

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2008



HISTORY (SPECIFICATION A)
HISTORY (SPECIFICATION A) (SHORT COURSE)
Schools History Project
Paper 1 Medicine and Public Health Through Time

3041/6/1

Tuesday 3 June 2008 1.30 pm to 3.15 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12 page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black 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 the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for questions 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 Written Communication 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 THE THEORY OF THE FOUR HUMOURS ON MEDICINE**

You **must** answer Question 1.

There are 35 marks for this question.

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

1 Study **Sources A to D** and then answer all the questions which follow.

In your answers you should refer to the sources by their letters.

Source A A drawing showing a doctor using the Theory of the Four Humours to treat a patient. The Theory was developed in Greece about 400 BC.

A cartoon from *Medicine Through Time*, a school history textbook, 1990 showing a doctor in ancient Greece using the Theory of the Four Humours to treat a patient. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

From *Medicine Through Time*, a school history textbook, published in 1990

Source B Galen explains how he treated the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, who was Emperor of Rome AD161 – AD180

Something really wonderful happened the first time I treated the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Three doctors had watched him for hours and all three said a fever was coming. I took his pulse. They were completely wrong! His pulse told me his stomach was stuffed with food. He had also passed
5 slimy faeces. The emperor praised my diagnosis and said over and over again, ‘That is it, that is it. It is just as you say! I have eaten too much cold food.’ He asked what I was going to do. I replied, ‘Usually I prescribe red wine with hot food in these cases, but in your case it will be enough to place a woollen cover on your stomach, soaked in hot spices.’

From Galen’s own writings

Source C An interpretation of the impact of the Theory of the Four Humours

The Greeks had enquiring minds – they had theories about everything!
 Many Greeks went on believing in the old ideas of gods controlling
 everything, but others were interested in finding more natural explanations.

Greek thinkers and doctors tried to understand what caused disease. They
 5 saw that when someone was ill there was usually a liquid (or humour)
 coming out of the body, for example, phlegm from the nose or bile from the
 stomach. The humour must be coming out of the body because there was
 too much of it. Doctors could see that the humours were causing illness.

10 This was such a good theory that it stayed in use for over a thousand years
 and changed the way illnesses were treated.

From *Medicine and Health through Time*, a school history book, published in 1996

Source D Another interpretation of the impact of the Theory of the Four Humours

The main idea of Hippocratic medicine was that health was thought to
 come from a balance of the four humours and that ill-health came when the
 balance was upset. The Theory of the Four Humours did not offer cures for
 illnesses but its widespread use lasted more than a thousand years, because
 5 Galen publicised it. However, it hindered the development of medicine
 during all that time because its explanations were too simple.

From *Science and its Times*, a reference book for scientists, published in 2004

- (a) What does **Source A** suggest about the Theory of the Four Humours? (5 marks)
- (b) How much can you learn from **Source B** about the development of the Theory of the Four Humours in the Ancient World?
 Explain your answer using the evidence in **Source B and your own knowledge**. (6 marks)
- (c) **Source C** states that the Theory of the Four Humours was a good theory and changed the way illnesses were treated.
Source D states that the theory hindered the development of medicine.
 Why do you think these two interpretations disagree about the impact of the Theory of the Four Humours?
 Explain your answer using **Sources C and D and your own knowledge**. (9 marks)
- (d) Was the Theory of the Four Humours important in the development of medicine before 1700?
 You should use the evidence in **Sources A to D and your own knowledge** to answer this question. (15 marks)

Turn over ►

SECTION B**MEDICINE THROUGH TIME**

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

There are 15 marks for this question.

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

EITHER

- 2 Throughout the Middle Ages and Renaissance (AD 500 – AD 1700) surgeons carried out operations.

Read **Source E** and then answer both the questions which follow.

Source E A recipe from about 1450 for trying to put a patient to sleep before an operation

Take three spoonfuls of the gall of a wild pig, three spoonfuls of hemlock juice, three spoonfuls of lettuce, three spoonfuls of poppy, three spoonfuls of henbane and three spoonfuls of vinegar. Mix them all together and boil them for a short time.

- 5 Put three spoonfuls of this mixture into a half gallon of good wine and stir well together. Let the patient sit by a warm fire and make him drink the mixture until he goes to sleep.

- (a) What does **Source E** tell you about how medieval surgeons tried to put a patient to sleep before an operation? *(3 marks)*
- (b) Surgeons tried to put patients to sleep before an operation. Was this the only reason surgery in the Middle Ages and Renaissance was dangerous? Support your answer with reasons and examples. *(12 marks)*

OR

- 3 Since 1700 the work of key individuals has been an important factor in fighting infection and disease.

Study **Source F** and then answer both the questions which follow.

Source F Louis Pasteur at work in his laboratory



- (a) What does **Source F** tell you about the work of Louis Pasteur? (3 marks)
- (b) The work of key individuals was one factor in the fight against infection and disease after 1700.
Choose **one** individual who fought infection and disease after 1700.
Was individual brilliance the only factor that made their work successful?
You may write about Pasteur or any other key individual you have studied.
Explain your choice with reasons and examples. (12 marks)

Turn over ►

SECTION C**PUBLIC HEALTH IN BRITAIN**

Answer **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5.

There are 25 marks for this question.

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

EITHER

- 4 Since Roman times governments have often been important in providing good public health in Britain.

Read **Source G** and then answer all the questions which follow.

Source G A letter sent by King Edward III to the mayor of York in 1332.
The king was about to visit the city.

The King hates the smells in York which are more awful than any other city in the kingdom. They come from the human and animal dung and muck which fill the streets so much that the people cannot walk along them. Because the King wishes to protect the health both of the citizens of York and of the members of his Parliament who will soon arrive, he orders that all the streets and alleys of the city are to be cleaned of all filth, and then kept clean afterwards.

- (a) Explain **two** reasons why the government provided good public health in Roman Britain. *(4 + 4 marks)*
- (b) What can you learn from **Source G** about the effectiveness of the government of towns and cities in providing good public health in the Middle Ages?
Explain your answer using the evidence in **Source G and your own knowledge**. *(5 marks)*
- (c) Since 1750 governments have always tried to improve the health of people in Britain. Do you agree or disagree?
Support your answer with reasons and examples. *(12 marks)*

OR

- 5 Epidemics killed many people in Britain until the last major cholera outbreak in 1866. Study **Source H** and then answer all the questions which follow.

Source H An illustration from 1665 showing Londoners burying the dead during the Great Plague



- (a) What can you learn from **Source H** about the number of people who died in the Great Plague?
Explain your answer using the evidence in **Source H** and **your own knowledge**.
(5 marks)
- (b) Explain **two** methods people used in 1665 to try to prevent the Great Plague from spreading.
(4 + 4 marks)
- (c) In the nineteenth century thousands of people died during the cholera epidemics. Does this mean public health had not improved between the Great Plague and 1900? Support your answer with reasons and examples.
(12 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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