

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Time 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper
reference

1HIA/11

History

PAPER 1: Thematic study and historic environment

OPTION 11: Medicine in Britain, c1250–present *and* The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer Questions 1 and 2 from Section A. From Section B, answer Questions 3 and 4 and then **EITHER** Question 5 **OR** Question 6.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 48.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Q:1/1/1/1/



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SECTION A

The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

1 Describe **two** features of the underground hospital at Arras.

Feature 1

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Feature 2

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

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2 (a) Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the problem of trench foot?

Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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(b) Study Source A.

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about the problem of trench foot?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Complete the table below.

(4)

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

.....
.....
.....

Question I would ask:

.....
.....
.....

What type of source I could use:

.....
.....
.....

How this might help answer my question:

.....
.....
.....

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



P 6 8 6 6 5 A 0 5 1 6



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4 Explain why attitudes towards surgery changed in the period c1800–present.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- anaesthetics
- high-tech surgery

You **must** also use information of your own.

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



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Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

5 'In the years c1250–c1500, the physician was the most important person providing care and treatment.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- medical training
- herbal remedies

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 = 16 marks)

OR

6 'In the years c1800–present, the work of Pasteur was the most significant development in understanding the causes of illness.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Germ Theory
- DNA

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 5** **Question 6**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 32 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 48 MARKS



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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Q:1/1/1/1/1/



P 6 8 6 6 5 A


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Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: From an account written after the First World War by Captain Impey. Captain Impey was an officer in the Royal Sussex regiment, which served on the Western Front. Here he is describing the conditions in the trenches and the problem of trench foot.

The trenches were wet and cold and some of them did not have duckboards covering the mud on the floor of the trench. Many trenches also did not have dug-outs where soldiers could shelter while they slept. The battalion lived in mud and water.

These conditions caused many men to develop trench foot. Altogether about 200 men with trench foot had to be evacuated from our section of the trenches.

Trench foot was a new illness and it was vitally important to provide dry socks for the troops. Rubber boots were provided for the troops in the worst positions in the trenches. One section of the trench was kept as an area where men were sent, two at a time, to rub each other's feet with grease. They would do this at least once a day.



Source B: A photograph showing a medical inspection in a support trench on the Western Front, 1918. The Medical Officer is carrying out a foot inspection.



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Acknowledgements

Source A taken from: <https://spartacus-educational.com/FWWfoot.htm>

Source B taken from: © Bob Thomas/Popperfoto/Contributor/Getty Images

