

Name:

Teacher:

Group:

YEAR 10 GCSE HISTORY HOMEWORK BOOKLET 2026-2027

Topics included:

- **Medicine Through Time: 1250 – present**
- **The British Sector of the Western Front: 1914-1918**
- **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England: 1060-1087**

Homework 1: Medieval Medicine (1250-1500)

Task 1:

Learn Q1-15 of unit 1 in your core knowledge booklet (Medicine in Medieval England 1250-1500).
You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2:

Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Which period was Hippocrates from?	
2.	How was illness explained in the Middle Ages?	
3.	Which invention took book copying out of the hands of the Church after 1440?	
4.	Give an example of the theory of opposites (treating the four humours).	
5.	Name the ways that allowed the Church to control medical progress during the medieval period?	
6.	Which period was Galen from?	
7.	List factors that explain why the theory of the 4 humours lasted for 1500 years?	
8.	Name someone you could go to for medical treatment in the medieval period.	
9.	Describe Regimen Sanitatis.	
10.	Which physician developed the theory of opposites?	

Task 3:

Use your core knowledge booklet and your course booklet to complete the table below. Aim to include as much detail as possible.

	Describe how illness was explained in the Middle Ages.	Describe the methods used to treat illness.	Describe methods used to prevent illness.
Religious/ supernatural			
4 humours			
Miasma			

Physicians learned about the anatomy by dissecting human bodies as Galen had recommended. However nothing new was learned from these dissections because dissections were not part of a search for new knowledge. Physicians believed that Galen's books contained everything that needed to be learned about the body. So dissections were demonstrations that Galen's descriptions of the human body were correct, not investigations to make new discoveries.



Would you describe the training of physicians as – **select from the options below.**

- a) Steadily improving in the Middle Ages
- b) Steadily getting worse in the Middle Ages
- c) Making no progress within the Middle Ages

Bullet point at least 2 examples or pieces of evidence below to support your answer.

Homework 2: Medieval Medicine (1250-1500)

Task 1:

Learn Q16-27 of unit 1 in your core knowledge booklet (Medicine in Medieval England 1250-1500).

You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	How did Church run hospitals in the Middle Ages help the sick?	
2.	How did local authorities deal with the Black Death during the medieval period?	
3.	How many hospitals were in England by 1500?	
4.	Where did most people receive medical care in the Middle Ages?	
5.	What did the Church do to support victims of leprosy?	
6.	How did people in the Middle Ages explain the Black Death?	
7.	Name ways people tried to prevent the Black Death during the medieval period	
8.	When did the Black Death arrive in England for the first time?	
9.	Name someone you could go to for medical treatment in the medieval period	
10.	Who would not be admitted to a medieval hospital?	

Task 3: Explain why there was continuity in how disease was explained during the period C1250-C1500 [12].

The table below lists 3X points to answer the exam question above. Use your core knowledge booklet and your course booklet to add specific examples / details to support the points.

Reason why	Examples / details of this
The Church actively promoted the ideas of Galen .	
A lack of technology meant that new knowledge was limited.	
Hippocrates and Galen's ideas were rational and easily understood.	

Task 4: For each medic listed below, bullet point how they helped to treat the sick. Use you course booklet and core knowledge booklet to help you.

Physicians	Barber surgeons	Apothecaries
Women	Hospitals	

Homework 3: Renaissance Medicine (1500-1700)

Task 1:

Learn Q1-15 of unit 2 in your core knowledge booklet (The Medical Renaissance in England c1500-c1700). You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What was humanism?	
2.	How was illness explained in the Renaissance period?	
3.	Name 2 ways illness was treated in the Renaissance period.	
4.	Who theorised that disease was separate to the patient?	
5.	Who did work looking at the digestive system and argued eating the wrong things wasn't a cause of disease?	
6.	Give a factor why traditional explanations were still used in the Renaissance to explain illness.	
7.	What year was the Royal Society set up?	
8.	What was the name of the magazine published by the Royal Society?	
9.	What was transference?	
10.	List some new ingredients from the New World that were used in herbal remedies.	

Task 3:

Use your course booklet and core knowledge to complete the table below. Aim to include as much detail as possible. Bullet points are fine to use.

	Ideas about <u>cause</u> of illness in the Renaissance.	Ways in which illness was <u>treated</u> in the Renaissance.	Ways in which illness was <u>prevented</u> in the Renaissance.
Continuity Things that were similar to the Middle Ages.			
Change Things that were different to the Middle Ages.			

Task 4: Look at the exam question below. Make two points or find two examples to both agree and disagree with the statement. Write these into the table provided.

Agree	Disagree

Exam question -

The work of Vesalius and Harvey led to dramatic changes in Renaissance medicine. Do you agree? [16]

Andrius Vesalius – The Fabric of the Human Body. He dissected the human body in detail.

William Harvey – The Circulatory System. He discovered the heart pumped blood around the body.

Homework 4 – Renaissance Medicine (1500-1700)

Task 1:

Learn Q16 – 28 of unit 2 in your core knowledge booklet (The Medical Renaissance in England c1500-c1700). You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

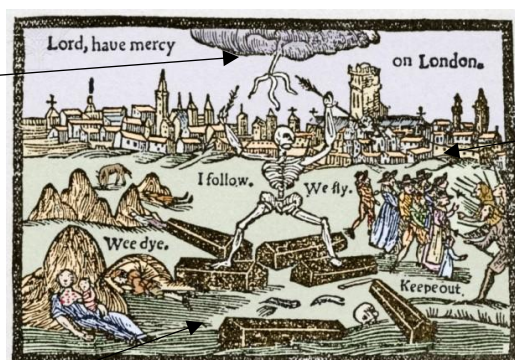
	Question	Answer
1.	Name ways people tried to prevent disease during the Renaissance.	
2.	Name someone you could go to for medical treatment in the Renaissance period.	
3.	What was the name of Vesalius's book?	
4.	Name a way in which Vesalius proved Galen wrong.	
5.	What event led to a closure of Church hospitals in the Renaissance?	
6.	How were hospitals founded in the Renaissance?	
7.	What were Pest hospitals?	
8.	When did the deadly Plague return to London in the Renaissance?	
9.	Give an example of a new method that was used to treat the Plague.	
10.	Name ways people aimed to avoid the Plague during the Renaissance.	

Task 3: Each factor listed in the table below helped to influence medical progress in the Renaissance period. Use your core knowledge booklet to help explain how each factor impacted medicine. Include examples where possible. The first one has been done for you.

Factor	Explain how the factor impacted medicine.
The Printing Press	In 1440, Johannes Gutenberg had invented the printing press. This meant that when new ideas were written down, they could quickly be copied many times and communicated to people across Europe. Artists made huge progress in the accuracy with which they drew human bodies, which helped to clearly communicate ideas in medical books. This helped to spread new knowledge and took book copying out of the hands of the Church. For example, <i>The Fabric of the human body</i> was printed widely.
The Microscope	
The Royal Society	
The New World and exploration	
The decline of Church power	

Task 4: What can you infer from Source A about reactions to the Great Plague in 1665? Annotate the source to answer the question. Can you **add** any other inferences?

What does this suggest about cause of disease?



What does this suggest about how people tried to prevent the spread of the Plague?

What does this suggest about the impacts of the Great Plague?

Homework 5: Industrial Medicine (18th and 19th century Britain)

Task 1:

Learn Q1-26 of unit 3 in your core knowledge booklet (Medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain c1700-c1800). You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	When did the British government make smallpox vaccinations compulsory?	
2.	What disease did Edward Jenner find a vaccination for?	
3.	How were doctors trying to prevent smallpox before Jenner's vaccination?	
4.	When did Jenner publish his vaccination for smallpox? `	
5.	Name reasons why some people opposed Jenner's smallpox vaccination	
6.	When did Bazalgette complete his London sewer?	
7.	What attitude did the government have towards the poor?	
8.	What date was the First Public Health Act passed?	
9.	What was the problem with the First Public Health Act	
10.	What did John Snow prove in 1854?	
11.	What were the limitations of John Snow's work?	
12.	What two areas did Nightingale's work impact?	
13.	When was the Second Public Health Act passed?	
14.	Before 1861, how was disease explained by most ordinary people?	

Task 3: How useful is the source below for an enquiry into the attitudes towards Jenner's smallpox vaccination? Consider this question by completing the three tasks below. Content refers to what you can see in the image. Provenance refers to the origin (author, date) and purpose of the source. You might like to annotate the source first.



A satirical cartoon by James Gillray, published in 1802. The cartoon was commissioned by the anti-vaccine society.

A) Bullet point 2-3 reasons why the content is useful for the enquiry – what does it show you about attitudes towards the smallpox vaccination?

B) Bullet point 2-3 reasons why the provenance is useful to the enquiry. Consider the usefulness of the date, origin, and purpose of the cartoon.

C) Bullet point what you know about attitudes to Jenner's smallpox vaccination that relate to what you see in the source. For example, what fears did some people have about the new vaccine?

Homework 6: Industrial Medicine (18th and 19th century Britain)

Task 1:

Learn Q27 - 53 of unit 3 in your core knowledge booklet (Medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain c1700-c1800). You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What year did Pasteur publish his Germ Theory	
2.	What did Lister use as an antiseptic?	
3.	Which bacteria did Koch discover?	
4.	Give examples of vaccinations created by Louis Pasteur	
5.	When were steam sterilisers used to steam clean surgical instruments?	
6.	What operations could surgeons perform before anaesthetics?	
7.	What did surgeons use to help 'manage' pain during surgery before anaesthetics?	
8.	Who discovered chloroform as an anaesthetic and when?	
9.	Which famous person used Chloroform during childbirth?	
10.	Give reasons to explain why some people opposed the use of anaesthetics?	
11.	Why did death rates rise after the introduction of anaesthetics?	
12.	What were the three problems facing surgeons in the 18 th and early 19 th century?	
13.	Why did people oppose Lister's ideas?	
14.	What did Koch use to make it easier to see/identify bacteria?	
15.	What is meant by 'aseptic surgery'?	

Task 3: Use your core knowledge booklet and your course booklet to complete the table below. These ideas should consider the extent of change and continuity to the Renaissance period.

	How was illness explained in the Industrial period?	How was illness treated in the Industrial Period?	How was illness prevented in the Industrial Period?
Continuity Things that changed very little from the Renaissance			
Change Things that are very different from the Renaissance			

Task 4: Plot the following key events along the timeline below. You may need to use your core knowledge booklet and course booklet to find dates.

First outbreak of cholera in England	Edward Jenner published his smallpox vaccine	Snow proved cholera was waterborne	The first Public Health Act	Nightingale goes to Crimea
Chadwick's Public Health report	The Great Stink	London's first underground sewer completed	Pasteur publishes Germ theory	The second Public Health Act



Homework 7: Modern Medicine (1900 to present)

Task 1:

Learn Q1-20 of unit 4 in your core knowledge booklet (Modern Medicine 1900-present). You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	When did Crick and Watson discover DNA?	
2.	What technology helped the work of Crick and Watson?	
3.	What impact did the discovery of DNA have?	
4.	Give examples of technology that is used to help diagnose illnesses in the modern era	
5.	Give examples of genetic disorders that DNA helps doctors to understand	
6.	Give an example of the importance of DNA for helping to prevent illness	
7.	Name a lifestyle factor that affects health in the modern age	
8.	State why penicillin is different to magic bullets	
9.	When was human genome mapped for the first time?	
10.	What is a magic bullet?	
11.	What did the first magic bullet treat?	
12.	Give an example of another 'bacteriostatic antibiotic'	
13.	Who discovered the first magic bullet and when?	
14.	Who first discovered penicillin?	
15.	Who developed penicillin into an antibiotic drug in the 1940s?	

Task 3: Explain how the following factors enabled the development of penicillin. Use your course booklet to add as much detail as you can, including specific examples where possible. One example has been done for you.

Factor	Explanation
Institutions	The US government agreed to fund Florey's research for 5 years. This enabled him to develop methods to mass produce the drug. The British government also agreed to fund penicillin, therefore enabling it to be produced on a global scale. This credited the drug and helped people to feel confident in its effects.
Individuals	
Technology	
War	

Task 4: In the space below, write out 3X reasons (points) to explain why the discovery of DNA was a breakthrough in medicine. Consider the benefits it offered in diagnosing and in treating or preventing illness.

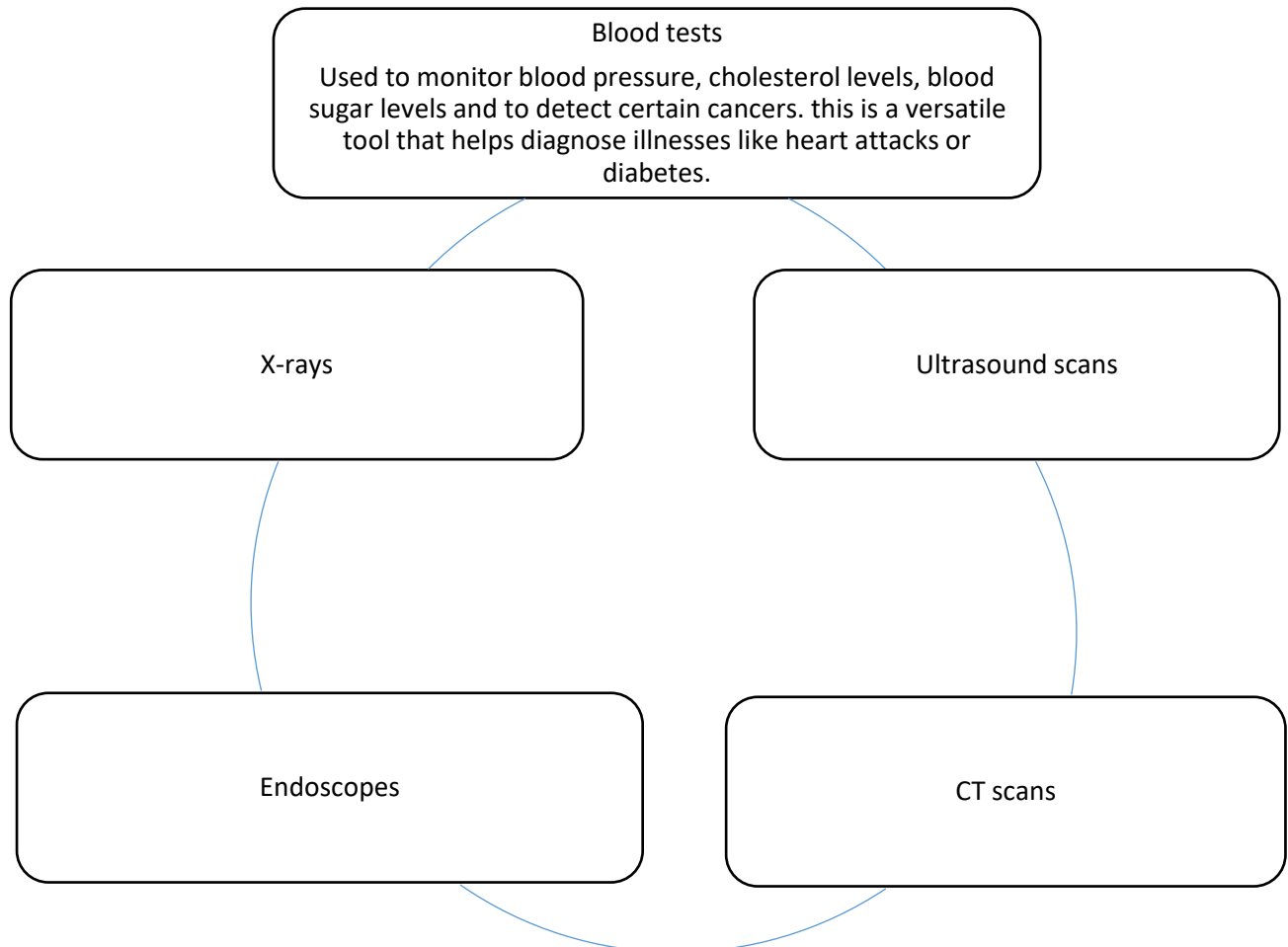
Homework 8: Modern Medicine (1900 to present)

Task 1: Learn Q20 -40 of unit 4 in your core knowledge booklet (Modern Medicine). You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	List ways in which illness can be treated in the modern era	
2.	Name examples of laws passed by the government that improve air quality	
3.	When was the NHS established?	
4.	List actions the government have taken to help prevent lung cancer	
5.	Give examples that show the impact of compulsory vaccination programs	
6.	Give a reason to explain why lung cancer is difficult to treat	
7.	What are the biggest causes of lung cancer in Britain?	
8.	When did cases of lung cancer peak in the UK?	
9.	What methods can be used to diagnose lung cancer?	
10.	Name a treatment for lung cancer	
11.	Give examples of compulsory vaccinations introduced by the British government	
12.	Give examples of how new technology has impacted modern day surgery	

Task 3: Modern hospitals are equipped with all kinds of technology to help identify (diagnose) what is causing an illness. For each technology shown below, bullet point (within the boxes) how each technology is used. Use your course booklet to help you. The first one has been done for you.



Task 4: Explain one way in which ideas about the cause of illness in the twentieth century were different from those in the nineteenth century. [4].

One way in which ideas about the cause of illness are different between the twentieth century and the nineteenth century is _____

For example, in the nineteenth century _____

This is different from the twentieth century because instead _____

The British Sector of the Western Front 1914-1918

Homework 9 – The British Sector of the Western Front

Task 1:

Learn Q1-20 from Unit 1 (context to the war) in your core knowledge booklet from the topic **British Sector of the Western Front**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following on from your revision, complete the core knowledge questions below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Where is the British sector of the Western Front?	
2.	Name problems with early x-rays.	
3.	What year did Karl Landsteiner discover Blood Groups?	
4.	Name a problem with early blood transfusions at the start of the war.	
5.	List 3 reasons why sources are created.	
6.	List 3 sources that are useful for learning more about medical treatments in the war.	
7.	What is the Western Front?	
8.	What is aseptic surgery?	
9.	What weapon was first used during the second battle of Ypres?	
10.	Name a new strategy that evolved from the Somme	
11.	How many British casualties resulted from the battle of the Somme?	
12.	What was a problem soldiers faced at Passchendaele?	

Task 3: What can you infer from Source A about the underground hospital at Arras? Use specific details from the source to provide evidence for your inferences (suggestions).



I can infer _____

Details from the source that tells me this _____

I can infer _____

Details from the source that tells me this _____

Task 4: Plot the key battles along the timeline below. You may need to use your core knowledge booklet and course booklet to find dates. For each battle, list down reasons why it was significant. The first Battle of Ypres has been done for you.

Battle of the Somme	The Battle of Arras	Battle of Cambrai
First Battle of Ypres	Second Battle of Ypres	Third Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele)

Autumn 1914: First Battle of Ypres

- Britain kept control of Ypres town and communication routes
- Formation of the salient

Homework 10 – The British Sector of the Western Front

Task 1: Learn Q 1-25 of unit 2 (transporting and treating wounded men) in your core knowledge booklet from the topic **British Sector of the Western Front**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What was the role of FANY	
2.	What does RAMC stand for	
3.	Name an illness faced by many from living in trenches	
4.	How close to the front line were RAPs	
5.	What was the nickname given to the underground hospital at Arras?	
6.	What methods were used to deal with infection?	
7.	Name a weakness of the Carrel-Dakin method	
8.	How far away were Casualty Clearing Stations from the front?	
9.	Name the stages of the chain of evacuation in order	
10.	Why was infection a common problem for wounded men?	
11.	Name the types of gas used in the war	
12.	What percentage of men were operated on in CCS?	

Task 3:

Complete the table below. Use your course booklet to add as much detail as you can. The first one has been done for you.

Type of illness or wound	List the symptoms.	Describe the cause of the condition.	Describe how it was treated and/or prevented.
Trench Fever	The soldier would experience severe headaches, shivering and pain in the bones and joints. Lasted 5 days but kept coming back. Significantly reduced the number of men able to fight.	Caused by lice which lived in clothes and blankets. Crowded conditions meant that lice spread easily.	Soldiers would be allowed to rest to recover. De-lousing stations set up to disinfect clothes/blankets. Regular bathing encouraged.
Trench Foot			
Shell shock			
Gas gangrene			

Task 4: Draw a diagram of the chain of evacuation in the area below. Stretcher bearers should be the first part of the chain and base hospitals should be the end of the route.

Homework 11 – The British Sector of the Western Front

Task 1:

Learn questions 1-23 in unit 3 (new techniques and medical progress) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **British Sector of the Western Front**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What percentage of wounds were to the face, head and neck?	
2.	What are 'petites Curies'?	
3.	Name an impact of the mobile X-ray units?	
4.	Who pioneered the indirect method of blood transfusions in 1915 in the British sector of the Western front?	
5.	What percentage of men died from a broken leg before the Thomas Splint was being used?	
6.	How did the Thomas Splint impact survival rates?	
7.	What did Francis Rous and James Turner discover in 1916?	
8.	What did Lewisohn discover in 1915?	
9.	When did CCS start to carry out blood transfusions routinely?	
10.	Who designed a portable blood transfusion kit that could be taken to the Frontline?	
11.	Who developed new techniques in brain surgery during World War One?	
12.	What was Harold Gillies famous technique used for reconstruction?	

Task 3: Complete the table below to describe the development of blood transfusions. Use your course booklet to give detail.

Problems with blood transfusions.	Attempted solution to the problem.
Blood clots as soon as it leaves the body. This meant that the tubes which transfused blood from one person to another could become blocked up.	Chemical additives – 1915: 1916:
Rejection of the transfused blood because the blood of the donor and the blood of the recipient was not compatible.	Blood groups -
Danger of infection from unsterilised equipment.	Aseptic surgery -

Task 4: Medicine during the war was impacted by the development of new techniques. Find the correct year for each technique listed below. Please note they are not listed in time order.

Surgeon Robert Jones introduces the Thomas Splint to protect compound fractures	
Surgeon Geoffrey Keynes designs a portable blood transfusion kit	
Scientist Marie Curie invents the mobile X-ray machine.	
The Carrell-Dakin method is a tubing system that is used to clean out wounds and limit infections	
Scientists Francis Rous and James Turner add a glucose solution to blood and refrigerate it. This stores blood for 4 weeks.	
By this year, there is a mobile X-ray machine in every British Casualty Clearing Station	
Plastic surgeon Harold Gillies opens a specialist hospital to use experimental plastic surgery to treat people with face and neck injuries	
Scientist Oswald Roberson sets up the first 'blood depot' which stores blood to be used on the frontlines at Cambrai	

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England 1060- 1088

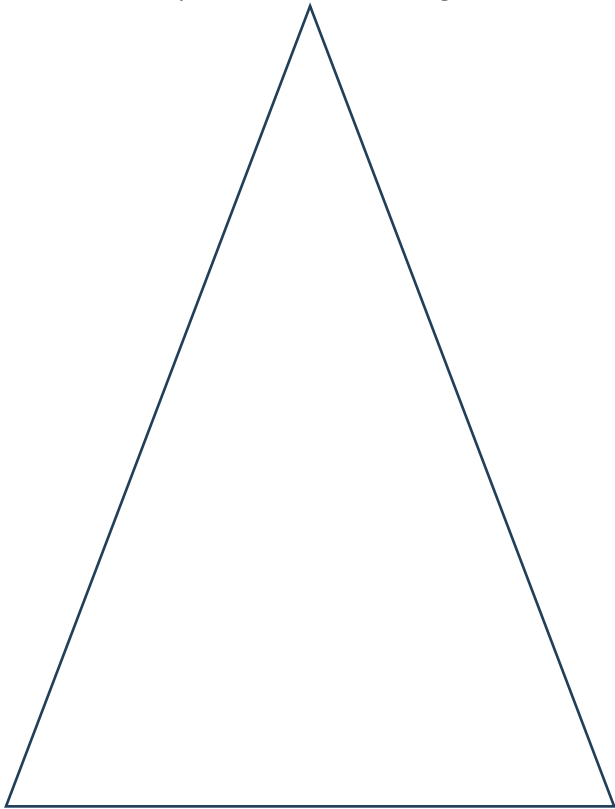
Homework 12: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest

Task 1: Learn questions 1-26 of Unit 1 (Anglo-Saxon England the Norman conquest) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	What were the 5 major earldoms in England?	
2.	How many hides of land was needed to become a thegn?	
3.	Name the powers of an Anglo-Saxon king.	
4.	What was Danelaw?	
5.	What was the name of the king's council?	
6.	What powers did the earls have?	
7.	What was the name for highly trained troops that protected the king or the earls?	
8.	Which earldom was the wealthiest and who controlled it?	
9.	What is meant by the term fyrd?	
10.	Name a function of the Shires.	
11.	What was the heriot?	
12.	What was the name of the king's local government official in shires?	
13.	Name the duties of a shire reeve	

Task 3: Complete the pyramid below to show the social system of Anglo-Saxon England. Write the position into the triangle and write 3 facts about them in the box with the bullet points.



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Task 4: Define each key term listed in the table below. Use your course booklet and core knowledge booklet to help you.

Fyrd	
Writ	
Shire	
Hide	
Hundred	
Tithing	
Burh	
Wergild	
Embassy	
Oath	
Housecarl	

Homework 13: Anglo-Saxon England

Task 1: Learn questions 27-52 of Unit 1 (Anglo-Saxon England the Norman conquest) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Why were fortified burhs created?	
2.	Give 3 reasons to explain why the Godwins had so much influence under King Edward.	
3.	Why was the embassy in 1064 significant to William of Normandy?	
4.	Give 3 reasons for the revolt against Tostig in 1065	
5.	When did Edward the Confessor die?	
6.	When was Harold Godwinson crowned King of England?	
7.	Give a reason why Edwin and Morcar were defeated at Fulford Gate	
8.	When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	
9.	Name a factor that helped Harold to win at Stamford Bridge	
10.	When was the Battle of Hastings?	
11.	Name a type of soldier in William's army	
12.	What troops did Harold have at the Battle of Hastings?	

Task 3: Explain why William won the Battle of Hastings. [12]. Complete the table below to help you answer the exam question. For each factor, provide 2 examples to support it. Then in the third column, explain how each example helped William to win. The first one has been done for you as a model.

Factor	Provide 2 examples to support the factor	Explain why this helped William to win – <i>'This helped because / this meant that / this resulted in</i>
William's army was stronger	1. William fought with 2000 knights who were highly trained and heavily armed. 2. Harold was forced to fight with his general fyrd, most of whom were peasants	1. The knights could launch devastating charges, and their height and speed gave William's army huge advantages which meant they could defeat their foes. 2. This meant the fyrd lacked sufficient training and weapons to counter the Norman attackers effectively. Many fought with farming tools and did not listen to Harold's instructions, resulting in the collapse of the shield wall.
William used better tactics		
William was a better leader		

Task 4: Answer the exam question below. Aim to write two sentences per feature. The first sentence should state the feature clearly. The second sentence should give information about it.

Exam question: Describe two key features of the Marcher earldoms. [4]

Feature 1:

Feature 2:

Homework 14: Securing the kingdom

Task 1: Learn questions 1-16 of Unit 2 (William in power; securing the kingdom) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Who was named king immediately after the Battle of Hastings?	
2.	Give three reasons why the earls submitted to William at Berkhamsted.	
3.	Name one way William gained Anglo-Saxon loyalty after Hastings.	
4.	Name 2 Normans who benefitted enormously under William.	
5.	Name 2 powers of Marcher earls.	
6.	Name the Marcher earldoms.	
7.	Give 2 reasons why castles helped William to keep control.	
8.	Give two reasons why Earls Edwin and Morcar revolted in 1068.	
9.	Name an outcome of the revolt of 1068?	
10.	Approximately how many castles did William commission across England?	
11.	Name a way in which William kept his Normans loyal.	
12.	When was William crowned king of England?	

Task 3: Use your course booklet to help you to complete the diagram below. Aim to include *at least* 3 bullet points per box.

The revolt of Edwin and Morcar 1068

Key causes - Why did the earls choose to revolt in 1068?

Key events - How did William respond to the revolt?

Key consequences - What were the major effects of the revolt in 1068?

Task 4: What do you remember about the effects of the **Harrying of the North 1069-1070**? Use your course booklet to bullet point 2-3 examples of short and long-term consequences/impacts.

Short term consequences	Long term consequences

Homework 15: William in power; securing the kingdom 1066-1087

Task 1: Learn questions 17-32 of Unit 2 (William in power; securing the kingdom) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	Who was involved in the rebellions of 1069?	
2.	Which prominent Norman was murdered by Anglo-Saxons rebels in 1069?	
3.	When did William carry out the harrying of the North?	
4.	Name 2 reasons why William carried out the harrying of the North.	
5.	Who was put in charge of watching the north after the rebellions in the north in 1069?	
6.	Name 2 long term impacts of the harrying of the North	
7.	Give 2 reasons why Hereward the Wake rebelled in east Anglia in 1070-71	
8.	Name two ways in which William maintained royal power.	
9.	Give 3 ways Anglo-Saxons lost land in England?	
10.	Name the men who revolted in 1075.	
11.	Give 2 reasons to explain why the earls revolted in 1075.	
12.	Name a consequence of the revolt of 1075.	

Homework 16: Norman England: 1066-1088

Task 1: Learn questions 1-20 of Unit 3 (Norman England 1066-1088) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	From the top, name the different parts of the Feudal system.	
2.	Name four roles/powers of tenants-in-chief according to the Feudal system.	
3.	Give examples of 2 regents who served William?	
4.	How many knights were in Norman England?	
5.	What is homage?	
6.	How did the Church strengthen the power of William?	
7.	Who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070?	
8.	What was a relief?	
9.	Name a way Lanfranc reformed the Church.	
10.	What was the forest?	
11.	When was the Domesday book finished?	
12.	What was forfeiture?	

Task 3. The Anglo-Saxon church was accused of immorality when the Normans came to power. Match the accusation below with the correct description.

Simony	Clergy holding and being paid for multiple jobs and positions within the church. Often meant they were absent or not fulfilling their duties.
Pluralism	Many unqualified people were given important positions within the Church, often because of the connections they had
Nepotism	Church positions and church treasures were sometimes sold to generate a profit for an individual
Celibacy	In Normandy, clergy were required to remain celibate. Many Anglo-Saxon priests were married with children.

Task 4: Historians recognise the Domesday Book would serve William in more than one way. In the diagram below, the three uses are given. Categorise the statements to the correct use. Then, using your course booklet, see if you can add any more information to it.

It helped to ensure that everyone paid the correct taxes they owed to the king.

It confirmed who owed knight duty and where.

It helped to formalise the transition of land from Anglo-Saxons to Normans.

It helped to establish how much wealth all land in the kingdom generated for the king.

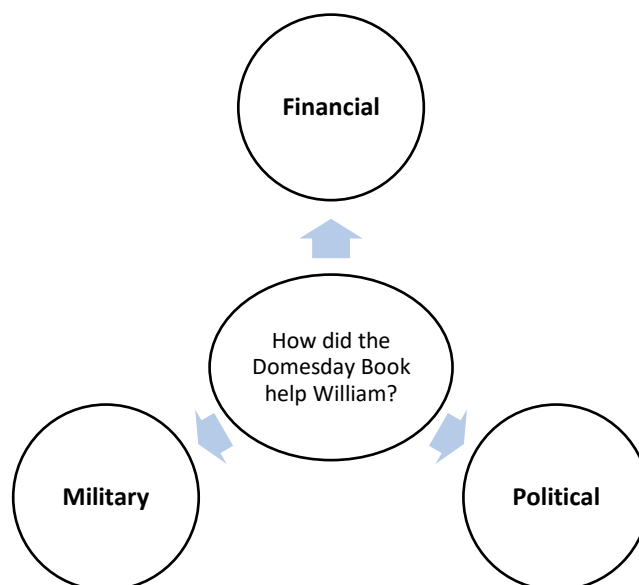
It helped to settle disputes over land holding.

It cemented William's rule by reinforcing the right of the king to give and take land.

It helped to ensure that barons could not hide their wealth and threaten William's position.

It confirmed that land holding carried duties with it, like military service, labour and taxes.

It confirmed how many knights William had in the kingdom.



How did the Domesday Book help William most? Justify your decision with 2 examples.

Homework 17: Norman England 1066-1088

Task 1: Learn questions 21-35 of Unit 3 (Norman England 1066-1088) from your core knowledge booklet from the topic **Anglo-Saxon and Norman England**. You should use strategies like flashcards or 'cover, write, reveal'.

Task 2: Following your revision, complete the core knowledge test below.

	Question	Answer
1.	List 2 ways the role of sheriffs changed under William.	
2.	List 2 examples of continuity between Anglo-Saxon and Norman England.	
3.	List 3 ways Norman aristocracy impacted culture of England	
4.	Who was made archbishop of Bayeux in 1049?	
5.	Give 2 examples of major changes made by King William.	
6.	List 2 reasons why Odo lost William's favour.	
7.	When was Odo imprisoned by William?	
8.	Name a reason why William's relationship with his eldest son Robert was difficult	
9.	When did William die?	
10.	Who succeeded William as King of England?	
11.	Who succeeded William as Duke of Normandy?	
12.	Why did Odo's revolt in 1087 collapse?	

Task 3: The subjects living under William, as well as historians living after him, consider William to be politically, militarily and religiously intelligent. For these reasons, he was able to conquer and control his kingdom. There are examples showing this in the two columns below. Using the key under it, categorise each example into the factor they demonstrate best.

- William regularly travelled around Normandy and England. - William ordered the Harrying of the North after the rebellions of 1069. - William founded Battle Abbey and gave a great deal of land to the Church. - He kept Wulfnoth, Harold's last remaining brother, as a hostage from 1051 until 1087. - William rode as a knight in the Battle of Hastings. - William raised his own armies to fight rebelliousness	- William led a military campaign in the month before he died, age 60. - William imprisoned his half-brother, Odo for illegally raising an army - William endorsed Church reforms - William ordered the Domesday survey to better understand who owed knight services - William increased the power of his sheriffs - Anyone found breaking forests laws were heavily punished - William allowed Anglo-Saxon's to keep their lands immediately following the Battle of Hastings.
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Politically intelligent P

Militarily intelligent M

Religiously intelligent R

Task 4: Consider the changes between Anglo-Saxon society and Norman society. Use your course booklet to outline how each part of Anglo-Saxon society changed under the Normans. The first one has been done for you.

Slaves made up about 10% of the population. They were seen as the legal property of another person and lacked personal freedoms. Some Anglo-Saxons sold themselves into slavery to survive.	→	Slaves: The Norman's thought slavery was immoral. Some slaves that lived in England were made free under the Normans. Slavery was a process that started to disappear in England.
Peasants made up about 90% of the population. Some peasants were known as Ceorls because they were free. This meant they generated enough income and did not rely on a lord for land to farm.	→	Peasants:
Thegns were local landowners that held 5 hides of land or more. They had power in the areas they lived in. They owed military service to the king every year and bought war gear.	→	Knights:
Earls were very powerful lords who generated a lot of wealth through their land and taxes. They could pose a threat to the king if they controlled big estates and had the loyalty of their thegns.	→	Tenants-in-chief:

Core knowledge questions

Medicine through time c1250 – present

Core knowledge questions

Unit 1: Medicine in Medieval England c1250 - c1500

1	How was illness explained in the Middle Ages?	Punishment from God Miasma An imbalance of the 4 humours
2	Name the four humours	Blood Phlegm Black bile Yellow bile
3	Which physician came up with the theory of the four humours?	Hippocrates
4	Which period was Hippocrates from?	Ancient Greece
5	Describe the theory of opposites	A way of treating a patient by rebalancing the humours
6	Which physician developed the theory of opposites?	Galen
7	Which period was Galen from?	Roman
8	Give an example of the theory of opposites (treating the four humours)	Bleeding to remove excess blood Eating hot foods to dry up phlegm Eating cool foods to remove a fever Purging (vomiting or toilet) to remove black/yellow bile
9	Why did the Church support Galen's ideas	They fit with the idea of humans being perfectly designed by God
10	Name the ways that allowed the Church to control medical progress during the medieval period?	Controlled dissections Controlled book writing Controlled university learning Controlled libraries
11	Which invention took book copying out of the hands of the Church after 1440?	The Printing press
12	List factors that explain why the theory of the 4 humours lasted for 1500 years?	Lack of technology Fixed attitudes Dominance of the Church (institution)
13	Give examples of religious treatments used in the Middle Ages (endorsed by the Church)	Prayer Pilgrimage Donations to Church Confession Charitable deeds
14	Describe Regimen Sanitatis	A set of instructions provided by a physician to maintain health
15	Name someone you could go to for medical treatment in the medieval period	Physicians Apothecaries Barber surgeons Wise women and women from household

16	How many hospitals were in England by 1500?	1,100
17	Who ran / worked in hospitals in the Middle Ages	Monks and nuns
18	How did Church run hospitals in the Middle Ages help the sick?	Offered rest and comfort and prayed for recovery
19	Who would not be admitted to a medieval hospital?	People with suspected contagious illnesses (i.e. lepers) Pregnant women , mentally insane, and crippled people
20	What did the Church do to support victims of leprosy?	Opened leper houses (alms-houses)
21	Where did most people receive medical care in the Middle Ages?	At home
22	When did the Black Death arrive in England for the first time?	1348
23	What were the two types of strains connected to the Black Death?	Bubonic Pneumonic
24	How did people in the Middle Ages explain the Black Death?	Punishment from God Poisonous air (Miasma) Alignment of the planets
25	List ways the Black Death was treated in the Middle Ages?	Prayer Bleeding and purging (only at first) Herbal remedies Lancing buboes
26	Name ways people tried to prevent the Black Death during the medieval period	Prayer Fasting Pilgrimage Self-flagellation Escaping from city Smelling herbs Avoiding/worsening the miasma Avoiding bathing
27	How did local authorities deal with the Black Death during the medieval period?	Quarantine laws – for victims with symptoms Stopped cleaning the streets Ordered more Church services

Unit 2: The Medical Renaissance in England c1500 - c1700

1	What was humanism?	An attitude which sought to break down old explanations and rethink the way the world worked
2	How was illness explained in the Renaissance period?	Imbalance of the four humours Miasma God (less so)
3	Name a way illness was treated in the Renaissance period	Bleeding Purging Herbal remedies Diet (theory of opposites) Transference Iatrochemistry (chemical cures)
4	Who theorised that disease was separate to the patient?	Thomas Sydenham
5	Give another example of Thomas Sydenham's work	Questioned the four humours Suggested treating the disease, not merely its symptoms That symptoms helped to categorise disease into 'types'
6	Who theorised disease could be spread by 'seeds' in the air?	Girolamo Fracastoro
7	Who began to use chemicals to treat illness?	Paracelsus
8	What did Harvey prove?	The heart pumped blood around the body The veins carried blood in one direction Veins carried only blood, and not air as Galen suggested
9	Who did work looking at the digestive system and argued eating the wrong things wasn't a cause of disease?	Jan Baptiste van Helmont
10	Give a factor why traditional explanations were still used in the Renaissance to explain illness	Technology was still too primitive to prove new theories Many attitudes were still fixed as people trusted old ideas
11	What year was the Royal Society set up?	1660
12	What was the name of the magazine published by the Royal Society	Philosophical Transactions
13	Who developed the microscope?	Anthony van Leeuwenhoek
14	What was transference?	The idea that disease or illness could be transferred to an object
15	List some new ingredients from the New World that were used in herbal remedies	Sarsaparilla (for the 'Great pox/syphilis') Cinchona (malaria) Nutmeg Tobacco
16	Name ways people tried to prevent disease during the Renaissance?	Moderation in diet and exercise (Regimen Sanitatis) Cleanliness Cleaning up streets to remove miasma

17	Name someone you could go to for medical treatment in the Renaissance period	Female member of the household Physicians Apothecaries Surgeons Wise women
18	What was the name of Vesalius's book?	The Fabric of the human body, 1543
19	Name a way in which Vesalius proved Galen wrong	1 bone in the jaw (not 2) Men did not have one fewer pair of ribs than women The human breastplate was 3 parts (not 7)
20	What event led to a closure of Church hospitals in the Renaissance?	The dissolution of the monasteries
21	What could hospitals provide patients during the Renaissance?	Good food/diet A visit from a physician or surgeon Herbal remedies / 'medical' treatments
22	How were hospitals founded in the Renaissance?	Local councils relied on endowments by wealthy patronage (donations)
23	What were Pest hospitals?	Hospitals that accommodated and treated people suffering from a contagious illness (leprosy, Plague)
24	When did the deadly Plague return in London in Renaissance?	1665
25	How did people explain the Plague in the Renaissance?	Miasma Punishment from God
26	Give an example of a new method that was used to treat the Plague	Transference
27	Name ways people aimed to avoid the Plague during the Renaissance	Prayer Quarantining victims Smelling herbs (avoiding miasma) Diet / Fasting Getting syphilis Escaping to the country
28	Name a measure put in place by the government to deal with the Plague during the Renaissance	Public meetings banned Theatres closed Streets cleaned Public fires burned Rogue/wandering cats, dogs, swine, and pigeons killed Searchers appointed to monitor Plague victims Quarantine laws – 28 days

Unit 3: Medicine in 18th and 19th century Britain c1700 - c1800

1	What was the name of the movement that promoted the idea that people should think for themselves?	The Enlightenment
2	Before 1861, how was disease explained by most ordinary people?	Miasma
3	What was the name of the theory that suggested microbes were the product (born out of) of decay	Spontaneous generation
4	Name killer diseases in the early industrial period	Smallpox and cholera
5	What disease did Edward Jenner find a vaccination for?	Smallpox
6	How were doctors trying to prevent smallpox before Jenner's vaccination?	Inoculation
7	When did Jenner publish his vaccination for smallpox? `	1798
8	Name reasons why some people opposed Jenner's smallpox vaccination	Livelihoods - Doctors had made a lot of money from inoculation Scientific - Jenner was not able to explain why his vaccination worked Religious - argued that using 'animal' disease in humans went against God
9	When did the British government make smallpox vaccinations compulsory?	1852
10	Why was there rapid urbanisation after 1750?	Because machines replaced the work of people on farms and forced them to look for work in the factories
11	Name common living conditions of industrial towns before 1875	Overcrowding, pollution, slum housing, refuse, dirty water, lack of sewerage and drainage facilities
12	What attitude did the government have towards the poor?	Laissez Faire
13	When did cholera first arrive in Britain?	1831
14	Describe the role of Edwin Chadwick	Investigated the living conditions of the working classes in towns and the country and produced a report in 1842
15	What suggestions did Chadwick outline in his report for local authorities to take?	Removing rubbish, increasing drainage and sewerage, and appointing a local medical officer
16	What date was the First Public Health Act passed?	1848
17	What was the problem with the First Public Health Act	The measures were optional and not compulsory
18	What did John Snow prove in 1854?	Cholera was spread through water and not miasma
19	What were the limitations of John Snow's work?	He could not explain how water spread cholera as he did not know about germs/bacteria

20	What compelled the government to invest in a sewer system for London?	John Snow's findings linking cholera to dirty water The Great Stink of 1858
21	When did Bazalgette complete his London sewer?	1875
22	When was the Second Public Health Act passed?	1875
23	Give reasons why the Second Public health Act was more effective?	It was compulsory and outlined that city authorities had to: Provide clean water, dispose of sewerage, build public toilets, build quality houses, and ensure quality ingredients in food
24	What two areas did Nightingale's work impact?	Hospital design and nurses training
25	When was the Nightingale school for nurses set up in London?	1860
26	Name a book written by Nightingale	<i>Notes on Nursing</i> , 1859
27	What year did Pasteur publish his Germ Theory	1861
28	Give an example of a doctor who rejected germ theory?	Dr Henry Bastian
29	What did Koch use to make it easier to see/identify bacteria?	Staining microbes with chemical dyes
30	Which bacteria did Koch discover?	Tuberculosis in 1882 Cholera in 1883
31	List other diseases where the microbes responsible were successfully identified	Diphtheria 1883, tetanus 1884, pneumonia 1886, meningitis 1887, plague 1894
32	Give examples of vaccinations created by Louis Pasteur	Chicken cholera 1880 Anthrax – 1881 Rabies 1885
33	Name factors which were important in the establishment of germ theory	Individuals, attitudes, science and technology and institutions
34	When did 'Boots' (the pharmacy) first open?	1849
35	What were the three problems facing surgeons in the 18th and early 19 th century?	Pain Infection Shock – death through blood loss
36	What operations could surgeons perform before anaesthetics?	Amputations Removing teeth Removing growths like tumours
37	What did surgeons use to help 'manage' pain during surgery before anaesthetics?	Opium (plant which reduces pain) Alcohol Laughing gas
38	What were the two biggest killers associated with surgery in the early 19 th century?	Infection and blood loss

39	When was ether first used for a surgical procedure?	1842 by William Clarke (American doctor) – used to remove a tooth
40	Who was the first British surgeon to amputate a leg using Ether?	Robert Liston in 1846
41	Name the negative effects of ether	Highly flammable, irritated lungs and caused coughing, and caused patients to vomit
42	Who and when was chloroform discovered as an anaesthetic?	James Simpson discovered chloroform in 1847
43	Which famous person used Chloroform during childbirth?	Queen Victoria in 1853
44	What did John Snow invent to make using chloroform safer?	An inhaler which controlled doses
45	Give reasons to explain why some people opposed the use of anaesthetics?	Religious – God intended humans to feel pain Deaths increased – people did not trust it and believed it was safer to have patients awake than asleep
46	When was the 'Black period of surgery'?	1850-1870
47	Why did death rates rise after the introduction of anaesthetics?	Allowed for more complicated surgery – which often led to greater risk of infection and/or mistakes made by surgeon and greater loss of blood
48	What did Lister use as an antiseptic?	Carbolic Acid from 1865
49	Why did people oppose Lister's ideas?	He kept changing his methods Some people refused to accept that microbes caused disease Carbolic acid was difficult to use during surgery
50	When did Lister stop using carbolic acid as an antiseptic	1890
51	When were steam sterilisers used to steam clean surgical instruments?	1887 – created by Robert Koch
52	When were sterilised rubber gloves introduced for surgeons?	1894
53	What is meant by 'aseptic surgery'?	Surgery where microbes are prevented from getting into a wound in the first place as opposed to being killed off with an antiseptic

Unit 4: Medicine in modern Britain c1900 to present

1	How long had germ theory been around for by 1900?	40 years
2	What 'popular' explanations for illness had been dropped/discarded by 1900?	Miasma, four humours, God
3	When did Crick and Watson discover DNA?	1953
4	What technology helped the work of Crick and Watson?	X-ray machines (used X-ray photograph of DNA to create their model), electron microscopes (magnifies images clearly up to 10,000,000 times).

5	What impact did the discovery of DNA have?	Allowed doctors to explain, for the first time, hereditary/genetic illnesses
6	When was human genome mapped for the first time?	2000
7	What was the impact of the human genome project	Created a blueprint of human DNA that doctors use to identify mistakes or mismatches in people
8	Give examples of genetic disorders that DNA helps doctors to understand	Down's Syndrome, Huntingdon's disease, motor-neurone disease, Parkinson's disease
9	Give an example of the importance of DNA for helping to prevent illness	Scientists can identify the gene that is often present in women with breast cancer. This allows women to consider methods to prevent breast cancer developing, like mastectomy.
10	Name a lifestyle factor that affects health in the modern age	Smoking Diet – processed foods Alcohol Drug taking Unprotected sex Tanning
11	Give examples of technology that is used to help diagnose illnesses in the modern era	Blood pressure monitors – from 1880s X rays – from 1890s Endoscopes – from 1900s Blood tests – from 1930s Ultrasound scans – from 1940s Blood sugar devices – from 1960s MRI scans – from 1970s CT scans- from 1970s ECGs (electrical impulses in heart) – from 1900s
12	Who discovered the first magic bullet and when?	Paul Ehrlich and Hata in 1907 – Salvarsan 606
13	What is a magic bullet?	Used to describe a chemical which only attacks bad microbes in the body (also known as 'bacteriostatic antibiotics')
14	What did the first magic bullet treat?	Syphilis
15	Who discovered the second magic bullet?	Gerhard Domagk in 1932 – Prontosil
16	What did the second magic bullet treat?	Blood Poisoning
17	Give an example of another 'bacteriostatic antibiotic'	M&B693 – treats pneumonia, developed in 1938
18	State why penicillin is different to magic bullets	Penicillin is an antibiotic that can kill off a range of dangerous bacteria, not just '1' type. It was created using microorganisms and not chemicals
19	Who first discovered penicillin?	Alexander Fleming in 1928
20	Who developed penicillin into an antibiotic drug in the 1940s?	Howard Florey and Ernst Chain
21	What factors led to the development of penicillin as an antibiotic	Institutions (governments in US and UK), technology (facilities to mass produce and store), individuals, science, and war
22	When did pharmaceutical companies start to mass produce penicillin?	1942

23	Give an example of another antibiotic other than penicillin	Streptomycin in 1943 – treats tuberculosis
24	How has new technology made it easier to provide drugs/treatment?	Mass production of pills Development of capsules Hypodermic needles – precise dose Insulin pumps – removes injections
25	List ways in which illness can be treated in the modern era	Medicines and antibiotics (including over-counter) Radiotherapy and chemotherapy Dialysis, heart bypasses, pacemakers Transplants, blood transfusions Hormone replacement therapy
26	Give examples of how new technology has impacted modern day surgery	Microsurgery- attaching tiny nerve endings and blood vessels Keyhole surgery – cameras and narrow surgical instruments used to operate through tiny incisions Robotic surgery – computers used to precisely control instruments in the body
27	When was the NHS established?	1948
28	Which minister set up the NHS?	Aneurin Bevan
29	Give an examples of liberal reform measures intended to improve the situation of poverty and poor health across Britain	Midwives act Free school meals Medical checks in schools Birth registration act Old age pensions act National insurance act
30	Give examples of how the government aim to improve public health across Britain in the modern era	Compulsory vaccinations Laws to provide a healthy environment Healthy lifestyle campaigns
31	Give examples of compulsory vaccinations introduced by the British government	Diphtheria in 1942 Polio 1950 Tetanus 1961 Measles 1968 Rubella 1970
32	Give examples that show the impact of compulsory vaccination programs	Approx. 3000 children died of diphtheria per year – now a disease of the past 1950s, 8000 cases of Polio reported per year – last case in UK was 1984
33	Name examples of laws passed by the government that improve air quality	Clean air Acts 1956 and 1968 (smog related) July 2007 – became illegal to smoke in public places
34	Give examples of government funded healthy lifestyle campaigns and initiatives	Advertisements warning against smoking, binge drinking, unprotected sex, sun exposure, obesity Events – Stoptober which encourage people to give up smoking or drinking for a month Initiatives to support physical activity – couchto5k, change4life campaign Apps – Jo Wicks, NHS, sugar smart

35	What are the biggest causes of lung cancer in Britain?	85% of cases linked to smoking Chemicals in the air (radon gas)
36	When did cases of lung cancer peak in the UK?	1973 – 26,000 deaths occurred from lung cancer
37	What methods can be used to diagnose lung cancer?	CT scan (dye injected) PET CT scan (radioactive material injected) Bronchoscopy (cells collected for testing)
38	Name a treatment for lung cancer	Transplants Radiotherapy Chemotherapy
39	Give a reason to explain why lung cancer is difficult to treat	Cancer is usually very advanced when finally detected due to no national screening programme in UK
40	List actions the government have taken to help prevent lung cancer	2007 – smoking banned in public places 2007 – legal age to buy tobacco raised to 18 2015 – smoking banned in cars with children under 18 Increased taxes levied on tobacco and smoking products

The British sector of the Western Front 1914 – 1918

Core knowledge questions

Unit one: Context to the war up to 1918

1.	List sources that are useful for learning more about medical treatments in the war	Hospital records Nurse logs / journals / letters Military / RAMC records / articles Doctor journals / notes / letters Photographs showing... Personal accounts from soldiers
2.	List the different reasons why sources are created	To inform To persuade To remember To document To compare
3.	What is the Western Front?	The line of trenches (approximately 450 miles) that stretched from the North Sea in Belgium to Switzerland
4.	Where is the British sector of the Western Front?	Belgium and northern France
5.	What did Joseph Lister use in surgery from 1865?	Carbolic Acid as an antiseptic
6.	What is aseptic surgery?	Using practices to prevent pathogens contaminating operation theatres
7.	When was aseptic surgery being routinely used?	By 1900
8.	Name problems with early x-rays	Radiation burns / effects The units were fragile It took a long time to photograph an area They were difficult to move around
9.	What year did Karl Landsteiner discover Blood Groups?	1901
10.	Name a problem with early blood transfusions at the start of the war	Clotting Blood could not be stored Direct transfusions needed Danger from infection
11.	When did Britain declare war on Germany	4 th August 1914
12.	Starting at no man's land name the different parts of the trench system	Front line Support Reserve Communications

13.	Why is the First Battle of Ypres significant?	British army held onto key communication routes from Ypres town Led to the formation of the salient
14.	What weapon was first used during the second battle of Ypres?	Chlorine gas
15.	How many died on the first day of the Battle of the Somme?	20,000
16.	Name a new strategy that evolved from the Somme	Creeping barrage First use of tanks
17.	How many British casualties resulted from the battle of the Somme?	400,000
18.	What was significant about the Battle of Arras?	First use of large-scale mining used to blow up enemy territory
19.	What was a problem soldiers faced at Passchendaele?	Mud / water / drowning – drainage ditches destroyed
20.	What is significant about the battle of Cambrai?	First successful large-scale tank attack (over 450 tanks used)

Unit two: Transporting and treating wounded men

1.	Why was infection a common problem for wounded men?	The region was used for farming and fertiliser with bacteria present was everywhere
2.	What type of ambulances were first available and used at the front?	Horse drawn
3.	When were motorised ambulances sent to the front?	October 1914
4.	What does RAMC stand for	Royal Army Medical Corps
5.	How were wounded men transported to base hospitals?	Canal/barges Trains
6.	Name an illness faced by many from living in trenches	Trench foot Trench fever Shell shock
7.	Name the types of gas used in the war	Chlorine, mustard and phosgene
8.	What does FANY stand for?	First Aid Nursing Yeomanry
9.	What was the role of FANY	Driving ambulances Drove supplies to the front Nursing Set up mobile bathing units Organised canteens and cinemas

10.	Name the stages of the chain of evacuation in order	Regimental aid posts Dressing stations Casualty clearing stations Base hospitals
11.	How close to the front line were RAPs	200m (communication trenches)
12.	How far away were Advanced dressing stations from the front line?	400m from the RAP
13.	How far away were Main dressings stations from the frontline?	Half a mile
14.	How far away were Casualty Clearing Stations from the front?	Approx. 7-12 miles behind the front
15.	How were wounded men triaged at CCS?	Walking wounded Those in need of hospital treatment Severely wounded with no chance of recovery
16.	What percentage of men were operated on in CCS?	30%
17.	Where were Base hospitals located	French and Belgian Coast and Britain
18.	What was the nickname given to the underground hospital at Arras?	Thompson's Cave
19.	What facilities were available at the underground hospital?	Waiting rooms, 700 spaces for stretcher beds, an operating theatre, mortuary, electricity and water
20.	What was a blighty wound	A wound serious enough to require recuperation away from the trenches, but not serious enough to kill or maim the victim
21.	What methods were used to deal with infection?	Amputation Wound excision or debridement The Carrel-Dakin method
22.	How many men lost limbs by 1918	240,000
23.	What was the Carrel-Dakin method?	Using a sterilised salt solution in the wound through a tube
24.	When was the Carrel-Dakin being used?	1917
25.	Name a weakness of the Carrel-Dakin method	The solution lasted 6 hours and would need replacing regularly

Unit 3: New techniques and medical progress

1	Who introduced the Thomas Splint to WWI?	Robert Jones
2	What percentage of men died from a broken leg before the Thomas Splint was being used?	80%
3	When was the Thomas Splint used from?	1916
4	How did the Thomas Splint impact survival rates?	The survival rate increased from 20% to 82%.
5	What is a 'petites Curies'?	A mobile X-ray vans (little Curies)
6	How many mobile x-ray units operated on the British sector of the Western Front?	6
7	Name an impact of the mobile X-ray units?	They were able to detect shrapnel and bullets close to the Front to minimise infections
8	What did Lewisohn discover in 1915?	Sodium citrate stopped blood clotting so blood transfusions could be carried out indirectly
9	Who pioneered the indirect method of blood transfusions in 1915 in the British sector of the Western front?	Dr. Lawrence Robertson
10	What did Francis Rous and James Turner discover in 1916?	That Citrate glucose solution meant blood could be stored for 4 weeks
11	When did CCS start to carry out blood transfusions routinely?	1917
12	Who designed a portable blood transfusion kit that could be taken to the Frontline?	Dr. Geoffrey Keynes
13	What is Oswald Robertson known for doing at the Battle of Cambrai in 1917?	Creating the first blood depot (packed bottles with blood group O in ammunition case with sawdust to treat multiple men on the frontline)
14	How many men did Robertson successfully treat on one occasion at Cambrai?	11 out of 20
15	Why were portable blood transfusions so important?	Meant men could be treated on the Frontline and reduced death through shock
16	What percentage of wounds were to the face, head and neck?	20%
17	Who developed new techniques in brain surgery during World War One?	Harvey Cushing
18	How did Cushing's remove shrapnel from the head/brain?	Using magnets
19	What success did Cushing's techniques have?	71% of the men he operated on survived in 1917
20	What was Gilles famous for specialising in?	Plastic surgery / facial reconstruction

21	What hospital was used to continue treating plastic surgery patients in England from 1917?	Queen's hospital in Sidcup, Kent
22	How many plastic surgery operations were carried out at the Queen's hospital?	12,000
23	What was Harold Gillies famous technique used for reconstruction?	Tube pedicle

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c1060 – 1088

Core knowledge questions

Unit 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1060 – 66

1	How many people lived in England in 1060?	Two million
2	What were the different groups in the social hierarchy of Anglo-Saxon England?	King Earls Thegns Ceorls Peasants Slaves
3	What was the name of the peasants who were not tied to a local lord and were free to move	Ceorls
4	What percentage of Anglo-Saxon society were slaves?	10%
5	How many Thegns were there in Anglo-Saxon England by 1060?	4,000 – 5,000
6	What is a hide?	Measurement of land of about 120 acres - minimum needed to sustain a family
7	State a feature of the social hierarchy of Anglo-Saxon England	It was not fixed and people could lose positions or gain positions of power
8	How many hides of land was needed to become a thegn?	5 hides
9	What was the heriot?	A tax paid by thegns, which bought them weapons and armour
10	Name the powers of an Anglo-Saxon king	Made laws Controlled minting (producing coins) Controlled taxation (set taxes) Could raise a national army (Fyrd) Could delegate and confiscate land and titles

11	Name a duty of the Anglo-Saxon people.	To obey the laws of the king To use the king's coins To pay taxes owed To provide military service when required *Landholders had to provide and equip men for the army
12	What was Danelaw?	A part of England which followed Danish laws instead of or alongside Anglo-Saxon laws
13	What was the name of the king's council	The Witan
14	What powers did the earls have?	Financial : Collected taxes – they could keep one third of this to spend on defences for the earldom Legal: They oversaw the court systems and punishments in their earldom Military: They could raise a local army against attacks and were lord to the thegns in their earldom. The king used earls like his military generals.
15	How could earls reduce the power of the king	Earls could work together and form an army against him if their thegns were loyal to them over the king
16	What were the 5 major earldoms in England?	Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Kent and Wessex
17	Which earldom was the wealthiest and who controlled it?	Wessex, controlled by Earl Godwin
18	What was the name for highly trained troops that protected the king or the earls?	Housecarls
19	What is meant by the term fyrd?	National army (made up largely of thegns)
20	How could the thegns limit the power of an earl?	They could stage a revolts using their military gear
21	Name a function of the Shires	Social – each shire had its own court for trying cases Political – shire reeves acted as the king's representative to ensure laws were followed Economic – each shire had a burh which acted as a trading centre that taxes were raised from Military – each shire provided troops for the military (fyrd)

22	How were the shires divided up?	Hundreds then tithings
23	What is a Hundred?	A group or collection of villages, or 100 hides of land
24	What is a tithing?	A group of ten households or village
25	What was the name of the king's local government official in shires?	Shire reeves
26	Name the duties of a shire reeve	Collecting revenue from the king's land Collecting geld taxes Collecting fines from shire court Enforcing the law at shire courts Ensuring that men were prepared for the fyrd Maintaining roads, defences and forts
27	What was the name for the hunt for criminals?	Hue and cry
28	Why were fortified burhs created?	If the Vikings invaded no one would be more than 15-20 miles away from safety
29	What took place at the burhs that raised money for the king?	Trade
30	What religion did the Anglo-Saxon people follow?	Catholicism
31	Give reasons to explain why the Godwins had so much influence under King Edward.	Extensive landholdings –generated taxes they could keep Multiple earldoms – meant they were the lords to thousands of thegns Political marriages – Edith Godwin married to the king Influenced the Church – Many bishops had been appointed that were loyal to the Godwins Controlled Wessex – strategically important and economically powerful
32	Who went on embassy to Normandy for King Edward in 1064?	Harold Godwinson
33	Why was the embassy in 1064 significant to William of Normandy	William claimed Harold Godwinson made a solemn oath of allegiance to uphold William's claim as king of England
34	When was there an uprising against Earl Tostig Godwinson?	1065

35	Give reasons for the revolt against Tostig in 1065	Tostig levied heavy taxes Tostig was a southerner and was often absent Tostig did not protect Northumbria from Scottish attacks Tostig murdered 2 of his rivals and charged people unfairly of crimes to make money
36	When did Edward the Confessor die?	5 th January 1066
37	Name the claimants for the throne in 1066	Edgar the Aethling (Saxon) Harold Hardrada (Viking) William of Normandy (Norman) Harold Godwinson (Saxon)
38	When was Harold Godwinson crowned King of England?	6 th January 1066
39	Name a challenge Harold faced once he became king	Challenges from other earls Acceptance in the north after Tostig's exile Threat from Tostig Threat from William of Normandy
40	When was the Battle of Gate Fulford?	20 th September 1066
41	Give a reason why Edwin and Morcar were defeated at Fulford Gate	They were outnumbered Hardrada's troops were experienced war veterans They had nowhere to retreat to.
42	Who were Edwin and Morcar?	Earls of Mercia and Northumbria
43	How many days did it take Harold to march north?	5
44	When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	25 th September 1066
45	Name a factor that helped Harold to win at Stamford Bridge	The Vikings did not have their armour Vikings caught by surprise Hardrada's army were tired after Fulford Gate The Viking shield wall broke
46	When was the Battle of Hastings?	14 th October 1066
47	How long was the Battle of Hastings?	8 hours

48	Name a type of soldier in William's army	Knights (800) Archers (1500) Foot soldiers (4000-5000)
49	What troops did Harold have at the Battle of Hastings?	Housecarls Select fyrd (thegns with war gear) General fyrd (peasants with agricultural tools)
50	What was Harold's main tactic at Hastings?	Shield wall on top of Senlac hill
51	What caused Harold's shield wall to weaken?	Feigned retreat by the Normans
52	What advantages did William gain before the battle of Hastings?	No resistance when arriving to England Had a blessing from the Pope All parts of the army were skilled/trained Time to feast and prepare

Unit 2: William I in power: securing the kingdom 1066 - 87

1	Who was named king immediately after the Battle of Hastings?	Edgar the Atheling
2	Who supported the Edgar Atheling after Hastings?	Earls Edwin and Morcar
3	Where did Edwin, Morcar and Edgar the Atheling submit to William?	Berkhamstead
4	Give a reason to explain why the earls submitted to William	Edgar lacked support Many elite Saxon soldiers killed at Hastings William seized control of the royal treasury William was destructive William threatened to cut London off
5	When was William crowned king?	25 th December 1066
6	Name a way in which William gained Anglo-Saxon loyalty after Hastings	Some Anglo-Saxons kept their titles (Edwin, Morcar, Stigand and Ealdred) Anglo-Saxons could buy titles (Gospatric paid for earl of north Northumbria)
7	Name a way in which William kept his Normans loyal	Set a heavy geld tax to pay mercenaries Delegated land and titles to Normans
8	Which Normans benefitted the most under King William?	Odo Bishop of Bayeux – earl of Kent William FitzOsbern – earl of Hereford (Marcher earldom),

		Robert of Montgomery – earl of Shrewsbury (Marcher earldom)
9	How did William establish control on the borderlands?	Created Marcher earldoms -Chester, Hereford and Shrewsbury
10	Name a power Marcher earls had in the Marcher earldoms	Could build new settlements and towns Controlled sheriffs directly Exempt from tax Free to build castles
11	Name a way castles helped William to keep control	Built in strategic locations (crossings, towns) Used as base to protect lords Used to launch invasions Symbols of Norman power
12	Roughly how many castles did William build across England?	500
13	Name a feature of a motte and bailey castle	Palisade Keep Bailey Moat motte
14	When was the revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar	1068
15	Give a reason to explain why Edwin and Morcar revolted	Earldoms reduced in size Poor government – illegal land grabs and attacks on the Anglo-Saxons in the North Increased taxes The building of castles Edwin's resentment that he had not married William's daughter
16	Name an outcome of Edwin and Morcar's revolt	Edgar the Aethling fled to Scotland Norman power reinforced
17	Which prominent Norman was murdered by Saxon rebels in the North in 1069	Robert Cumin
18	Who was involved with the rebellions of 1069?	Edgar the Aethling Malcolm III of Scotland King Sweyn of Denmark
19	When did William carry out the harrying of the North	Winter of 1069-1070
20	Name a reason for the Harrying of the North	Death of Robert Cumin and Normans Rebellions were being triggered elsewhere in the kingdom Threat of Danish invasion Rebels kept avoiding open battle

21	Name a short-term impact of the harrying of the North	100,000 people died (starvation and freezing) Refugees forced to flee the region Reports of cannibalism Increased slavery
22	Name a longer-term consequence of the harrying of the North	No further uprisings in Northumbria Land wasted for 20 years Lack of economic activity in Yorkshire Between 80,000 to 150,000 fewer people in North than in 1066 Lack of future Danish invasions Normans replaced Saxon aristocracy throughout kingdom
23	Who was put in charge of watching the north after the rebellions in the north in 1069?	William FitzOsbern
24	When did Hereward the Wake rebel?	1070-71
25	Why did Hereward the Wake rebel?	His lands given to Normans New Norman lords in East
26	How did Anglo-Saxons lose their land between 1066 and 87?	By forfeit New earldoms Illegal Land grabs
27	Who owned all the land under Norman rule?	The king (William)
28	Name a way William maintained his power	Military strength Royal ceremonies and oaths Coins and writs Journeying England Owning the land
29	Who rebelled during the revolt of 1075?	Norman earls
30	Name an earl involved in the rebellion of 1075	Ralph de Gael Roger de Breteuil Waltheof
31	Give a reason for the revolt of 1075	Loss of land Loss of privileges Loss of power William's absence Powerful allies (Danes) Anglo-Saxon rebelliousness
32	Give a consequence of the revolt of 1075	Ralph's followers were blinded or banished Waltheof imprisoned and executed in 1076 Roger was imprisoned for life William reduced power of his Norman followers

Unit 3: Norman England 1066 - 88

1.	Name important regents who served William during his absence from the kingdom	Odo 1067 William FitzOsbern 1067 Lanfranc 1075 Matilda (served as regent in Normandy)
2.	Starting at the top name the different parts of the feudal system	King Tenants in chief Under tenants Peasants
3.	Name a role for the tenants in chief according to the feudal system	Military – fought in armies, protected their fiefs and provided knights Social – oversaw courts and served justice Economic – collected taxes and reliefs Political – served on king's council
4.	How many knights were in Norman England?	6,000
5.	Who replaced thegns in the feudal system?	Knights
6.	What is homage?	An oath sworn demonstrate allegiance
7.	What was a relief?	A tax paid by an heir to inherit family land
8.	What was labour service	Duties carried out by a peasant (ploughing, sowing, harvesting) on the land of their lord. In return they could use the land for their own farm needs.
9.	What was forfeiture?	A punishment in which land was confiscated for failing to provide a service
10.	Who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070?	Lanfranc
11.	Name a way Lanfranc reformed The Church	Made celibacy compulsory Set up Church courts Knocked down rural cathedrals and rebuilt them in towns Introduced role of archdeacons Revived monasteries
12.	What happened to Anglo-Saxon churches?	They were demolished and rebuilt Norman style

13.	How did the Church strengthen the power of William?	Anglo-Saxons replaced by loyal Normans Norman bishops spread positive messages about the king Bishops helped to put down rebellions
14.	What was 'the forest'?	The King's private hunting land
15.	How much land was royal demesne under William?	18%
16.	Name a way forest land affected ordinary people	Families could be evicted from their homes Forest laws protected animals and vegetation Forbidden to cut wood and clear land Harsh penalties existed for breaking forest laws
17.	Give a significance of 'the forest'	It showed the king's power Increased the amount of land controlled directly by the king Became a source of income for the crown
18.	When was the Domesday book finished?	August 1086
19.	Why was the Domesday book significant?	Economic - could use it to raise taxes Legal - helped to settle land disputes Militarily – revealed who owed services
20.	Name a way Norman aristocrats impacted the culture of England	Cathedrals built in Norman style Saxon relics destroyed French replaced old English Inheritance customs changed Chivalry increased
21.	List the biggest changes made by King William.	Land was held, not owned The Feudal system tied everyone to a lord Castle building Church and cathedrals reformed The power of sheriffs increased The power of the earls reduced Increased use of regents Norman aristocracy replaced the Saxons
22.	List changes made to the role of sheriffs under William	Answered directly to the king (not earls) Enforced new Norman laws against Saxons Kept a share of the revenues/taxes collected for the king
23.	List the biggest similarities (continuity) between Saxon and Norman England	The duties of the royal household Geld tax The role of the Witan Trade

24.	Who was made archbishop of Bayeux in 1049?	Odo
25.	Name reasons why Odo lost William's favour	He seized land illegally He pillaged cathedrals He robbed and extorted people He sought to take knights out of England for his own use
26.	When was Odo imprisoned by William?	1082
27.	When was Odo released from prison?	1087
28.	Name a reason why William's relationship with his eldest son Robert was difficult	William mocked him (Curthose = dumpy legs) Robert made an allegiance with King Phillip of France – William's enemy Robert tried to take over Rouen Castle Robert launched attacks against William William humiliated in 1079 during a battle
29.	Who succeeded William as heir of Normandy?	Robert (eldest son)
30.	Who succeeded William as king of England?	William Rufus (second son)
31.	When did William die?	September 1087
32.	When did Odo rebel and against who?	1088 and against William II
33.	Give a reason why Odo supported a rebellion against William II	To support Robert's claim as king of England (Robert was easier to control)
34.	Why did Odo's revolt in 1087 collapse?	It lacked popular support by most Norman aristocrats and Saxons
35.	What happened to Odo after the collapse of the rebellion?	He was stripped of lands, titles and exiled