Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number | Candidate Number

History B (Schools History Project)

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

Friday 16 May 2014 – Morning
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 2 6 9 3 A 0 1 1 6

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Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: A description of a physician, from Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, written in the fourteenth century.

> The physician was very skilful. He knew the cause of each illness, whether it was hot, cold, dry or moist, and which humour was unbalanced.

Source B: An illustration of Louis Pasteur working on the Germ Theory, c1861.

(Source: © Illustrated London News Ltd/Mary Evans Picture Library)

1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in the understanding of illness?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

2 The boxes below show two important developments which affected medical training during the Renaissance period.

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

(9)

The development of printing	A decline in the influence of the Church

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 Why was there so much opposition to Jenner's vaccination against smallpox?

(12)

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

- During the eighteenth century, many doctors were paid to inoculate people.
- 1797: The Royal Society rejected Jenner's report about his theory of vaccination.
- Cowpox samples sometimes became contaminated with smallpox.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

4 Why have science and technology been so important in improving the treatment of illness since 1900?

(12)

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

- 1909: Salvarsan 606 discovered.
- 1958: Kidney dialysis became available at three hospitals in Britain.
- 1983: A drug was developed to prevent the body from rejecting transplants.

(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 various types of care available for sick people in the home and in hospitals during the Middle Ages.

(9)

*(b) How much did the role of government in public health change from the Roman period until c1350? Explain your answer.

(16)

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

- A Roman system in London provided fresh water to several thousands of people.
- After 410AD, England became a number of rival kingdoms.
- In 1345, the local authorities in London increased the fine for throwing litter in the street.

(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 governments have tried to make people's lives healthier since 1900.

(9)

*(b) How much did the role of government in public health change during the period c1350–c1850? Explain your answer.

(16)

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

- In 1345, the local authorities in London increased the fine for throwing litter in the street.
- In 1611, King James I gave money to Hugh Myddleton's project to bring water from the River Ware to London.
- 1848: Public Health Act.

(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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