

Option 11

scheme of work



**Medicine in Britain, c1250–present
and The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injury, treatment and the trenches**
GCSE (9-1) History

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in History (1HI0)

Introduction

This document provides a sample scheme of work for both the Thematic study **Medicine in Britain, c1250–present** and the historic environment **The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injury, treatment and the trenches**. This is intended as an example approach only and is not prescriptive: it should be adapted by schools to fit their timetabling and staffing arrangements.

The scheme assumes 18 teaching weeks for Paper 1, with 12 weeks allocated to the Thematic study and 6 weeks to the historic environment.

The separate **Course planner** document provides a range of examples of delivery options that can be used for planning alongside this document.

The separate **Topic booklet** for Option 11 includes illustrative exemplification of content and of the role of factors in change.

In adapting this scheme of work, teachers might find it useful to consider the following:

- What, and how much, background and contextual material needs to be covered as an introduction and overview before starting the main specification content.
- How the historic environment is incorporated: for example, here it is taught separately after the main Thematic study content, but centres might consider treating it as an extended case study within the Thematic study and then returning to more it thoroughly after the Thematic study teaching. It will need to be clear to students that the assessment of the historic environment is separate from the Thematic study content.
- How, when studying the Thematic study content, students develop their understanding of how key features in the development of medicine are linked with the key features of society in Britain in the periods studied.
- How students can develop an understanding of the influence of factors in inhibiting or encouraging change within periods and across the theme, and how factors worked together to bring particular developments at particular times. The factors are: individuals and institutions (Church and government), science and technology, and attitudes in society.

In the historic environment section, the following concepts of evidence have been included alongside the content: source utility and following up a source. Note that each of these question types could be asked on any of the historic environment content: they are included in particular weeks only as suggestions for how they could be incorporated into the content.

Week	Key topic	Specification content
1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction and overview to Medicine in Britain, c1250-present. How and why have ideas about the cause of disease and illness and approaches to prevention and treatment changed over time?</i> • <i>Overview of key features in the development of medicine and how these were linked with the key features of society in Britain in the periods studied.</i>
		<p>c1250–c1500: Medicine in medieval England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Brief overview of the period: medieval England. Continuity in ideas with the ancient world.</i>
2	1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness in the Middle ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supernatural and religious explanations of the cause of disease. • Rational explanations: the Theory of the Four Humours and the miasma theory; the continuing influence of Hippocrates and Galen.
	2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to prevention and treatment and their connection with ideas about disease and illness: religious actions, bloodletting and purging, purifying the air, and the use of remedies.
3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and traditional approaches to hospital care in the thirteenth century. The role of the physician, apothecary and barber surgeon in treatment and care provided within the community and in hospitals, c1250–1500.
	3 Case study <i>Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with the Black Death, 1348–49; approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. • <i>Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1250–c1500.</i>

4	c1500–c1700: The Medical Renaissance in England	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief overview of the period: Britain 1500-1700. The 'Medical Renaissance'. 	
	1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
5	2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity in approaches to prevention, treatment and care in the community and in hospitals. Change in care and treatment; improvements in medical training and the influence in England of the work of Vesalius.
6	3 Case studies <i>Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key individual: William Harvey and the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Dealing with the Great Plague in London (1665): approaches to treatment and attempts to prevent its spread. <i>How much changed in the 'medical renaissance' in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care?</i> <i>How much changed in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care c1250-1700?</i> <i>Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1500-1700</i>
7	c1700–c1900: Medicine in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief overview of the period: Britain 1700-1900. 	
	1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
8	2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of change in care and treatment: improvements in hospital care and the influence of Nightingale. The impact of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery. New approaches to prevention: the development and use of vaccinations and the Public Health Act (1875).

9	3 Case studies <i>Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key individual: Jenner and the development of vaccination. • Fighting Cholera in London (1854); attempts to prevent its spread; the significance of Snow and the Broad Street Pump. • <i>How much did ideas about the causes of disease and illness change between 1700 and 1900?</i> • <i>How much did ideas about approaches to prevention and treatment change between 1700 and 1900?</i> • <i>How much changed in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care c1250-1900?</i> • <i>Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1700-c1900</i>
10	c1900–present: Medicine in modern Britain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Brief overview of the period: Britain 1900 to present.</i> 	
	1 Ideas about the cause of disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advances in understanding the causes of illness and disease: the influence of genetic and lifestyle factors on health. • Improvements in diagnosis: the impact of the availability of blood tests, scans and monitors.
11	2 Approaches to prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • New approaches to prevention: mass vaccinations and government lifestyle campaigns.

12	3 Case studies <i>Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Individuals: Fleming, Florey and Chain's development of penicillin. • The fight against lung cancer in the twenty-first century: the use of science and technology in diagnosis and treatment; government action. • <i>How much have ideas about the causes of disease and illness changed between 1900 and the present?</i> • <i>How much have ideas about approaches to prevention and treatment changed between 1900 the present?</i> • <i>How much has changed in understanding of the cause of disease and illness, and in approaches to prevention, treatment and care c1250-present?</i> • <i>Summary of the influence of key factors on change and continuity in the years c1900-present day</i>
14	The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injury, treatment and the trenches	<p><i>Introduction to historic environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The context of the British sector of Western Front and the theatre of war in Flanders and northern France: the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai. The trench system - its construction and organisation, including frontline and support trenches. The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras. Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure. • <i>Types of source relevant to this option.</i>
15		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front, including the problems of ill health arising from the trench environment. The nature of wounds from rifles and explosives. The problem of shrapnel, wound infection and increased numbers of head injuries. The effects of gas attacks. • <i>Source utility</i>
16		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work of the RAMC and FANY. The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances. The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital. The underground hospital at Arras. • <i>Following up a source</i>

17		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine: new techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection, the Thomas splint, the use of mobile x-ray units, the creation of a blood bank for the Battle of Cambrai. • <i>Source utility</i>
18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historical context of medicine in the early twentieth century: the understanding of infection and moves towards aseptic surgery; the development of x-rays; blood transfusions and developments in the storage of blood. • <i>Following up a source</i> • <i>Review and assessment of Medicine in Britain, c1250–present and The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injury, treatment and the trenches</i>