Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer Questions 1 and 2 from Section A. From Section B, answer Questions 3 and 4 and then either Question 5 OR Question 6.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over
SECTION A: The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

1 Describe two features of the support trench system on the Western Front.

Feature 1

Support trenches were a few hundred yards behind the front line. They provided additional supplies and men in case of attack.

Feature 2

Support trenches were safer than the front line. This is because they were rarely targeted by enemy snipers.

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)
Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment</th>
<th>Paper Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Option 11: Medicine in Britain, c.1250–present</td>
<td>1HI0/11</td>
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<tr>
<td>and The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18:</td>
<td></td>
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<td>injuries, treatment and the trenches</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sample assessment materials for first teaching</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 2016</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.
Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: From an account by Reverend Leonard Pearson, who was the army chaplain at Casualty Clearing Station 44 during the Battle of the Somme (1916).

I spent most of my time giving anaesthetics. I had no right to be doing this because I had no medical qualifications, but we were simply so rushed. We couldn't get the wounded into the hospital quickly enough and the journey from the battlefield was simply terrible for these poor lads. It was a question of operating as quickly as possible. If they had to wait their turn in the normal way, until the surgeon was able to perform the operation with a doctor giving the anaesthetic, it would have been too late for many of them. As it was, many died. We all simply had to help and do anything that was needed.

Source B: From the diary of Oswald Robertson, written on 30 November 1917. He was an army surgeon working on the Western Front during the First World War.

Men were horribly mutilated – many were dying when brought into the ward. All the beds were full and we began putting stretchers on the floor. Blood everywhere – clothes soaked in blood, pools of blood in the stretchers, streams of blood dropping from the stretchers to the floor. My rubber apron was one solid red smear. All we could do was try to stop the bleeding and get the patients as comfortable as possible. I could only transfuse an occasional patient. The majority had to take their chance and go through the operation as best they could.

Acknowledgments


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2 (a) Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the problems involved in performing operations on the Western Front?

Remember to make a clear judgement.

Sources A and B are useful to a larger extent in showing the specific problems involved in performing operations on the Western Front.

Source A shows that there were problems in conducting operations due to the shortage of trained medical personnel, he states that ‘I had no medical qualifications’ but he had to give anaesthetics. This was due to the fact that soldiers needed to be operated on quickly or as he states ‘it would have been too late for them’. Therefore this shows that the speed needed in getting casualties through the chain of evacuation caused problems in performing operations. Indeed there would have been many wounded men during the Battle of the Somme as 10,000 were killed in the first hour of fighting. It was famous for its bloodshed, therefore it could be argued that this is not a typical example of problems performing operations making the source more limited in its usefulness. Moreover as a chaplain who was religious the author may have exaggerated the stress of the situation as he was not used to that environment.

Source B is mostly useful because it shows that resources were poor as he could only nurse the occasional patient. This is because they did not have blood banks until the Battle of Cambrai 1917. Therefore it must have been difficult performing operations as Robertson was a surgeon he can be regarded as an expert witness therefore...

Evaluate both sources.

[The live question paper will contain one more page of answer lines.]
(b) **Study Source B.**

How could you follow up Source B to find out more about the problems involved in performing operations on the Western Front?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detail in Source B that I would follow up:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>I could only transfuse the occasional patient,</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question I would ask:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Why were transfusions such a problem?</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What type of source I could use:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army medical records about how blood was stored and made available to hospitals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How this might help answer my question:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This would help me to see if the problem was about the actual transfusion process or about the quality of blood available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS**
SECTION B: Medicine in Britain, c1250–present

Answer Questions 3 and 4. Then answer EITHER Question 5 OR 6.

3 Explain one way in which people’s reactions to the plague in Britain were similar in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries.

One way in which people’s reactions were similar is that in both the fourteenth and the seventeenth centuries they were based on religion. For example, during both outbreaks of plague in 1348 and 1665 people reacted by praying, fasting, pilgrimage or with exegellation. The red cross painted on the door in 1665 also had ‘Lord have mercy on us’ showing that people still reacted in religious ways in the seventeenth century.

This question is asking about similarity, it could also ask about difference.

You must give specific examples from both eras.

Remember to explain, not describe or state.

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

fourteenth = medieval

seventeenth = renaissance
4 Explain why there was rapid change in the treatment of illness in Britain during the twentieth century. Focus on the correct era.

You may use the following in your answer: magic bullets, high-tech treatment, another factor.

You must also use information of your own.

There was a rapid change in the treatment of illness at the start of the twentieth century due to magic bullets that could target specific diseases and cure people, for example Paul Ehrlich developed Salvarsan in 1909 to treat syphilis. This was a major change in treatment as it was the first time chemicals could be more safely used to kill infections inside the body.

Another key reason why the treatment of illness changed rapidly was the development of new technologies that have helped to create high-tech treatments for example new blood tests help to detect illnesses earlier which means it can be treated at its early stages with chemotherapy or radiotherapy. Technology means that keyhole and microsurgery can be carried out to treat patients who need operations. This is because new tech has made it possible to create these tiny cables and miniature cameras to help surgeons to join blood vessels.

The development of the NHS is a key reason to explain the rapid change in treatment of illness in the twentieth century. This is because ordinary people now have free and improved access to treatment which is widely available. 8 million people had never

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)
seen a doctor before but after the NHS was established life expectancy increased. This is because doctors and nurses have become specialists in caring for different types of illness and giving treatment. For example, there are specialist 'diabetes' nurses and special 'asthma' nurses.

You must be analytical. This means being specific and detailed.
Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in this question.

EITHER

5 'There was little progress in medicine in Britain during the Renaissance period (c1500–c1700).'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the work of William Harvey
- bloodletting and purging

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6 'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease in Britain during the period c1700–c1900.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- cowpox
- cholera

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)
I agree partially that Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in preventing disease but only in the long term rather than the short term. This is because of changes in attitudes in society and the role of the government increasing between 1700 and 1900.

To begin with it could be convincingly said that Jenner's vaccination was a major breakthrough rather than a small one because smallpox doesn't exist anymore and we can trace this back to Jenner's discovery. His vaccine was the first time a specific disease could be effectively prevented. Before the vaccine inoculation was used where people would be given small amounts of smallpox virus was risky whereas Jenner's method of using cowpox to prevent smallpox was much safer therefore it was a significant breakthrough. Indeed Napoleon had his entire army vaccinated. Jenner was also willing to offer free vaccinations to all groups in society therefore this was a 'major' breakthrough because a large amount of people were affected.

However, it could be argued that Jenner's vaccine wasn't a 'major' breakthrough because of the enormous initial resistance to it. People disliked the idea of using an 'animal' disease leading to anti-vaccine propaganda from the anti-vaccine society showing posters of cowpox growing out of people who had been vaccinated. Added to this...

[The live question paper will contain three more pages of answer lines.]

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS

Basic plan -> Introduction - outline a clear argument - say how far you agree
paragraph one - Agree
paragraph two - Disagree
conclusion - On balance... evaluate both sides and make a final judgement.
mistakes were made where samples were mixed up leading to people being vaccinated with smaller rather than cow pox and large amount of people dying. It wasn’t until the government made the vaccination compulsory that the worry became more significant in preventing disease.

The fact that methods of prevention didn’t change until Pasteur and Koch and the development of germ theory in the 1860’s shows that Jenner’s discovery was not a major breakthrough at the time. This is because Jenner himself didn’t really know the science behind vaccination as his discovery was based on chance it could be easily replicated. It was lucky that cow pox happened to prevent small pox rather than a disease indeed when Snow was trying to convince the government about water spreading cholera their response in burning barrels of water shows that they still believed in miasma, there was no significant change had occurred in preventing disease.

On balance it is only in the long term that Jenner’s vaccination against small pox was a major breakthrough in preventing disease as it helped inspire Pasteur and Koch and after 1871 when the government started enforcing compulsory vaccination it had more significance in preventing illness and disease.