**Similarity or difference between two periods [4 marks]**

Explain one which in which people’s reactions to the Plague were similar in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. [4]

Explain one way in which ideas about preventing the plague were different in the 14th and 17th centuries. [4]

Explain one way in which ideas about the causes of disease were similar in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. [4]

Explain one way in which treatments for illness were similar in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. [4]

Explain one way in which people’s reactions of disease were similar in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. [4]

Explain one way in which people’s reactions of disease were different in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. [4]

Explain one way in which ideas about the cause of disease were similar in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. [4]

Explain one way in which ideas about the cause of disease were different in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. [4]

Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was similar in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. [4]

Explain one way in which understanding of the causes of illness was different in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. [4]

**12 mark – Explain questions**

* **The focus for this type of question is causation.**
* **Remember to examiner is asking you to give a range of reasons.**
* **You will be given two stimulus points – remember you do not have to use them but you MUST use detail other than these two points.**

Explain why some changes took place in medical knowledge during the period c1500 – c 1700. [12]

Explain why there was little change in the care provided by hospitals in the period c1250 – c 1500. [12]

Explain why there was little change in methods of treating and preventing disease during the period c1500 – c1700. [12]

Explain why there was continuity in the way disease was treated in the period c1500 – c1700. [12]

Explain why there was rapid change in the prevention of smallpox after 1798. [12]

Explain why there were changes in understanding the cause of disease during the period 1700 – 1900. [12]

Explain why there was rapid progress in approaches to preventing illness in Britain during the period c1750 – c1900. [12]

Explain why there was rapid change in surgical treatments in the period c 1700 – c1900. [12]

Explain why there was both continuity and change in treatments for sickness during the period 1700 – 1900. [12]

Explain why there have been changes in understanding the causes of illness during the twentieth century. [12]

Explain why there was rapid change in treatment of illness during the twentieth century. [12]

Explain why there have been changes in methods of preventing illness during the twentieth century. [12]

Explain why there was rapid progress in disease prevention after c 1900. [12]

**16 mark question – Making judgements**

* **You will be given a clear statement - it is unlikely that you will totally agree or disagree with this statement.**
* **You must look at evidence for and against the statement.**
* **Make sure you look carefully at the CONTENT and CONCEPT focus of the question.**
* **Remember to set out your criteria.**
* **You will be given two stimulus points – remember you do not have to use them but you MUST use detail other than these two points.**
* **You must reach a clear judgement.**
* **Remember that this question carries an additional 4 SPAG marks.**

‘The role of the church was the main reason why there was so little change in medicine in the Middle Ages.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘The Theory of the Four Humours was the main idea about the cause of disease in the Middle Ages.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘There was little progress in medicine in the Middle Ages.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘Vesalius’s work on anatomy was a major breakthrough in medical knowledge during the period 1500 – 1700.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘Individuals had the biggest impact on medical training in the 16th and 17th centuries. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘There was little progress in medicine in Britain during the Renaissance.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘Harvey’s discovery of the circulation of blood was a major breakthrough in medical knowledge during the period 1500 – 1700.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘Germ Theory was the most significant medical breakthrough in the 1800’s.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘There was rapid change in ideas about the causes of illness and disease in the period c1700 – c1900.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘Jenner’s vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 – 1900.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘Simpson’s use of chloroform as an anaesthetic was a major breakthrough in surgery during the period 1700 -1900.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘The development of penicillin was a major breakthrough in the treatment of illnesses during the twentieth century.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘Treatment of disease and care of the sick completely changed after 1800.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘The discovery of DNA was a major breakthrough in medicine during the twentieth century.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘There was no progress in understanding the cause of disease between 1250 and 1800.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]

‘Pasteur’s Germ Theory was the most important turning point in understanding the causes of disease and illness.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [16]