

Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900.'
How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

Stage Manager: (Enter Narrators. They stand at an angle, to the right of the whiteboard.)

N1: This is a History Department Production for Edexcel Paper 1: Medicine in Britain, c1250 to the present.

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 2 :)

N2: The final question on the Edexcel exam is always an essay question.

N3: There are two final questions and you choose one: either Question 5 or Question 6.

N1: Whichever question you choose, it's worth 16 marks.

N2: On top of that, there are 4 marks for SPAG: spelling, punctuation and grammar.

N3: So altogether, there are 20 marks on offer.

N1: This scripted drama is designed to help you get as many marks as you can on the essay question.

N2: It's all about planning.

N3: It's all about being relevant.

N1: It's all about answering the question they asked you, and coming to a judgement at the end.

Director: (Enter Mary Holmes, a character from Thackray Museum's 1842 Street. She stands to the left of the whiteboard. She reads the essay question :)

Mary Holmes:

'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

Stage Manager: (Enter Thomas Sowden, John Oddy and James Wilson from Thackray Museum's 1842 Street :)

James Wilson: Sixteen. That is a lot of marks.

Director: (Thomas Sowden pushes tobacco into a tatty clay pipe. He looks directly at James.)

Thomas Sowden: That's why you plan your answer before you start writing.

John Oddy: Highlight the key words in the question:

Thomas Sowden: The examiner spent a long time choosing those words. They are your clues about what he, or she, is looking for.

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 3 :)

Director: (Thomas lights his pipe as Mary Holmes reads the essay question again :)

Mary Holmes:

'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

John Oddy: Highlight 'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox'. That is the main focus of the question.

Thomas Sowden: It's what the examiner expects you to talk about. So make sure you do.

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 4 :)

Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

Stage Manager: (Mary Holmes reads :)

Mary Holmes:

'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a **major breakthrough** in the **prevention of disease** during the period **1700 to 1900.**'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

John Oddy: Highlight 'major breakthrough' and 'prevention of disease'. They are key words in this question.

Thomas Sowden: The examiner is asking about the significance of Jenner's vaccination - was it a major breakthrough in preventing disease or wasn't it?

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 5 :)

Mary Holmes:

'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a **major breakthrough** in the **prevention of disease** during the period **1700 to 1900.**'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

James Wilson: So you highlight the dates, then?

Director: (Thomas shoves the pipe into James' shoulder to emphasise his words:)

Thomas Sowden: Yes. You do. And don't write about anything outside the dates, because you'll get no marks for it.

Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

James Wilson: It's not what the examiner asked you about.

John Oddy: Exactly. Stick to the point. Answer the question.

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 6 :)

Mary Holmes:

'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

John Oddy: Last of all, make sure you highlight 'How far' and 'Explain'.

Thomas Sowden: The examiner wants to know if you agree with the question: 'to a great extent'; 'to a certain extent'; or 'to a small extent'. You decide. And then explain why you think the way you do.

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 7 :)

N2: Highlighting the key words in the question focuses your mind and helps keep what you write relevant.

N3: Think and plan before you start writing.

N1: This next scene is based on a 16 mark essay question.

N2: It should remind you about Jenner and help you assess the significance of his vaccination against smallpox.

Stage Manager: (Thomas, James and John exit.)

Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 8 :)

N3: Scene 1: The Dining Room

Director: (Rev Holdforth is setting a place at the head of the table. He polishes the wine glass, positions the napkin etc.)

Stage Manager: (Enter Mary Holmes, Alice Finch and Mrs Ingham.)

Mrs Ingham: What are you playing at, Reverend?

Rev Holdforth: I am setting a place, Mrs Ingham, for a very important guest.

Mary Holmes: Who's that then?

Director: (Reverend Holdforth can barely contain his excitement :)

Rev Holdforth: He is a doctor, a really remarkable doctor. His name is Edward Jenner...

Alice Finch: Oh, I've heard of him.

Rev Holdforth: Have you, Alice?

Alice Finch: Of course. Everybody's heard of Edward Jenner.

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 9 :)

Mary Holmes: He is one of the most important doctors in the history of medicine and public health.

Mrs Ingham: Jenner discovered a way to vaccinate people against smallpox.

Stage Manager: (Reverend Holdforth grins with delight :)

Rev Holdforth: He did, Mrs Ingham! It was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease!

Alice Finch: We know. Before Jenner's vaccination, 400,000 Europeans died from smallpox every single year.

Mary Holmes: And more children were killed by smallpox than by any other disease.

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 10 :)

Mrs Ingham: Even if you caught smallpox and survived, you could be scarred for life.

Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

Alice Finch: If scars formed on your eyeballs, you could be blinded.

Mary Holmes: Blinded.

Director: (Mary shakes her head, sadly.)

Mary Holmes: What kind of life could you have after that? What work could you do?

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 11 :)

Reverend Holdforth: Families were ruined, because workers with smallpox were often sacked.

Alice Finch: Their houses, belongings and clothes were forcibly disinfected.

Mrs Ingham: Nobody risked going near them. Tradesmen and friends stayed away.

Mary Holmes: It was tragic. Anyone could catch smallpox. There was no safe way to protect yourself against the disease.

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 12 :)

Rev Holdforth: The only protection doctors could offer was inoculation, and that was risky because they put a pinprick of smallpox pus directly into a cut on the patient's arm.

Stage Manager: (Alice Finch shrugs.)

Alice Finch: You could be lucky. You could become immune to smallpox.

Mrs Ingham: Or you could be unlucky, get full blown smallpox and die – all through an inoculation.

Rev Holdforth: That is why Jenner's vaccination was such a breakthrough. It was safe...as long as you did it properly...

Mary Holmes: It was safe, because he vaccinated his patients with cowpox, which gave them immunity to smallpox without risking their lives!

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 13 :)

Mrs Ingham: Politicians were quick to see what a breakthrough it was. In 1840, they passed a law, banning inoculation and offering vaccination - for free - to anyone who wanted it.

Rev Holdforth: Jenner was honoured by King George IV, and Emperor Napoleon.

Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

Alice Finch: He even got a letter from Thomas Jefferson, the President of the United States.

Mrs Ingham: Well, he had developed the world's first vaccine.

Rev Holdforth: (Emphatically :) He had indeed, Mrs Ingham. People said that Jenner's work 'saved more lives than the work of any other human'.

Mrs Ingham: In 1873, the Vaccination Act made vaccination compulsory, by law, in Britain.

Alice Finch: Straight away, the number of smallpox deaths began to fall: from four hundred in every million, to ten in every million by 1900.

Mary Holmes: That is wonderful, but...

Director: (The others ignore her. Rev Holdforth positions the chair at the head of the table, ready for Jenner.)

Rev Holdforth: So, I think we agree that: 'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was indeed a major breakthrough in the prevention of the disease during the period 1700 to 1900.'

Stage Manager: (They nod and smile at each other in agreement. Mary Holmes is not completely convinced:)

Mary Holmes: I agree with you to a great extent.

Director: (Mary holds her left hand out flat :)

Mary Holmes: On the one hand, I agree that finding a vaccine against smallpox was a major breakthrough.

Stage Manager: (She drops her left hand and holds her right hand out flat :)

Mary Holmes: But on the other hand, Jenner didn't understand how that vaccine worked. He didn't understand that germs cause smallpox. And because he didn't understand that, he couldn't develop other vaccines against other diseases like diphtheria, or whooping cough, or typhoid, or measles, or tuberculosis, or cholera, or any other disease that was rampant in the 18th and 19th centuries...

Director: (Mary looks at the speechless Rev Holdforth and Mrs Ingham)

Mary Holmes: If it was such a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease, how come there

Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

were no more vaccines for nearly a hundred years?

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 14 :)

Stage Manager: (Alice Finch can see the point Mary is making :)

Alice Finch: It was Louis Pasteur who worked out that germs cause disease.

Mary Holmes: And once he'd done that, scientists like Robert Koch could identify the germs that cause specific diseases and develop vaccines against them.

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 15 :)

Mary Holmes: Now that was a breakthrough

Director: (Rev Holdforth is spluttering with outrage.)

Rev Holdforth: But Jenner's vaccination saved millions of lives across the world! The Native American Indians of North America had no natural resistance to smallpox; without vaccination, they would have been wiped out!

Mary Holmes: I agree with you to a great extent: Jenner's vaccination was a major breakthrough. It protected people against a truly terrible disease. But it was a dead end. It did not lead to any further vaccinations.

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 16 :)

Alice Finch: Unlike Pasteur's Germ Theory, which set scientists on the right path to isolating all the germs that cause killer diseases.

Mary Holmes: Just look at the vaccines that had been developed by 1900: killer diseases like tetanus and typhoid could be prevented...

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 17 :)

Alice Finch: Diseases that were rampant in Britain in the period 1700 to 1900... diseases that killed off the young, the poor and the undernourished.

Mary Holmes: So, to a great extent, I agree that Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of one disease during the period 1700 to 1900, but Pasteur's Germ Theory was a more significant breakthrough because it had the potential to prevent all diseases.

Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

Stage Manager: (Enter Thomas Sowden and John Oddy. They walk Centre Front and speak directly to the audience.)

Thomas Sowden: Right. Well you heard Mary.

John Oddy: You may disagree with her. And that's fine...

Thomas Sowden: As long as you explain your opinion and back it up with evidence.

John Oddy: Have a crack at the essay yourself and remember what we told you:

Thomas Sowden: Highlight key words, write a plan, explain how far you agree.

Director: (John and Thomas exit. At the last minute, Thomas turns back to the audience:)

Thomas Sowden: Get on with it!

(PPO selects PowerPoint Slide 18:)

Highlight key words, write a plan, explain how far you agree:

'Jenner's vaccination against smallpox was a major breakthrough in the prevention of disease during the period 1700 to 1900.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)