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

Monday 3 June 2013 – 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 53.
- 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.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

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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P 4 1 7 9 2 A 0 1 1 6

PEARSON

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: From a description of how people tried to prevent the spread of the Black Death in the fourteenth century.

> They entered the church and closed the doors and then marched in procession whipping themselves so that the blood ran down over their ankles. Then they knelt down and stretched out in the form of a cross. When they were all standing they sang:
>
> Your hands above your head uplift
> That God the plague may from us shift.

Source B: A pamphlet published in 2011 offering advice to students about vaccinations.

'Source removed due to copyright refusal'

1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in the way people have tried to prevent the spread of infectious diseases?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

2 The boxes below show two aspects of medicine during the Middle Ages.

Choose **one** and explain what role it played in care for the sick at this time.

(9)

Care in the home during the Middle Ages	Care in hospitals during the Middle Ages

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How much impact did Pasteur's development of the germ theory in 1861 have on medicine in the period 1861–c1910?

(12)

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

- In the mid-nineteenth century many people believed disease was spread through miasma.
- In the nineteenth century families often used patent medicines and folk remedies to treat illness.
- 1909: Salvarsan 606 was discovered.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

4 How much impact has the discovery of the structure of DNA by Crick and Watson in 1953 had on medicine in the period 1953 to the present day?

(12)

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

- Since the nineteenth century scientists have studied genetics.
- In 1990 the Human Genome Project was set up.
- Recent research has found that some cancer patients have a faulty gene.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

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 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(b).

EITHER

5 Medicine and Public Health from Roman Britain onwards.

(a) Describe the key features of Hippocrates' ideas about medicine.

(9)

*(b) How different were the standards of public health in the Roman period and in 1350? Explain your answer.

(16)

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

- In the Roman period fresh water was piped to Lincoln.
- During the Middle Ages there were public toilets in the town of Leicester.
- A Sanitary Act was passed in 1347 to try to keep the streets clean.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)

OR

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

(a) Describe the ways in which the authorities tried to improve public health in the period c1350–c1750.

(9)

*(b) Who played the more important role in improving public health: Edwin Chadwick or Aneurin Bevan? Explain your answer.

(16)

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

- 1848: Chadwick was appointed as one of the three commissioners on the General Board of Health.
- Many doctors opposed Bevan's creation of the NHS.
- 1951: Bevan resigned as Minister of Health when prescription charges were introduced.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 28 marks)

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** ☐

(a) .....

((a) continued) .....

(b) .....

((b) continued) .....

((b) continued) .....

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS

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