

# GCSE History Paper 1

## Exam Structure

### Part 1-Medicine through Time (1 hour)

- One source question (No choice)
- One knowledge question (choice of 3 questions)

### Part 2-American West (1 hour)

- One source question (No choice)
- One knowledge question (choice of 2 questions)



### Types of source questions

- Are you **surprised?**-Why would some people be surprised, but explain why you're not surprised using your own knowledge
- What can you **learn?**-What can you learn about subject **ALSO** what can't you learn (explain using own knowledge)
- How is this source **useful?**-Why is it useful for telling use about subject **ALSO** why is it not useful (explain using own knowledge)
- Why was this source **created?**-Pick out the message and purpose
- How far do these sources agree?(**compare**)-What do sources say, why might they be different (Who made and why)
- Which source came first?(**chronological order**)-Use the historical content of source NOT it's black and white, a photo

### Types of knowledge questions

- **Describe...**-describe in detail 2/3 points OR list 5 points (easy to drop marks if you make a mistake)
- **Explain...**- you need to explain 2 examples, try for 3 in case you make a mistake on one
- **How far...**explain why you agree, why you disagree and then conclude (think about what links 2 sides together)

# GCSE History Paper 1

## Possible content



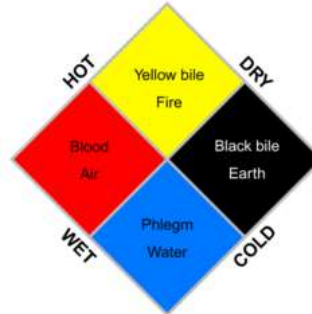
### Medicine

Remember to use key terms **supernatural** and **natural** to infer what sort of medicine is being used in a source

### Ancient World

#### Hippocrates

- **Greek**
- Wrote down **theory of 4 humours**
- Hippocratic oath
- Clinical observation
- Wrote ideas in books known as **Hippocratic corpus**



#### Galen

- **Roman**
- Adapted theory of 4 humours and created **theory of opposites**
- Performed live **dissections** of pigs and monkeys-this is why many of his ideas were wrong
- His ideas were protected by the **church** in medieval times and lasted into the Renaissance even when William Harvey demonstrated the heart was a pump



### Renaissance

#### Vesalius=**anatomy**

Pare=**soothing oil**, ligatures and artificial limbs

Harvey=circulation of **blood**

Jenner=developed **smallpox** vaccination from cowpox, couldn't show why worked

### 19<sup>th</sup> century

Pasteur=developed **germ theory**, disproved **spontaneous generation**

Koch=developed **vaccines**, advanced Pasteur's work

Nightingale=lady with lamp, ran hospital during the **Crimean war**, introduced

structure to hospitals and made **nursing** a profession, believed in **miasma**  
Seacole=Jamaican doctress, set up 'hotel' to look after soldiers in the **Crimean war** using own money

Simpson=developed **chloroform** an **anaesthetic**, cause problems as dosage sometimes wrong and people carried out more complicated surgery

Lister=developed **carbolic acid spray** an **antiseptic**

### 20<sup>th</sup> century

Beveridge=wrote a **report** during WWII that said after the war people should have freedom from want and freedom from disease

Bevan=politician who made the NHS happen

# GCSE History Paper I

## Possible content



### American West

- [How did the Plains Indians live on the Great Plains?](#)

Religious beliefs, use of buffalo, attitudes towards the land, shelter and hunting, the role of women, family life, tribe organisation, and warfare.

- [Why did people settle and stay in the West?](#)

**Manifest Destiny**- white peoples' god given right to take over the whole of America

**Mormons**-**Joseph Smith** founded the Mormons; **Brigham Young** led them to Salt Lake City after Joseph Smith killed. They were able to get to Salt Lake through team work, belief and Brigham Young training them.

Homesteaders-attracted by **propaganda**, particularly from railroad companies, **1862 Homesteader Act** gave 160 acres of land if stayed and improved it for 5 years, came up with ingenious solutions to problems such as **windmills** to extract water, **sod busters** to build houses, **red turkey wheat** that would survive in extreme weather

**Law and order problems**-in gold towns due to **claim jumping**, cow towns due to cowboys having money at end of **long drive** (3 months driving cattle across Great Plains). Problems included prostitution, drinking, violence, shootings.

- [What were the consequences of the spread of cattle ranching to the Plains?](#)

**Johnson County War** –started as **bad weather** made large cattle ranchers (cattle barons, WSGA) look for new ways to make money, introduced **Maverick Bill** so they could take smaller cattle ranchers' (homesteaders, NWSGA) cattle. Smaller cattle ranchers were accused of being **cattle rustlers** and **lynched**. In response the smaller cattle ranchers tried to fight back, this resulted in shoot out. Consequence is the beginning of the end for the large cattle ranchers.

- [Why did white Americans and the Plains Indians find it so difficult to reach a peaceful settlement of their differences?](#)

**Reservations**-took way Plains' Indians culture, way of life-this was seen as **humanitarian** way to deal with Plains' Indians.

**Battle of Little Big horn**- The government ordered the Sioux onto **small reservations**. When the Sioux refused, they were declared 'hostile'. General Philip Sheridan was sent to defeat the Sioux with him was **George Custer** The Sioux had been joined by the Cheyenne and Arapaho, making an army of more than **3,000 warriors**, armed with Winchester repeating rifles. Custer marched his men through (not round) the Wolf mountains, to arrive at the Sioux camp first. Custer divided his 600 men into three groups. Custer and all his troops lost their lives. Although a victory for the Plains' Indians, it was the beginning of the end as the American government responded with more **determination** to exterminate them.



