

Q3. Explain one way in which hospitals were different in the thirteenth century to hospitals in the seventeenth century. (4 marks)

Level 1: This is where the answer has very simple statements, such as ‘it was different because hospitals improved’ or ‘hospitals were run by the Church’. A Level 1 answer does not show specific knowledge. (1–2 marks)

Level 2: This is where the answer shows specific knowledge of the two periods and makes a direct comparison by saying *how* the two periods were different. It does not just generalise. (3–4 marks)

Hints and tips

The question says **one** difference so there are no marks for other comparisons.

Even though this question says one difference, it could ask about one similarity.

Hospitals in the thirteenth century were all run by religious organisations. Some were in large monasteries and others were set up and funded by the Church, like St Bartholomew's in London.

By the sixteenth century, lots of Church hospitals had shut down in the Reformation and some were run by towns and local councils, for example in London. They were not all religious institutions.

4/4. This answer is brief, which is right for 4 marks. It is very specific on the difference, and it gives an example of a Church hospital in the first part and the local council in the second part. Both halves are connected to each other so it shows a change.

In the thirteenth century, hospitals were mainly run by the Church.

In the seventeenth century, hospitals did not always have a physician and were often run by untrained nurses and healers.

This answer would get 2/4. Firstly, the statements are simple without any development — there are no facts to back them up. Secondly, the two points are not linked: one is about the institutions that ran the hospitals and one is about the people who worked there. The answer needs to use two points which are connected, in order to show any change over the time in question.

Key advice for this Question:

- Remember **CONTEXT** of each period
 - Medieval – VERY religious
 - Renaissance – Open minded, humanist, The Church less influential, Sydenham big influence
- Medieval – run by Monks and Nuns (The Church)
- Medieval - God caused illness so couldn't interfere
- Renaissance – Observation x 2 a day by physician
- Give specific examples of the treatment / care
 - Medieval – rest, food
 - Renaissance – rest, food, herbal treatments
- Renaissance: Pest / Plague houses were new, still separate from hospitals but at least somewhere to go

Q4: Explain why the Black Death spread so rapidly in the 14th Century [12]

You may include the following in your answer

- Ineffective treatments
- Lack of knowledge of causes
- One of YOUR own

Level 1: This is where the answer has very simple statements, for example ‘Black Death spread because they were dirty’, or ‘Living conditions are why the Black Death Spread’. (1–3 marks)

Level 2: This is where the answer has some examples of relevant knowledge, but they are not linked well to the question — the student needs to explain more clearly why their examples resulted in spreading. If you don’t add any knowledge that is not mentioned in the question, you can’t get more than 5 marks. (4–6 marks)

Level 3: This is where the answer has some good knowledge that shows that the student understands the topic well. Almost all of the knowledge is linked carefully to the question by explaining how it caused Black Death to spread so quickly, but it might go off focus a bit. If you don’t add any knowledge that is not mentioned in the question, you can’t get more than 8 marks. (7–9 marks)

Level 4: This answer is full of well selected information which has been picked to answer the specific question. This answer includes knowledge that was not mentioned in the question bullet points. Every piece of information is connected to the question by explaining how the Black Death spread and the different examples in the answer are all connected by a logical structure. If you don’t add any knowledge that is not mentioned in the question, you can’t get into Level 4. (10–12 marks)

Hints and tips

- Try to use two or three reasons, and make sure that you add information that is not mentioned in the wording of the question.
- Link the information to the question. You could finish each reason by saying ‘this caused (whatever the question is about) to change/improve because...’.
- Try to connect the reasons together. For example, are they new ideas or new technologies?

- Lack of understanding was an important reason that the Black Death spread. Instead of looking at rational explanations, doctors focused upon supernatural explanations. For example, they blamed the position of the planets, magic spells cast by Jews and God for punishing them. Because these reasons were supernatural, it prevented them from thinking of effective treatments. For example, they persecuted Jews and prayed to stop God punishing people, neither of which helped to stop the plague. So lack of understanding was an important reason that the plague continued to spread.
- As well as the lack of understanding, some of the cures themselves were actually a reason that the plague spread so quickly. Some cures didn't work, but others actually made the plague worse. For example, flagellants travelled from town to town, whipping themselves to make God forgive people and stop the plague. But travelling around would actually have spread the plague more quickly.
- Another reason that the plague spread so quickly was that the medieval towns were quite unhygienic and crowded. People lived in houses with their animals, and rubbish and toilet waste were thrown into the street. This would attract vermin like rats, and these carried fleas which was one way that the Black Death was spread. Also, people lived in large families quite close together so that the disease could also be spread by coughing and sneezing.

This is a full mark, really detailed answer. It does everything that is needed. It gives details to support each point. Note there doesn't need to be an introduction or conclusion for a 12 marker

- People did not understand what causes the Black Death. They had lots of strange ideas which were to do with magic and God and maybe if they had thought more about sensible reasons, they could have slowed down the Black Death. They had lots of different ideas but no one knew about bacteria because they hadn't invented microscopes or discovered bacteria.
- They also used treatments which made things worse. For example they locked up Jews, prayed a lot, used magic charms and some people called flagellants went from town to town whipping themselves. This was supposed to make God stop being angry and sending the Black Death to punish people. This probably made things worse, because a group of people whipping each other and walking from town to town would make the plague worse, not better.

Scoring 5/12 marks. There is some good stuff: the student has some knowledge about the cures and the beliefs about what caused the Black Death

The student needs to focus on the question a bit more. This is where you need an example or two for each topic that you revise. In addition, there is no 3rd example of your own other than those mentioned in the question, limiting the answer to a maximum of Level 2 — the student really needs to add something different.

Key advice for this Question:

- Remember the 3rd paragraph / reason of YOUR OWN
- PEEL
- Link back to the question regularly – So... therefore... why it led to the Black Death **spreading**...
- Give specific examples of what they actually thought
 - this then leads to good examples to back it up (eg) Miasma – can talk about sewers, streets being filthy, attracting rats
 - Religious – can talk about flagellants, they walk from town to town spreading it that way
- Living conditions a good reason:
 - Cramped conditions in houses – easy to spread
 - Animals living close by humans
 - Filthy conditions, perfect for rats
- Black Death is NOT the same as the Great Plague
- Focus on the actual question

Draw this table, we'll fill it in as we go through the next bit of this exam feedback:

| MEDIEVAL: Progress | MEDIEVAL: No Progress |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | |

Key advice for this Question:

Middle Ages

- Remember the 3rd paragraph / reason of YOUR OWN
- Focus on the actual question, refer back to PROGRESS or not
- Make sure you're writing about the correct period
- Black Death was in the Middle Ages **NOT** the Great Plague
- Galen is dead, he died thousands of years ago, his ideas continued into Middle Ages

Question 5 or 6: [16 Marks + 4 Spag]

6 Marks for Knowledge, 10 for Analysis & Explanation

Was there progress during the Middle Ages:

- **Introduction** – Whether you agree or disagree and to what scale:
I disagree/agree to a larger / lesser extent with “statement”
- Identify & define what ‘**Progress**’ means to you, you can then use this definition to compare all the way through the essay (answer)
- This question was quite open, meaning you could talk about treatments, preventions, ideas about causes etc to be able to say whether they got better or not
- **Analysis – lots of evaluative language – “Therefore, it is clear that, without this... then... this was significant because...**
- Remember your connectives and reference back to the question **PEEL**

Question 5 or 6: [16 Marks + 4 Spag]

6 Marks for Knowledge, 10 for Analysis & Explanation

Was there progress during the Middle Ages:

- Following intro – **Paragraph 1:** examples to agree or support the statement
- *“on the one hand there was very little progress in medicine during the Middle Ages 1250-1500. The idea that Miasma caused illness had been carried on from the Ancient world which that alone suggest a lack of progress. People believed... (your knowledge and detail of miasma). The prevention Medieval people tried linked to miasma was... (your knowledge and detail)... So, clearly the importance of Miasma in both causes and treatments during the Middle Ages shows a real lack of progress...”*

Question 5 or 6: [16 Marks + 4 Spag]

6 Marks for Knowledge, 10 for Analysis & Explanation

Was there progress during the Middle Ages:

- **Paragraph 2:** examples to disagree or not support the statement
- *“on the other hand, there had been some progress in the bleeding process. The Ancient world bled their patients by... (your knowledge here) whereas during the Middle Ages they were far more methodical and had a variety of ways to bleed their patients such as (cupping, cutting a vein, leeches). The Physician would refer to astrology when bleeding... As far as purging went, there was massive progress here. Purging originally was done with a herbal remedy (detail), by the end of the Middle Ages, they were using a range of purging methods including using enemas and laxatives...”*

Question 5 or 6: [16 Marks + 4 Spag]

6 Marks for Knowledge, 10 for Analysis & Explanation

Was there progress during the Middle Ages:

- **Paragraph 3:** examples that really support your opinion in agreement or disagreement, this is your chance to really prove to the examiner why your opinion is correct
- **3rd paragraph of your own:**
 - The Church's influence on training (hindering progress)
 - One dissection a year etc...
 - Same ideas of causes at the end of the period
 - No real progress in causes of illness therefore no real progress in treatments possible
 - Transference was a new idea, logical
 - Opportunities for more people not just rich to get treatment
 - King's touch still shows signs of supernatural etc...
- Remember to refer back to the question with connectives in EVERY paragraph
- **Conclusion** – Well supported and confident judgement referring back to the question

Draw this table, we'll fill it in as we go through the next bit of this exam feedback:

| RENAISSANCE: Progress | RENAISSANCE: No Progress |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | |

“There was no progress in medicine during the Renaissance period” How far do you agree with this statement?

You may include the following in your answer:

- William Harvey
- Bleeding / Purging
- You MUST use one of you own

Key advice for this Question:

RENAISSANCE

- Remember you don't have to use the ideas on the bullet points, you just need to have three separate ideas.
- Royal Society- met for the first time 1660, received its royal charter in 1662. Scientist talk and share ideas. Promote and carry out experiments. In 1665 began publishing a journal '*Philosophical transactions*'.
- Leeuwenhoek described 'animalcules' and then Robert Hooke used a microscope to confirm it.
- Progress - sharing of ideas, funded translations of texts, copies available for all in English, new discoveries spread more quickly- made use of printing press.

Key advice for this Question:

RENAISSANCE

- Remember the 3rd paragraph / reason of YOUR OWN
- Focus on the actual question, refer back to PROGRESS or not
- Make sure you're writing about the correct period
- Black Death was in the Middle Ages **NOT** the Great Plague
- A great period for knowledge of Anatomy (the body) – Vesalius
- Not such a great period of medicine (treatments / causes / preventions etc)
- Still bleeding, still purging, still Four Humours
- Royal Society though is promoting change, challenge, research, science etc...
- Attitudes much more open minded (humanist)
- Galen's ideas finally proven wrong

Key advice for this Question:

RENAISSANCE: Great Plague

| Progress | No Progress |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quarantine was much more effectively implemented- 28 days with searchers and watchmen etc. Banning of public processions, theatre etc• New ideas- person to person, transference, fumigation.• Plague Doctors• Pest Houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Same ideas• Religion• Charms• Four humours• Miasma• Astrology |

Key advice for this Question:

RENAISSANCE: Factors

| Progress | No Progress |
|--|--|
| <p><u>Individuals:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sydenham, Vesalius, Harvey <p><u>Institutions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government implementing quarantine• Not so religious. <p><u>Attitudes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scientific, challenging old ideas encouraged.• New ideas eg chemical cures, iatrochemistry• Travel - new herbs from New World eg cinchona bark for malaria | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Still herbal• Four Humours hanging on |