

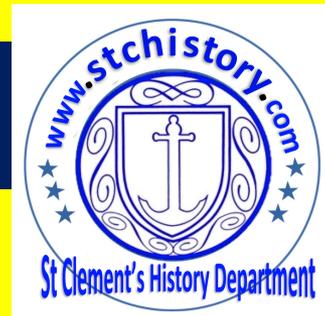
Industrial Period Assessment

Key issues:

- Timings:
 - Make sure you give Q5/6 25 mins
 - 5 Mins max on Q3
 - 15 Mins max on Q4
- Stay focused on the question using the question's words in your answer – in this case most mistakes were for Q4, it's asking WHY there had been rapid change, not what changed
- Q3 is not asking about improvements
- Only using 2 bullet points, you need the third too
- MUST use **connectives** more for Q4 and 5/6
- Q4 & Q5/6 – **PEEL**



Question 3:



- You just need one example of what they thought caused illness in Medieval, and 1 example of what they thought caused illness in Industrial period
- Some context from the period (religious / scientific, traditional ideas / challenging attitudes) etc
- Germ Theory had been proven by 1900, they also thought animalcules caused sickness but didn't know how at the start
- People in Middle Ages believed Miasma caused sickness (linked to God – bad smells were a sign of the devil etc) They also thought God caused sickness as a punishment.

Question 4: 6 Marks for Knowledge 6 for Explanation

- Really important to focus on **WHY** change happened
 - **Changing attitudes** (Surgeons seen it as their duty to stop pain & infection not just their job to try and stop it)
 - Lots of **scientific and technological** discoveries had been made within a 50 year period of the 19th century, there hadn't really been other breakthroughs in the previous periods, Crimean **War** also played a part in allowing Florence Nightingale to prove the importance of hygiene
- **Lister Paragraph:**
 - Carbolic Acid discovered to kill bacteria in bins Lister believed it could be used in surgery as he had a real desire to improve condition. Lister's inventions the spray etc, Lister might **not have been so rapid** due to his opposition etc
- **Simpsons / Chloroform paragraph:**
 - Failure & dangers of other anaesthetics (Nitrous Oxide, Ether) before chloroform led to a real need to try new ideas. The use of chloroform by Queen Victoria will also have encouraged more people to use it, John Snow's inhaler invention too!

Question 4 Continued...

- **3rd paragraph of your own:**
 - Acceptance of the cause of infection (Germ Theory, Semmelweiss etc) had been proven without doubt by 1900
- Everyone was trying to find a way to improve surgery & death rates working together in a collaborative way
- Change from Antiseptic Surgery to Aseptic Surgery due to inventions such as the steam steriliser, scrubbing operating theatres, rubber gloves, facemasks and surgical gowns
- Linking to Simpson and Lister, longer operations were possible meaning more advanced surgery was possible like abdomen, head, brain etc
- **Conclusion:**
 - Most important reason for change and explained why would be good
 - This questions is also asking for a reflection on the speed of change – be sure to say why it wasn't just a change, but a RAPID change, what might have affected the speed giving you the chance to argue this in your conclusion as to why the best



Question 5/6

6 Marks for knowledge / 10 for analysis & explanation

- Opening sentence on the scale of your agreement – TOTALLY, TO A LARGER EXTENT, TO A LESSER EXTENT, TOTALLY DISAGREE etc and then a small sentence saying what you'll talk about to prove this.
- Key criteria for this question is the word “Turning Point” – What is a turning point? Establish this in your intro too. Then you reflect on this throughout when making your judgements eg bla bla happened, but actually, was it a turning point because did it lead to ... or was it just a ... etc.
- Are you going to define a turning point in medicine as something to do with treatment? Prevention? Causes? Etc...
- PEEL



Question 5/6 6 Marks for knowledge / 10 for analysis & explanation

- A discussion on the Germ Theory should be explained in order to be able to compare your other bullet points to this in saying which made a bigger impact or was a bigger turning point. Germ Theory finally put an end to 2000 years of wrong ideas, Miasma, Four Humours etc... so was a pretty big turning point **proving** a scientific and natural cause of illness. The next step would be making cures / treatments, but this wouldn't have been possible without Pasteur...?



Question 5/6 6 Marks for knowledge / 10 for analysis & explanation

- **Edward Jenner Paragraph:**
 - Analysis of Jenner's work and impact (short and long term).
 - He introduced the idea of vaccinations being possible, but couldn't explain how it worked?
 - Was it really therefore a turning point? But it did spark future research... It took Pasteur's work to really help Jenner's ideas, that were of course then taken up by Koch & Pasteur.
- Even if Jenner was able to prove it, you could argue that his work was only prevention? Would that be as big a breakthrough as a new treatment?

Question 5/6

6 Marks for knowledge / 10 for analysis & explanation

- **Robert Koch's paragraph:**
Koch is arguable more important than Jenner as he could explain vaccination using his agar jelly and dyes (explain this). Koch's improved microscope led to the discovery of bacteria in animals and then humans leading to the end of TB which was a massive killer, Anthrax too = turning point?
- Koch's work led to revolutionising scientific research that continued into the 20th Century
- Again, refer back to the question – would Koch have been able to do this had it not been for Pasteur etc?



Question 5/6

6 Marks for knowledge / 10 for analysis & explanation

- **3rd Paragraph of your own:**
 - Florence Nightingale's work leading to new hospitals, trained nurses, cleaner more hygienic hospitals, treatment not just care etc... Was that a bigger turning point than Pasteur's discovery of the Germ Theory?
 - Remember Nightingale was before Germ Theory in Crimea 1854
- Cholera discovery 1854 – John Snow
- Advances in Surgery? Is an advance in treatment more a turning point than an advance in knowledge of a cause? Etc...
- Refer back to the words of the question in every paragraph
- Strong conclusion, well supported and justified (backed up with evidence)