

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2004



HISTORY Specification A
(Schools History Project)
Paper 1 Medicine and Public Health Through Time

3041/6/1

Tuesday 15 June 2004 1.30 pm to 3.15 pm

In addition to this paper you will require:
a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is 3041/6/1.
- Answer **three** questions. Answer **Question 1** from **Section A**, **one** question from **Section B** and **one** question from **Section C**.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- The sources in this question paper have been simplified to make them easier to understand.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of language will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on Section A, 20 minutes on Section B and 35 minutes on Section C.

SECTION A**The Impact of Religion on Medicine in the Middle Ages**

You **must** answer **Question 1**.

You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on this Section.

This question carries 35 marks.

- 1** Study **Sources A to D** and then answer **all** parts of Question 1 which follow. In your answers you should refer to the sources by their letters.

Source A Advice on the healing of the sick from the early Middle Ages

Learn about herbs, and find out how to mix different herbs together to cure the sick. Do not, however, place all your hopes on herbal medicine. Since medicine has been created by God, and since it is He who brings the sick back to health, pray to Him. Do everything you do in the name of His son, the Lord Jesus Christ.

From the writings of Cassiodorus, a monk in Southern Italy (about AD 550)

Source B The inside of a hospital in Paris at the end of the Middle Ages

An illustration drawn about AD 1500

Source C The Roman Catholic Church's attitude to dissection in the Middle Ages

It is forbidden to cut up the bodies of the dead. This terrible savagery, stupidly done by silly people, must now stop. Not only is it disgusting in the eyes of God, but it is extremely revolting to every human being. Dissection is inhuman and unholy and must be stopped immediately. I order that wherever the Roman Catholic faith is followed, this and every other abuse of the bodies of the dead should stop for ever.

An order from Pope Boniface VIII (AD 1300)

Source D A demonstration of a dissection in the Middle Ages



From a training book for doctors written by Mondino de Luzzi in Italy (AD 1316)

- (a) How does **Source A** help you to understand the importance of religion in treating sick people in the early Middle Ages? *(5 marks)*
- (b) **Source B** shows a hospital nearly a thousand years later. How does it show that religion was still important in the treatment of the sick? Explain your answer using **Source B** and your own knowledge. *(6 marks)*
- (c) **Source C** states that the Roman Catholic Church banned the dissection of human bodies. **Source D** shows a dissection taking place after the ban. Does **Source D** mean that **Source C** is wrong? Explain your answer using **Sources C and D** and your own knowledge. *(9 marks)*
- (d) Read the following statement and then answer the question which follows.

'The impact of religion meant that there was no progress in medicine during the Middle Ages.'

Use the sources and your own knowledge to explain why you agree or disagree with this interpretation. *(15 marks)*

SECTION B**Medicine Through Time**

Answer **either** Question 2 or Question 3.

You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on this Section.

Each question carries 15 marks.

EITHER

- 2 Ideas about the cause and cure of disease changed in the Ancient World from prehistoric to Roman times (10 000 BC – AD 500).
Read **Source E** and then answer **both** parts of Question 2 which follow.

Source E Egyptian ideas about disease

Egyptians thought the body was a bit like the River Nile. They used the River Nile for watering their crops. Irrigation channels carried this water and sometimes they got blocked. Egyptians believed the body could also get blocked. To make you better, you had to get unblocked by taking laxatives and by vomiting.

From Medicine through the Ages, by Peter Martin and Richard Pulley, 1988

- (a) What does **Source E** tell you about Egyptian ideas about disease? *(3 marks)*
- (b) How much did ideas about disease change during ancient times (10 000 BC – AD 500)?
Support your answer with reasons and examples. *(12 marks)*

OR

- 3 Many medical developments have happened as a result of war.
Read **Source F** and then answer **both** parts of Question 3 which follow.

Source F A description of a discovery made by Ambroise Paré in 1536

As an army surgeon Ambroise Paré treated gunshot wounds in the traditional way with boiling oil, even though this caused pain and inflammation. A shortage of oil led Paré to alternatives. An ointment made of eggs, oil, roses and turpentine was successful, as long as nature was allowed to take its course and heal the wounds.

From Medicine and Public Health, by Richard Staton, 1995

- (a) What does **Source F** tell you about the work of Ambroise Paré? *(3 marks)*
- (b) How important has war been as a factor in the development of medicine through time?
Support your answer with reasons and examples. *(12 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR SECTION C QUESTIONS

SECTION C**Public Health in Britain**Answer **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5.

You are advised to spend about 35 minutes on this Section.

Each question carries 25 marks.

EITHER

- 4 Before 1900 plagues and epidemics were problems in towns and cities. Read **Source G** and then answer **all** parts of Question 4 which follow.

Source G Instructions to prevent the spread of the plague in London in 1665

An infected house should be shut up for a month, and no one allowed to leave unless they go to a special plague hospital called a pest house.

Boarded up houses should be marked with a large cross and the words 'Lord have mercy on us'.

The dead are only to be buried at night.

Some of the rules of the government of the City of London

- (a) What can you learn from **Source G** about the methods used to try to stop the plague spreading in London in 1665?
Explain your answer using **Source G and your own knowledge.** (5 marks)
- (b) Explain **two** reasons why epidemics were still a problem two hundred years later in the nineteenth century. (4 + 4 marks)
- (c) Public health had improved in towns and cities by 1900.
Explain how this had happened.
Support your answer with reasons and examples. (12 marks)

OR

- 5 During the first half of the twentieth century, governments tried to improve the lives of people in Britain. Study **Source H** and then answer **all** parts of Question 5 which follow.

Source H A family outside their home in London



A photograph taken in the 1930s

- (a) Between 1906 and 1914 the Liberal social reforms were passed to improve the lives of ordinary people.
Explain **two** reasons why these reforms were passed at that time. *(4 + 4 marks)*
- (b) In spite of these reforms, many poor people continued to suffer from poor health in the 1930s.
What can you learn from **Source H** about poverty and poor health in the 1930s?
Explain your answer using **Source H** and **your own knowledge**. *(5 marks)*
- (c) After the Second World War the Labour government introduced the National Health Service to deal with the problem of poor health.
Did everybody welcome the National Health Service?
Support your answer with reasons and examples. *(12 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases efforts to contact copyright holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future if notified.

Question 3, Source F: © 1995, R. Staton, *Medicine and Public Health*, HarperCollins Publishers Ltd.

Copyright © 2004 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.