



# History Department Year 11



## Past Question Booklet Medicine/Germany

# Medicine Through Time

## Chronology/Period Study

**June 2007**

**2. Both the Ancient Greeks and the Romans made important contributions to the development of medicine.**

- (a) Briefly describe the medical treatments provided at Greek Asclepeion. (5)
- (b) Explain how Galen contributed to the development of medicine. (7)
- (c) Who is more important in the history of medicine, the Greeks or Romans? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2009**

**2. The Ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans made much progress in medicine.**

- (a) Briefly describe the main features of Egyptian Medicine. (5)
- (b) Explain why the Greeks used both supernatural and natural approaches to medicine. (7)
- (c) 'The Romans depended on the Greeks for their medical ideas.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**3. Many aspects of medieval medicine were changed during the Medical Renaissance.**

- (a) Briefly explain the main medical treatments used by doctors in the Middle Ages (5)
- (b) Explain why Pare was able to make advance in medicine. (7)
- (c) Who is more important in the history of medicine, Andreas Vesalius or William Harvey? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2010**

**2. Medicine in Greek times was more advanced than that of Prehistoric times.**

- (a) Briefly explain the medical treatments used in Prehistoric times. (5)
- (b) Explain why Hippocrates was an important person in Greek medicine? (7)

(c) 'After the time of the Greeks, the Theory of the Four Humours helped rather than hindered the development of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

### **January 2011**

#### **2. Much progress was made in medicine during the Ancient Period.**

(a) Briefly describe how the Egyptians tried to stay healthy? (5)

(b) Explain why the Greeks were able to make so much progress in medicine? (7)

(c) 'The Romans are more important than the Greeks in the History of medicine' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

### **June 2011**

#### **2. Important advances were made in medicine by ancient societies and during the Medical Renaissance.**

(a) Briefly describe the Roman public health system. (5)

(b) Explain why the Theory of the Four Humours is important in the history of medicine? (7)

(c) Which is more important in the history of medicine, the Roman period or the Medical Renaissance? Explain your answer. (8)

### **January 2012**

#### **2. There were many important developments in medicine before the Romans.**

(a) Briefly describe the medical treatments used by Prehistoric people. (5)

(b) Explain why the Ancient Egyptians were able to make progress in medicine. (7)

(c) 'The clinical method of observation was the most important development in medicine made by the Ancient Greeks.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

### **June 2012**

#### **3. Much progress was made during the medical Renaissance.**

(a) Briefly describe the treatments used by medieval doctors. (5)

(b) Explain why developments in the Medical Renaissance had little impact on the methods used by doctors at the time? (7)

(c) 'The main reason why there was much progress in medicine during the Renaissance was the existence of great men like Pare and Vesalius.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**4. There were many important developments in medicine during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.**

(a) Briefly describe what was done in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century to improve public health. (5)

(b) Explain why Florence Nightingale is important in the history of medicine. (7)

(c) 'There was no major progress in surgery in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century until the work of Lister.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2013**

**2. In ancient times the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans contributed to the development of medicine:**

(a) Briefly describe what happened at an Asclepion. (5)

(b) Explain why the Theory of the Four Humours was important to Greek medicine. (7)

(c) 'The Egyptians contributed more than the Romans to the development of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**3. Important improvements were made in the care and treatment of patients in the nineteenth century:**

(a) Briefly describe nursing in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. (5)

(b) Explain why the work of Lister was important in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. (7)

(c) Who was more important in the history of medicine, Florence Nightingale or Mary Seacole? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2014**

**2. In ancient times the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans all made progress in medicine.**

(a) Briefly describe what progress the Egyptians made in medicine? (5)

(b) Explain why the Romans were able to make progress in medicine? (7)

(c) Who was more important in the history of medicine, Hippocrates or Galen? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2015**

**2. Ancient ideas about medicine were very important in the development of medicine.**

- (a) Briefly describe the part played by religion in ancient Egyptian medicine. (5)
- (b) Why did the Romans use many Greek medical ideas? Explain your answer. (7)
- (c) 'Greek medical ideas and practices prevented progress in medicine in the period between the Romans and the end of the medical Renaissance.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2015**

**3. The Middle Ages and the Renaissance both had an impact on the development of medicine.**

- (a) Briefly describe treatments in medieval hospitals. (5)
- (b) How did the church help the development of medicine in the Middle Ages? Explain your answer. (7)
- (c) How far do you agree that the medical Renaissance had little impact on how patients were treated in the period up to 1914? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2015**

**4. There were many important developments in medicine in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.**

- (a) Briefly describe attempts to solve the problem of pain during operations between 1790 and before the work of Simpson in the late 1840s. (5)
- (b) Explain how war helped develop medicine in the period 1800-1918 (7)
- (c) 'The most important development in medicine in the twentieth century was the introduction of the National Health Service'. Explain how far you agree with this statement. (8)

# Factors

**June 2010**

**4. Different factors have had an important impact on the development of medicine.**

- (a) Briefly describe how improvements in communications have helped medicine to develop. (5)
- (b) Explain how Governments have helped the development of medicine. (7)
- (c) 'War has hindered rather than helped the development of medicine'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2011**

**3. Many different factors have helped medicine develop.**

- (a) Briefly describe how chance helped Pare. (5)
- (b) Explain why it was possible to develop penicillin in the twentieth century. (7)
- (c) Which is more important in the history of medicine, religion or government? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2012**

**2. Many different factors have helped medicine to progress.**

- (a) Briefly describe important medical developments brought about by great individuals during the time of the Ancient Greeks. (5)
- (b) Explain how chance has helped developments in medicine. (7)
- (c) 'Governments have hindered rather than helped developments in medicine'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2013**

**4. Various factors have been important in the history of medicine during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries:**

- (a) Briefly describe one example of chance from the nineteenth or twentieth century which affected the development of medicine. (5)
- (b) Explain how religion held back medical developments in the nineteenth century. (7)

(c) 'Governments did little to develop public health and medicine in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

### **June 2014**

**3. In the history of medicine various factors have had an impact on the rate of progress.**

(a) Briefly describe how improvements in communications have helped developments in medicine. (5)

(b) Explain why chance has been important in the history of medicine. (7)

(c) 'War has hindered rather than helped progress in medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

## **Themes**

### **June 2005**

**3. Progress was made in public health in Roman Times and in nineteenth-century Britain.**

(a) Briefly describe the advances Romans made in Public Health. (5)

(b) Explain why it was possible to make advances in public health in nineteenth century Britain. (7)

(c) Were the advances in public health made by the Romans more important than those made in nineteenth century Britain? Explain your answer. (8)

**4. Important advances were made in surgery during the nineteenth century.**

(a) Briefly describe the problems faced by surgeons at the beginning of the nineteenth century. (5)

(b) Explain why there was opposition to advances in surgery in the nineteenth century. (7)

(c) Was Lister more important than Simpson in the development of surgery? Explain your answer. (8)

### **June 2007**

**4. Progress in medicine was rapid in nineteenth and twentieth centuries.**

(a) Briefly describe the main problems of public health in the early nineteenth century. (5)

(b) Explain why there was so much improvement in public health in the second half of the nineteenth century. (7)

(c) The second half of the nineteenth century saw many improvements in public health. How far were these improvements more important in the development of medicine than the work of Fleming? Explain your answer. (8)

### **June 2008**

#### **3. The development of surgery has been an important part of the history of medicine.**

(a) Briefly describe the work of surgeons in the Middle Ages. (5)

(b) Explain why the work of Pare is important in the history of surgery. (7)

(c) 'The most important advances in surgery were made in the nineteenth century rather than in the twentieth century.' How far do you agree with this statement (8)

### **June 2009**

#### **4. Much progress was made in medicine during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.**

(a) Briefly describe the main features of surgery in the early part of the nineteenth century. (5)

(b) Why did some people use chloroform as an anaesthetic? Explain your answer. (7)

(c) Who is more important in the history of medicine, Joseph Lister or Alexander Fleming? Explain your answer. (8)

### **June 2010**

#### **3. After the Romans, improvements in public health were slow to develop.**

(a) Briefly describe the Roman public health system. (5)

(b) Explain why public health was improved so little between the time of the Romans and the middle of the nineteenth century. (7)

(c) 'The main reason why public health was improved in Britain during the nineteenth century was because the working classes were given the vote.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)



# Role of Individuals

**June 2006**

**3. The Renaissance led to the Medical Renaissance and many important developments in medicine.**

- (a) Briefly describe the work of Vesalius. (5)
- (b) Explain why Vesalius was able to make so many discoveries about the human body at that time. (7)
- (c) Who is the more important in the history of medicine, Ambroise Pare or William Harvey? Explain your answer. (8)

**4. Both Edward Jenner and Louis Pasteur were important in the development of vaccination.**

- (a) Briefly describe how Jenner discovered the smallpox vaccination. (5)
- (b) Explain why there was so much opposition to smallpox vaccination throughout the nineteenth century. (7)
- (c) Who contributed more to the development of vaccination, Jenner or Pasteur? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2008**

**2. Great individuals were important in the development of medicine from Greek times to the Medical Renaissance.**

- (a) Briefly describe the work of Hippocrates. (5)
- (b) Explain why the work of Galen is important in the history of medicine. (7)
- (c) 'Great individuals were more important than other factors in the development of medicine during the Medical Renaissance.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2008**

**4. Both Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch were important in the fight against germs.**

- (a) Briefly describe what people believed about the causes of disease at the beginning of the nineteenth century. (5)
- (b) Explain why Pasteur was able to make important advances in medicine. (7)

(c) 'Pasteur is more important than Koch in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**January 2011**

**3. More progress was made in medicine in the Renaissance than in the Middle Ages.**

(a) Briefly describe the part played by monasteries in medieval medicine? (5)

(b) Explain why Pare was able to make advances in medicine? (7)

(c) 'Vesalius is more important than Harvey in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**January 2011**

**4. Hospitals and surgery were two areas where important advances were made in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.**

(a) Briefly describe the work of Florence Nightingale? (5)

(b) Explain how the modern problem of bleeding during surgery was overcome? (7)

(c) 'Simpson is more important than Lister in the history of medicine' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2011**

**4. Both Jenner and Pasteur were important in the development of medicine.**

(a) Briefly state what people believed about the causes of disease at the beginning of the nineteenth century. (5)

(b) Explain why there was opposition to smallpox vaccination throughout the nineteenth century. (7)

(c) Who is more important in the history of medicine, Jenner or Pasteur? Explain your answer. (8)

**January 2012**

**3. The fight against disease started in earnest in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.**

(a) Briefly describe the work of Jenner. (5)

(b) Explain why there was little progress in fighting disease in the first half of the nineteenth century. (7)

(c) Who is more important in the history of medicine, Koch or Pasteur? Explain your answer. (8)

**4. One of the most important medical developments in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century was the discovery and development of Penicillin.**

- (a) Briefly describe how Fleming discovered penicillin. (5)
- (b) Explain why Penicillin was so important. (7)
- (c) Who made the more important contribution towards the development of penicillin, Fleming or Florey and Chain? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2014**

**4. Fleming was able to build on the work of Pasteur.**

- (a) Briefly describe Pasteur's germ theory of disease. (5)
- (b) Explain why penicillin was an important development in the history of medicine. (7)
- (c) 'Fleming did not deserve the credit he was given for the discovery and development of penicillin.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

# Germany

## Weimar Republic

**June 2007**

**2. The Weimar Republic faced many problems and eventually failed.**

- (a) Briefly describe what happened when French and Belgian troops occupied the Ruhr in 1923? (5)
- (b) Explain why the Treaty of Versailles was so unpopular in Germany. (7)
- (c) 'By 1929 the Weimar Republic had overcome its problems'. How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2011**

**2. The Weimar Republic struggled from the beginning.**

- (a) Briefly describe the main terms of the Treaty of Versailles. (5)
- (b) Explain why there was hyper-inflation in the early years of the Weimar Republic. (7)
- (c) 'The Weimar Republic achieved little'. How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (8)

**January 2012**

**Both the Weimar Republic and the Nazis experienced success and failure.**

- (a) Briefly describe the events in the Ruhr in 1923. (5)
- (b) Explain how Stresemann helped Germany. (7)
- (c) How far did the Munich Putsch help Hitler increase his support and eventually come to power in Germany? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2013**

- (a) Briefly describe the territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles. (5)
- (b) Explain why events in the Ruhr caused much trouble in the years 1923 to 1924. (7)
- (c) 'The most important reason why the Weimar Republic collapsed was the Nazi Party'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

## June 2015

- (a) Briefly describe events during and immediately after the Kapp Putsch. (5)
- (b) Explain why the Munich Putsch failed. (7)
- (c) 'In the period 1923 to 1933 the Weimar Republic was unpopular with the German people'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

# How did Hitler Come to Power?

## June 2006

### 2. By 1933 Hitler had become Chancellor of Germany.

- (a) Briefly describe the events of the Munich Putsch in 1923. (5)
- (b) Explain why the Weimar republic was unpopular with many Germans in the first half of the 1920's. (7)
- (c) Was the economic depression more important than Hitler in bringing the Nazis to power in 1933? Explain your answer. (8)

## June 2009

### 2. Germany faced many difficulties in the period 1919-1933.

- (a) How did the terms of the Treaty of Versailles restrict German military power? (5)
- (b) Explain why the Weimar Republic had serious problems in the period 1919-1923? (7)
- (c) Was the depression in Germany the most important reason why Hitler was able to come to power by the beginning of 1933? Explain your answer. (8)

## June 2010

### Hitler had no chance of power until the early 1930's.

- (a) Briefly describe Hitler's main political ideas. (5)
- (b) Explain why Germany faced a crisis in the period 1930-1933. (7)
- (c) How far was the Munich Putsch of 1923 a disaster for Hitler and the Nazi Party? Explain your answer. (8)

## January 2011

### It took just over ten years for the Nazi Party to come to power in Germany.

- (a) Briefly describe the ideas of the Nazi Party in the 1920's. (5)

(b) Explain why the Munich Putsch was a disaster for the Nazis. (7)

(c) 'The most important reason why the Nazis came to power in 1933 was the leadership of Hitler' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

## How did Hitler Consolidate his Power?

**June 2005**

**2. In 1933 Hitler became Chancellor; by the end of 1934 he was dictator of Germany.**

(a) What did the Nazis promise the German people in the election campaigns of 1930-33? (5)

(b) Explain why the Reichstag Fire of 1933 was useful to Hitler. (7)

(c) Which was more important in allowing Hitler to strengthen his power in 1933-34, the Enabling Act or the Night of the Long Knives? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2007**

**3. In 1933 Hitler became Chancellor of Germany.**

(a) Briefly describe what happened during, and immediately after, the Reichstag Fire in 1933. (5)

(b) Explain why Hitler turned on Rohm and the SA in the Night of the Long Knives (1934). (7)

(c) 'Popular support for Hitler was the most important reason why he became Chancellor in 1933'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2011**

**3. After becoming Chancellor in 1933 Hitler had to consolidate his power.**

(a) Briefly describe the events of 1932-33 that led to Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. (5)

(b) Explain why the Reichstag Fire was important to Hitler. (7)

(c) 'The Night of the Long Knives was more important than the Enabling Act in Hitler's consolidation of power in 1933-34'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2012**

**By 1934 Hitler was consolidated in power.**

- (a) Briefly describe events in 1932 and 1933 that led Hitler to becoming Chancellor. (5)
- (b) Explain why increasing numbers of people voted for the Nazis in the period 1928 to 1933. (7)
- (c) Which was the more important in helping Hitler to consolidate his power, the Reichstag Fire or the Night of the Long Knives? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2014**

**The Great Depression helped Hitler come to power.**

- (a) Briefly describe the impact of the Great Depression on the German people in the early 1930s (5)
- (b) Explain why Hitler carried out the Night of the Long Knives in 1934. (7)
- (c) Which was more important to Hitler, the Reichstag Fire or the Enabling Act? Explain your answer. (8)

## Life Under Hitler – Police State, Youth, Women, Jews & other Opposition Groups

**June 2004**

**3. The Nazis tried to win the support of many different groups in German society.**

- (a) How did the Gestapo and the SS help to keep the Nazis in power? (5)
- (b) Explain how the Nazis used the Hitler Youth to win the loyalty of young people. (7)
- (c) Were German women better off or worse off under the Nazis? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2006**

**3. Different groups had different experiences under the Nazis.**

- (a) Briefly describe the activities of the Hitler Youth. (5)
- (b) Explain why Kristallnacht (Crystal Night) took place in 1938. (7)

(c) Who benefited least from Nazi rule, young people or women? Explain your answer. (8)

### **June 2008**

#### **2. Hitler and the Nazis dealt with opposition brutally.**

(a) Briefly describe how Hitler dealt with opposition in 1933. (5)

(b) Explain why the Nazis persecuted Jews in Germany. (7)

(c) 'Hitler had complete control over Germany between 1934 and 1945'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

#### **3. Nazi policies affected different groups in Germany in different ways.**

(a) Briefly describe the educational policies of the Nazis in German schools. (5)

(b) Explain why the Nazis tried to change the role of women in German society. (7)

(c) 'Most German people benefited from Nazi rule'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

### **June 2010**

#### **3. Some people were better off under the Nazis, but others were worse off.**

(a) Briefly describe the activities of the Hitler Youth. (5)

(b) Explain how the Second World War changed the lives of people in Germany. (7)

(c) 'The policies of the Nazi Government towards women were a success'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

### **January 2011**

#### **3. the Nazi regime survived for a number of reasons.**

(a) Briefly describe Nazi actions against the Jews in the 1930's. (5)

(b) Explain why some young people opposed the Nazis. (7)

(c) 'The most important reason why the Nazis were able to stay in power was their use of force and terror'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)



## **January 2012**

**Between 1933 and 1945 the German people experienced Nazi rule.**

- (a) Briefly describe how the Nazis dealt with opposition. (5)
- (b) Explain why the Nazis changed their policies towards women in the period 1933 to 1945. (7)
- (c) How far were working-class Germans better off under the Nazis? Explain your answer. (8)

## **June 2012**

**The Nazi regime affected different groups in different ways.**

- (a) Briefly describe Nazi attitudes towards the Jews. (5)
- (b) Explain how the Nazis changed the lives of German women between 1933 and 1945. (7)
- (c) How successful were the Nazis in winning the loyalty and support of young people in Germany? Explain your answer. (8)

## **June 2013**

**The Nazi regime put a lot of effort into controlling the German people.**

- (a) Briefly describe the work of the Gestapo. (5)
- (b) Explain why the Nazis placed so much importance on the Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens. (7)
- (c) 'The Nazi regime was very successful in winning the support of the German people' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

## **June 2015**

- (a) Briefly describe Nazi policies towards the Churches. (5)
- (b) Why were German families important to the Nazis? Explain your answer (7)
- (c) How far do you agree that Nazi economic policies were successful between 1933 and 1945? Explain your answer. (8)

# **Propaganda**

## **June 2005**

**3. The Nazis used persuasion and fear to keep themselves in power.**

- (a) Briefly describe the different methods of propaganda used by the Nazis? (5)
- (b) Explain why the Nazi regime persecuted Jews and other minorities? (7)
- (c) How successful was the Nazi regime in winning the loyalty and support of young Germans? Explain your answer. (8)

**June 2009**

**3. The Nazis used a range of methods to keep themselves in power.**

- (a) Describe the different ways the Nazis used propaganda. (5)
- (b) Explain how Hitler managed to consolidate his power during 1933 and 1934. (7)
- (c) How successful were Nazi policies towards young people? Explain your answer. (8)