

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

History B (Schools History Project)

Unit 1: Schools History Project Development Study
Option 1A: Medicine and Treatment

Tuesday 17 January 2012 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HB01/1A

You do not need any other materials.

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.
- Answer Questions 1 and 2, **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** 4 and then **EITHER** Question 5(a) and 5(b) **OR** 6(a) and 6(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: The title page of *The Fabric of the Human Body* by Andreas Vesalius. It was written in Latin and published in 1543.



Source B: Taken from *NHS Direct* in 2010, a website providing information about health matters and the National Health Service (NHS).

Phone NHS Direct for:

- information on a wide range of health topics
- advice on looking after your health, such as how to quit smoking or start an exercise programme
- details of local doctors, pharmacists, dentists and support groups.



1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in the communication of medical knowledge?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 The boxes below show two changes which affected the treatment of the sick.

Choose **one** and explain why it was important.

(9)

The development of 'magic bullets'.

Changes in medical training for doctors, nurses and midwives since 1900.

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(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How much did the understanding of the causes of disease change between c1350 and c1900?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

In 1348, when the Black Death reached England, the Church played an important role in medieval ideas. Many people thought illness had a supernatural cause. Other ideas at the time were that disease was caused by miasma, or by an imbalance of the humours.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4** How much did the role of women in medicine change between c1350 and c1900?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

During the Middle Ages most people relied on the women in their family to treat their illnesses with herbal or folk remedies. Nuns cared for the sick in hospitals. However, women could not attend university and qualify as a trained physician.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 Medicine and Public Health from Roman Britain onwards.

(a) What were the key problems of public health in the period after the Romans left Britain in the fifth century until c1350? (9)

*(b) How important was the influence of Hippocrates on Roman and medieval medicine? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Hippocrates developed the idea of Clinical Observation.
- Galen developed the Theory of Opposites.
- The Church controlled medical training during the Middle Ages.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

(a) What were the key features of John Snow's investigation into cholera in 1854? (9)

*(b) Why was the role of government so important in improving public health in the period from 1900 to the present day? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1907: School Medical Service established.
- 1938: Free vaccinations offered against diphtheria.
- 1971: The government required a health warning to be placed on cigarette packets.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



(b)

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