Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Time 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper reference **1HI0/11**

History

PAPER 1: Thematic study and historic environment
OPTION 11: Medicine in Britain, c1250–present *and* The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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 48.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

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

Turn over ▶

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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 dressing stations where injured soldiers might be taken to receive treatment.

Feature 1

Feature 2

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

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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 use of blood transfusions on the Western Front?

Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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(b) **Study Source A.**

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about the use of blood transfusions 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.

(4)

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

.....

.....

.....

Question I would ask:

.....

.....

.....

What type of source I could use:

.....

.....

.....

How this might help answer my question:

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

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SECTION B

Medicine in Britain, c1250–present

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

3 Explain **one** way in which surgery in the years c1700–c1800 was different from surgery in the years c1900–present.

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

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4 Explain why there were changes in the prevention of illness in the years c1700–c1900.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Edward Jenner
- Public Health Act 1875

You **must** also use information of your own.

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

5 'The role of the Church was the main reason why there was little change in care and treatment in the years c1250–c1500.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- medical training
- herbal remedies

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 = 16 marks)

OR

6 'The printing press led to significant progress in medical knowledge and treatment in the years c1500–c1700.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Vesalius' book, *The Fabric of the Human Body*
- herbal remedies

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 5** ☒ **Question 6** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 32 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 48 MARKS

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History

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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: From an account written after the First World War by Charlie Shepherd. Charlie Shepherd was a soldier who fought in the war. Here he is describing his experiences in a hospital on the Western Front in 1915.

> I was in the hospital. They wanted a volunteer to give blood for a transfusion. I volunteered and they checked that I was the same blood group as the soldier who needed blood.
>
> He'd lost a leg. Gangrene had set in and they'd had to amputate it. Oh, he looked like death! As white as a sheet!
>
> I've still got the scar where they opened me up to get the tube into my vein. The blood flowed up the tube to a bottle and from there it went into the soldier's arm. I was watching him. Believe me, you could see the colour coming back into his face.

Source B: From an article in *The Lancet*, June 1918. The author was a doctor who worked at a Casualty Clearing Station on the Western Front. *The Lancet* was a medical journal, which was a way of doctors sharing new ideas.

> Every day, Casualty Clearing Stations are dealing with severely wounded patients who have lost a lot of blood. Their chance of recovery depends on receiving a blood transfusion.
>
> There are three methods of transfusion:
>
> 1. A syringe is used to take blood from the donor; the blood is immediately injected into the patient's vein.
> 2. Blood can be stored briefly in glass containers.
> 3. The citrate method can be used to prevent blood clotting and store it for longer.
>
> I have used the syringe method. This works well as the blood is outside the body for only 15–20 seconds and the whole process is controlled by the surgeon.

Acknowledgements

Source A taken from: Roses of no Man's Land, Lyn MacDonald, Penguin 2013

Source B taken from: https://www.sciencedirect.com/sdfe/pdf/download/eid/1-s2.0-S0140673601272614/first-page-pdf