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Centre Number	Candidate Number
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Edexcel GCSE

History B (Schools History Project)

Unit 1: Schools History Project Development Study

Option 1A: Medicine and Treatment

<p>Time: 1 hour 15 minutes – Afternoon</p> <p>Time: 1 hour 15 minutes</p>	<p>Paper Reference</p> <p>5HB01/1A</p>
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<p>You do not need any other materials.</p>	<p>Total Marks</p>
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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. + SPAG 3 (Qv 6b)
- 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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JUNE 2010

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: An illustration from the Middle Ages, showing a housewife and her maid preparing medicine for the man lying ill in bed.



Source B: From a letter written by William Rathbone to Liverpool nurses in 1901.

As nurses, you are not inferior servants doing inferior work for inferior wages, but trained and skilled workers carrying out intelligently the treatment prescribed by a doctor.

- 1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in nursing in the period between the Middle Ages and the start of the twentieth century?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

- 2 The boxes below show two important discoveries in medicine.

Choose **one** discovery and explain why it had such a limited impact on medical treatment at the time.

William Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood in the seventeenth century.

Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin in 1928.

(9)

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** Why have science and technology been so important in improving medical understanding since 1850?

(12)

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

- Louis Pasteur published his germ theory in 1861.
- X-Rays were discovered in 1895.
- Crick and Watson discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4** How important for the prevention of disease was Edward Jenner's discovery of a smallpox vaccination in 1796?

(12)

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

- Lady Mary Wortley Montague had her children inoculated against smallpox in 1721.
- The British government made vaccination against smallpox compulsory in 1852.
- Louis Pasteur tested a vaccine against rabies in 1886.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

- (a) Explain why people living in towns had problems getting fresh water in the period 1350–1750.

(9)

- *(b) How important was the work of Edwin Chadwick in improving public health in towns in the nineteenth century?

(16)

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

- In 1842 Edwin Chadwick published a report on the living conditions of the poor.
- Louis Pasteur published his germ theory in 1861.
- Public Health Acts were passed in 1848 and 1875.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



Jan 2011

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

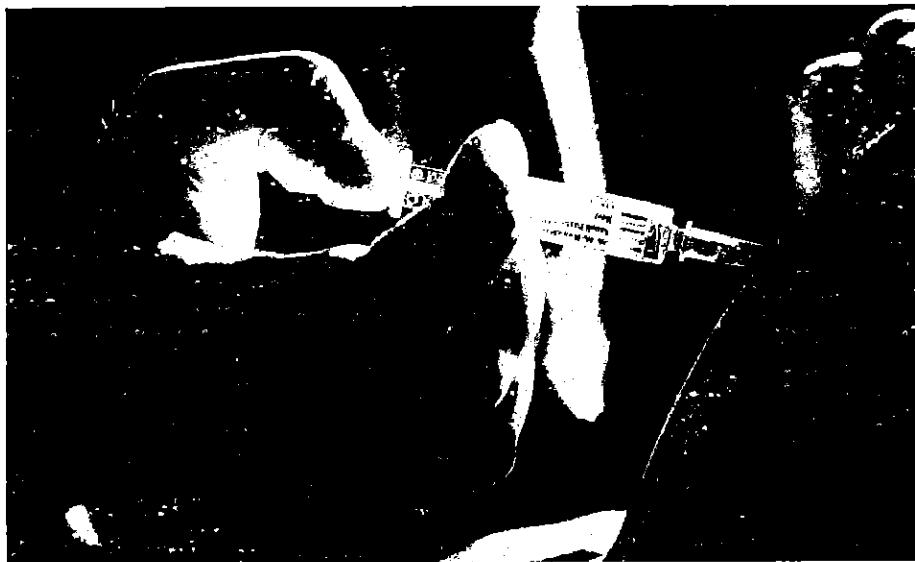
Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: From a letter sent out by Ralph of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to local priests in 1348.

The plague has arrived in France and unless we pray constantly, it will reach this country. You should arrange for processions and prayers to be performed at least every Friday, so that God will turn this pestilence away from his people.

Source B: A photograph showing a vaccination being given at the end of the twentieth century to prevent someone catching measles.



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

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)

- 2 The boxes below show two individuals who made contributions to the development of medicine.

Choose **one** and explain the importance of the individual's work.

(9)

Edward Jenner and vaccination

Florence Nightingale and nursing



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** In what ways did the training of doctors change during the period c1350–c1900? (12)

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

- Vesalius carried out dissections during the Renaissance period.
- 1815: The Society of Apothecaries and the Royal College of Surgeons introduced examinations.
- 1884: Edinburgh University opened a new medical school, containing research laboratories.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4** Why did the standard of medical treatment improve so rapidly during the twentieth century? (12)

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

- 1909: Salvarsan 606 was discovered.
- 1948–49: In its first year, £373 million was spent on the NHS.
- 1956: A dialysis machine was first used for people with kidney problems.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

- (a) Explain why diseases such as cholera spread so rapidly in industrial towns during the nineteenth century. (9)

- *(b) 'The government's role in improving public health was more important during the nineteenth century than during the twentieth century'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

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

- 1848: The first Public Health Act was passed.
- 1938: The government began a vaccination campaign to prevent diphtheria.
- Since 1971 packets of cigarettes have carried a government health warning.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

JUNE 2011

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

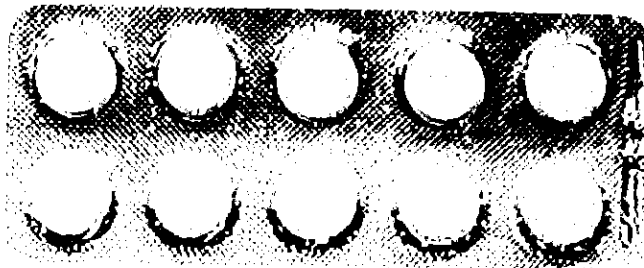
Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: A home remedy which was used during the Middle Ages to cure headaches and pains.

Take equal amounts of the following plants – radish, bishopwort, garlic and hollowleek. Crush them and mix them up, and boil them in butter. Keep the mixture in a brass pot until it is a dark red colour. Strain it through a cloth and smear on the forehead or aching joints.

Source B: A packet of paracetamol painkilling tablets. Such packets were widely sold in shops in the twentieth century.



- 1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in the treatments people used for minor illnesses such as headaches?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)

- 2 The boxes below show two approaches to treatment.

Choose **one** and explain its importance in medicine.

(9)

The Theory of the Four Humours.

The use of antibiotics.



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

You must start your answer on page 8.

EITHER

- 3** How far did the church have a positive role in medicine during the period c1350–c1750?

(12)

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

A picture of the Hotel Dieu* in Paris during the fifteenth century. Similar buildings existed in Britain.



* Hotel Dieu means God's building

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)



OR

- 4 In what ways has technology affected the treatment available to patients in hospitals since 1900?

(12)

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

An Intensive Care Unit in a modern hospital.



(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



P 3 8 2 6 1 A 0 7 1 6

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

You must start your answer on page 12.

OR

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

(a) Describe the ways in which governments since 1948 have tried to prevent illness. (9)

*(b) Why did the government take action to improve public health in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. (16)

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

- 1750–1850: The population of Manchester increased from 18,000 to over 300,000.
- 1831: First outbreaks of cholera in Britain.
- 1861: Pasteur published the Germ Theory.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

11

Turn over ▶



P 3 8 2 6 1 A 0 1 1 1 6



P 3 8 2 6 1 A 0 1 0 1 6

Jan 2012

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)

- 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.



P 3 9 3 1 2 A 0 3 1 6

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)

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)



JUNE 2012

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: From an article published in *The Lancet*, a medical journal, 1876.

Women are seeking, at great cost of time and money, to enter the medical profession. They should be happy to work as midwives and nurses, under the supervision of qualified doctors.

Source B: From an article published in *The Guardian* newspaper, 2009.

A report published by the Royal College of Physicians predicts that within eight years, most doctors will be women. Already 42% of GPs are women. By 2013, women will make up the majority of GPs and by 2017, hospitals will also be full of women doctors.

- 1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in the position of women in the medical profession?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)

- 2 The boxes below show two important factors which have affected medicine.

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

(3)

The role of religion in care for the sick during the Middle Ages.

The role of chance in the development of penicillin in the twentieth century.



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How much have hospitals changed since 1800?

(10)

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

The women's ward at the Middlesex Hospital, London, c1800.



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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

4 How much impact did discoveries during the Renaissance period have on medicine?

(12)

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

- Harvey published his book about the circulation of the blood in 1628.
- In 1673 a Dutch scientist described bacteria which he had seen under a microscope.
- Many physicians used bloodletting and purging in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

- (a) Describe the difficulties that existed in dealing with public health problems in the period c1350–c1650.
- *(b) How effective were the actions taken by governments and local authorities to deal with the problems of epidemics in the period c1650–c1900? Explain your answer.

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

- 1665: The authorities in London ordered prayers to be said during a plague epidemic.
- 1872: Compulsory vaccination against smallpox was enforced.
- 1875: A Public Health Act forced towns to appoint Health Inspectors.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

10



JAN 2013

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: From *Orders for the Prevention of the Plague*, 1666. These orders were published by the Lord Mayor of London.

That if any house be infected, the sick person should be immediately taken to the plague-house and kept in isolation. The rest of the family should be shut up inside their home for 40 days. A red cross and the words 'Lord have mercy upon us' should be painted on the door. Warders should prevent the family from being in contact with people outside.

Source B: A photograph showing a member of the government visiting a hospital on 5 July 1948. This was the first day of the National Health Service.



- 1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in the role of the authorities in medicine?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)



- 2 The boxes below show two women who were involved in changes in training during the nineteenth century.

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

(9)

Florence Nightingale and the training of nurses.

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson and the training of doctors.

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3 How much impact did Jenner's development of vaccination have on the prevention of infectious diseases?

(12)

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

- In 1802, the Anti-Vaccine Society was set up.
- In the years 1802–04, the Royal Jennerian Society vaccinated over 12,000 people.
- In 1885, Louis Pasteur developed a vaccine against rabies.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4 Why have some people chosen to use alternative medicines in the period 1900 to the present day?

(12)

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

- In the early twentieth century very few doctors treated patients for free.
- In the 1960s, the thalidomide drug was found to have serious side effects.
- In 2009, acupuncture became available on the NHS.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



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).

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

- (a) Describe the role played by Aneurin Bevan, the government Health Secretary, in the creation of the National Health Service in 1948.

(9)

- *(b) Why did the authorities find it so difficult to improve public health in the nineteenth century before 1875? Explain your answer.

(16)

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

- The population of Manchester increased from approximately 70,000 in 1801 to 300,000 in 1851.
- Local councils had to borrow £11 million between 1848 and 1872 to improve public health services.
- In 1854 the national Board of Health was disbanded.

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

(Total for Question 6 = 28 marks)



JUNE 2013

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

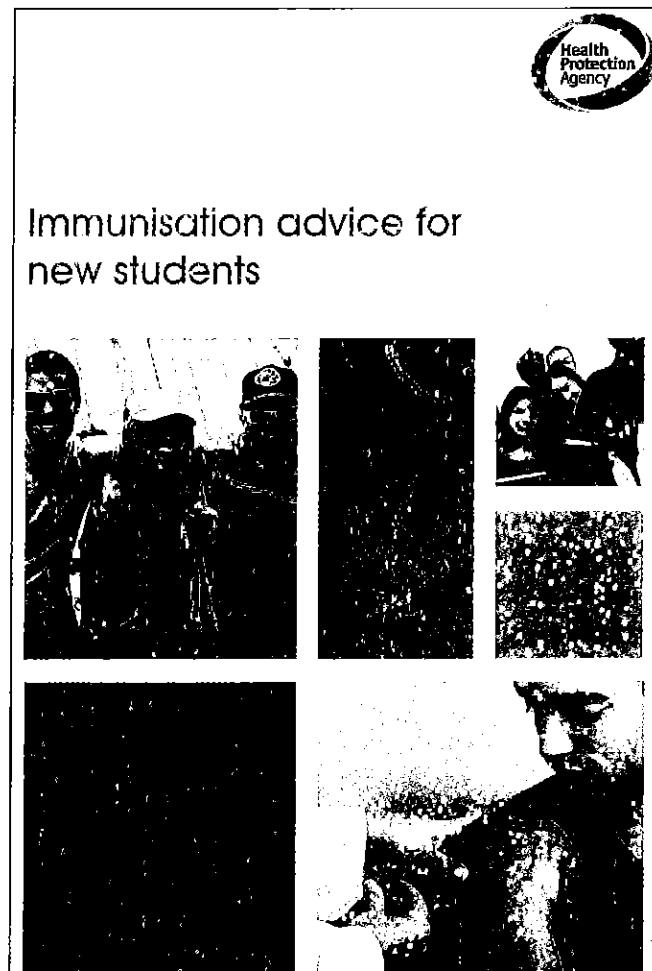
Study Sources A and B.

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.



- 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.

(6)

- 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

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)

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)