Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Thursday 18 May 2023

Morning (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 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 ▶

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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 problems involved in transporting wounded soldiers away from the battleground.

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 new techniques being used on the Western Front to deal with injuries?

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 new techniques being used on the Western Front to deal with injuries?

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:

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.....

How this might help answer my question:

.....

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(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 ideas about prevention of illness in the medieval period were similar to ideas about the prevention of illness in the modern period.

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

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4 Explain why access to medical care and treatment improved in the modern period.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- hospitals
- General Practitioners (GPs)

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

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

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Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

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

EITHER

5 'The work of Thomas Sydenham was the key turning point in medicine in the years c1500–c1700.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Sydenham's *Observationes Medicae* (1676)
- the Four Humours

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 'People's attitudes about medicine, in the years c1700–c1900, became increasingly positive.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- vaccination
- infectious diseases

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)

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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 = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Thursday 18 May 2023

Morning (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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: From the diary of a surgeon on the Western Front, 29 April 1915. He was a pioneer in new techniques of dealing with head injuries. Here he is describing an early attempt at brain surgery with the use of a magnetised nail to remove metal fragments.

> Several unsuccessful trials this morning to extract a shell fragment from a soldier's brain. Finally, we decided to try using a large wire nail as a magnet.
>
> A crowd in the X-ray room and corridor watched as we inserted the nail into the brain. Slowly we extracted the nail – nothing on it! Sighs and groans. I tried again. More sighs, and people began to go out. A third time – nothing. But then I decided to try just once more. And there it was, a little fragment of steel attached to the tip of the nail! Much emotion from everyone!

Source B: From an account by Gwynedd Lloyd, written in 1915. Lloyd was a civilian volunteer, working at a General Hospital on the Western Front, and had experience in treating injuries. Here she is describing the use of a new liquid solution to treat infected wounds.

> We had to mix the liquid solution in large amounts. Tubes were inserted into infected wounds. We used a big syringe to inject this solution into the tubes every three hours so that it would wash round the wound. Even at night, we had to wake the men up to do this. It was very painful for the patients but the infection often started to decrease.
>
> Unfortunately, if the infection was very bad, the wounded limb might still have to be amputated or sometimes the man died.
>
> Nevertheless, we did manage to save a great many lives through this treatment.

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Acknowledgements

Source A taken from http://www.vlib.us/medical/Cushing/journal02.html; Source B taken from The Imperial War Museum book of The Western Front By Malcom Brown © Pan Brooks, 1991