where the epidemic was centred around?

- Broad Street

4. What was strange about all the people who worked in the local brewery?

- None of the people there had cholera.

5. What did John Snow do to the water pump in Broad Street?

- removed the handle from the Broad Street pump.

6. What was the result of his actions?

- There were no more deaths.

Knowledge Check 4.1. Ideas about the causes of disease and illness

1. Identify two other factors as well as bacteria that could lead to disease

- viral infections, genetic mutations and lifestyle

2. Which two people are credited with discovering DNA in 1953?

- Watson and Crick

3. Identify two examples of lifestyle factors that could lead to disease.

- Smoking leads to lung cancer, Obesity increases the chance of heart disease or diabetes, Drinking too much alcohol have been linked to liver disease, Overexposure to ultraviolet radiation can lead to skin cancer.

4. What did Wilhelm Röntgen discover in 1895?

- X-Rays

5. Name two other scanning devices used in medicine

- CT scans and MRI scans

6. Name two types of monitors that patients can use to monitor their own health.

- blood pressure monitors and blood sugar monitors.

Knowledge Check 4,2. Approaches to prevention and treatment c1900-present.

1. In which year was the NHS introduced?

- 1948

2. Name two things NHS patients do not pay for

- emergency treatments, medical advice, periods in hospital or medical tests.

3. Identify two problems of the NHS

- Its own size, costs of the NHS, staffing, availability of beds for patients, the cost of new drugs and treatments, waiting times.

4. How is a Magic Bullet different to a vaccine?

- a Magic Bullet is a cure, a vaccine prevents illness

5. Name the person who developed Salvarsan 606

- Paul Ehrlich

6. What drug did Gerhard Domagk develop in 1932?

- Prontosil

7. What was the name of the first antibiotic?

- penicillin

Knowledge Check 4.3a Key Individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chains development of penicillin

- 1. Why were Magic bullets good but limited?**
 - Magic bullets could not kill staphylococcus germs which caused major infections
- 2. What did Joseph Lister notice in 1872?**
 - mould of bacteria called penicillin killed other bacteria.
- 3. What did Alexander Fleming notice about mould in his culture dishes?**
 - where there was mould the germs had stopped developing.
- 4. What did Fleming's colleague identify this mould as?**
 - penicillin
- 5. Name the two scientists to developed Penicillin further**
 - Howard Florey and Ernst Chain
- 6. Who takes most of the credit for the development of the drug Penicillin?**
 - Alexander Fleming
- 7. In which war did mass production of Penicillin help soldiers?**
 - Second World War (World War II)

Knowledge Check 4.3b Lung Cancer Depth Study

1. In what year did lung cancer deaths peak?
 - 1973
2. What did the British Medical research Council prove about lung cancer in 1950?
 - Lung cancer was directly linked to smoking
3. What percentage of people who get lung cancer smoke?
 - 85%
4. Identify the four ways in which Lung Cancer can be treated
 - Surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, immunotherapy
5. Is there a cure for Lung Cancer?
 - As of 2016 no
6. Why did the NHS decide to intervene in the prevention of Lung Cancer?
 - It cost £165m per year to treat lung cancer
7. What law was introduced in 2007?
 - Smoking in public places was banned
8. What was banned in 2005?
 - Advertising of tobacco products