

Make sure you have revised all of these topics!

Option 24/25: The American West, c1835–c1895

Key topic 1: The early settlement of the West, c1835–c1862	
1 The Plains Indians: their beliefs and way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and tribal structures, ways of life and means of survival on the Plains. • Beliefs about land and nature and attitudes to war and property. • US government policy: support for US westward expansion and the significance of the Permanent Indian Frontier. The Indian Appropriations Act 1851.
2 Migration and early settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The factors encouraging migration, including economic conditions, the Oregon Trail from 1836, the concept of Manifest Destiny, and the Gold Rush of 1849. • The process and problems of migration, including the experiences of the Donner Party and the Mormon migration, 1846–47. • The development and problems of white settlement farming.
3 Conflict and tension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for tension between settlers and Plains Indians. The significance of the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851. • The problems of lawlessness in early towns and settlements. Attempts by government and local communities to tackle lawlessness.
Key topic 2: Development of the plains, c1862–c1876	
1 The development of settlement in the West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the Civil War and post war reconstruction, including the impact of the Homestead Act 1862, the Pacific Railroad Act 1862, and the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad, 1869. • Attempts at solutions to problems faced by homesteaders: the use of new methods and new technology; the impact of the Timber Culture Act 1873 and of the spread of the railroad network. • Continued problems of law and order in settlements, and attempted solutions, including the roles of law officers and increases in federal government influence.
2 Ranching and the cattle industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cattle industry and factors in its growth, including the roles of Iliff, McCoy and Goodnight, the significance of Abilene and of the increasing use of the railroad network. • The impact of changes in ranching on the work of the cowboy. • Rivalry between ranchers and homesteaders.
3 Changes in the way of life of the Plains Indians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of railroads, the cattle industry and gold prospecting on the Plains Indians. • The impact of US government policy towards the Plains Indians, including the continued use of reservations. President Grant's 'Peace Policy', 1868. • Conflict with the Plains Indians: Little Crow's War (1862) and the Sand Creek Massacre (1864), the significance of Red Cloud's War (1866–68) and the Fort Laramie Treaty (1868).
Key topic 3: Conflicts and conquest, c1876–c1895	
1 Changes in farming, the cattle industry and settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in farming: the impact of new technology and new farming methods. • Changes in the cattle industry, including the impact of the winter of 1886–87. The significance of changes in the nature of ranching: the end of the open range. • Continued growth of settlement: the Exoduster movement and Kansas (1879), the Oklahoma Land Rush of 1893.
2 Conflict and tension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of solutions to problems of law and order: sheriffs and marshals. The significance of Billy the Kid, OK Corral (1881), Wyatt Earp. • The range wars, including the Johnson County War of 1892. • Conflict with the Plains Indians: the Battle of the Little Big Horn, 1876 and its impact; the Wounded Knee Massacre, 1890.
3 The Plains Indians: the destruction of their way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hunting and extermination of the buffalo. • The Plains Indians' life on the reservations. • The significance of changing government attitudes to the Plains Indians, including the Dawes Act 1887 and the closure of the Indian Frontier.



Medicine through time (NUTSHELL)

Subject Content	Make reference to:
<p>Medicine in Medieval England c.1250 – c.1500</p>	<p><u>Ideas about the causes of disease and illness.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ If you were sick – you believe that God had sent an illness to punish you for your sins or you breathed in bad air (miasma). ⇒ Developed by Hippocrates and Galen (doctors from ancient Greece) – the four humours. ⇒ Four Humours – sickness was blamed on the four humours (liquids) in your body being out of balance – blood, yellow bile, black bile and phlegm. ⇒ Specialist’s doctors called physicians treated the rich. They checked the colour, smell and taste of your urine to see if your humours were out of balance, they also checked the star charts. <p><u>Methods of prevention and treatment.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Praying to God, going to Church and asking for forgiveness. ⇒ Take herbal remedies (made from plants). ⇒ Your humours would be balanced by blood letting (taking blood from your body), bathing, or purging (making you vomit/poo). You may be told to exercise and change your diet. ⇒ You could be treated by women, barber surgeons, apothecaries or a physician. ⇒ Some remedies helped people recover but nothing stopped the Black Death - 1348 – killed nearly half the population. People worked hard to keep streets and water supplies clean, but could not stop the plague spreading.
<p>The Medical Renaissance c.1500 – c.1700</p>	<p><u>Ideas about the causes of diseases and illness.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ When you were sick – God or miasma was the cause, or the four humours were out of balance. <p><u>Methods of prevention and treatment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Prayer and herbal remedies remained common treatments. ⇒ Physicians followed the ideas of Hippocrates and Galen – bleeding was the common remedy. ⇒ Barber-surgeons carried out simple operations on the outside of the body. ⇒ Internal surgery was impossible without effective anaesthetic <p><u>New discoveries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Thomas Sydenham came up with the idea of looking for the cause of the disease instead of just treating the symptoms. ⇒ Andreas Vesalius improved knowledge of anatomy (structure of the body) – he dissected dead bodies. ⇒ William Harvey – discovered blood circulates round the body. ⇒ Knowledge of these discoveries spread quickly because books were now printed instead of written by hand. <p>These discoveries built up accurate medial knowledge but they did not cure anyone of their illnesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 1665 – Outbreak of the plague in London – but no one could top it. They cleaned the street, cleansed the air – quarantined the sick but they still died.

<p>Medicine c.1700 – c.1900</p>	<p>Ideas about the causes of disease and illness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 1861- Louis Pasteur published his 'germ theory' – he said bacteria (germs) cause diseases. ⇒ Louis carried out experiments to prove his theory. ⇒ Some people still believed that bad air caused diseases because they spread rapidly in the dirty, smelly industrial towns. <p>Methods of prevention and treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Breakthroughs before 'Germ Theory'. ⇒ 1798 – Edward Jenner used vaccination to prevent people catching small pox – killed 1000s each year. ⇒ This was a one-off discovery – did not lead to others. ⇒ Pasteur's theory did lead to other discoveries – e.g. vaccines to prevent killer disease. ⇒ Germ theory –development of antiseptics to prevent infection during surgery – helped persuade governments to pass laws to provide sewers and clean water. <p>Not everything changed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ People still used herbal remedies. ⇒ People still had to pay to see a doctor – 1 in 5 babies died before they were 1. <p>Life expectancy began to rise – by 1900 people on average had a life expectancy of around 50 than the previous 40.</p>
<p>Medicine in modern Britain c.1900 to the present</p>	<p>Ideas about causes of disease and illness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 1950s – scientists discovered DNA – (the building blocks of the human body) ⇒ This led to the discovery of individual genes that cause some illnesses. <p>Methods of prevention and treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Development in science and technology – greatly improved surgery – e.g. identifying blood groups led to blood transfusions. ⇒ 1940 - Discovery of chemical drugs and antibiotics. ⇒ 1942 – Beveridge Report create the plan for the NHS – this began in 1948. This was free for everyone and so people were more likely to get help before an illness became serious. ⇒ More recently – discoveries about DNA and genes have led to the possibility of preventing diseases which people are born with – biggest medical breakthrough in history. <p>People born today will, on average, live at least twice as long as people born in 1800.</p>

Practice exam questions for Medicine through Time

✓ Below is a mixture of 4, 12 and 16 mark questions – practice at least one of each before your exam.

1. “There was no progress in understanding the cause of disease between 1250 and 1800” How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)
2. “Pasteur’s Germ Theory was the most important turning point in understanding the causes of disease and illness.” How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)
3. “There was little change in methods of treating illnesses between 1250 and 1700.” How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)
4. “Simpson’s use of chloroform has been the most important turning point in surgery.” How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)
5. Explain why there was so little change in medicine in the Middle Ages. (12 marks)
6. Explain why there was little change in methods of treating and preventing disease during the period c.1500-c1700. (12 marks)
7. Explain one way in which ideas about causes of disease were similar in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. (4 marks)
8. Explain one way in which treatments for illnesses were similar in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. (4 marks)
9. Explain one way in which people’s reactions to epidemics of disease were similar in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. (4 marks)
10. Explain one way in which people’s reactions to epidemics of disease were different in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. (4 marks)
11. Explain why there were changes in understanding of the cause of disease during the period 1700-1900. (12 marks)
12. Explain why there have been changes in methods of treating illness during the twentieth century. (12 marks)