1.4 Medicine in Britain, c1500-c1700: Treatment, Prevention and the Great Plague of 1665: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on this pack.

1 State two ways in which treatment of illness in the years c1500-1700 remained similar to treatment in the medieval period.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Name the London parish records, kept since Tudor times, that recorded the weekly number of burials, including deaths from plague.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Give one reason why wealthier people, including the King's court, were better able to survive the Great Plague than the poor.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Give the year in which the Great Plague struck London.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

5 Name the theory, still widely believed in the seventeenth century, that bad-smelling air explained why the Great Plague spread.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

6 State one action the authorities in London took to try to prevent the spread of the Great Plague.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 1.4 Medicine in Britain, c1500-c1700: Treatment, Prevention and the Great Plague of 1665: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

one valid continuity, e.g. bloodletting; purging; herbal remedies; treatments still based on the Theory of the Four Humours; prayer and religious remedies; care at home by women of the family, oe **B1**

a second, different valid continuity, oe (bloodletting and purging may be credited as two separate ways) **B1**

Answer: Any two, e.g. bloodletting; purging; herbal remedies; treatment based on the Four Humours; prayer; care at home by women.

Question 2

the Bills of Mortality **B1**

Answer: The Bills of Mortality

Question 3

wealthier people, including King Charles II's court, could afford to leave London for the countryside **B1**

away from the crowded and unsanitary conditions in the city, whereas poorer Londoners could not afford to abandon their homes and livelihoods and had to remain **B1**

Answer: The wealthy could afford to leave London for the countryside; the poor could not afford to abandon their homes and had to stay in crowded, unsanitary conditions.

Question 4

1665 (accept 1665-66) **B1**

Answer: 1665

Question 5

miasma (theory) **B1**

Answer: Miasma theory

Question 6

identifies a valid measure, e.g. shutting up infected houses with the occupants inside **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. for 40 days, with the door marked with a red cross and the words 'Lord have mercy upon us'; or watchmen were posted to guard shut-up houses; or fires were lit in the streets and sweet-smelling herbs burned to purify the air; or the killing of cats and dogs was ordered **B1**

Answer: Infected houses were shut up for 40 days, marked with a red cross, and watchmen were posted to guard them (any valid detailed measure).

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk