

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**

Friday 21 January 2011 – 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 50.
- 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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## 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.



© Reuters Pictures



**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)**

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**(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)**



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

Handwriting practice area consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.



Blank lined area for writing.

**(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)**



**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)**



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

Dotted lines for writing answers.



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**Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.**

**You must answer both parts of the question you choose.**

**EITHER**

**5 Medicine and Public Health from Roman Britain onwards.**

(a) What were the key features of public health in Roman Britain? (9)

\*(b) How far did ideas about the cause of disease change from the Roman period to the end of the Middle Ages? (16)

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

- Galen believed in the Theory of Four Humours.
- The Roman army was told not to camp in swampy areas.
- During the Black Death in 1348 some people whipped themselves.

**(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

**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)**









((b) continued) .....

Multiple horizontal dotted lines for text entry.





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