

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

Tuesday 14 June 2011 – Afternoon

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 ►

P38261A

©2011 Edexcel Limited.

1/1/1



P 3 8 2 6 1 A 0 1 1 6

edexcel 
advancing learning, changing lives

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)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



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.

Dotted lines for writing.



(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)



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)



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**

(The answer area contains 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.)



Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



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.

EITHER

5 Medicine and Public Health from Roman Britain onwards.

(a) Describe the ways in which people tried to prevent the spread of infectious diseases during the Middle Ages. (9)

*(b) 'After the Romans left Britain the progress they had made in public health did not continue'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

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

- In the Roman period, fresh water was piped to Lincoln.
- During the Middle Ages there were public toilets in the town of Leicester.
- In London in 1347, wells for drinking water were often close to cesspits.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

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)



((a) continued)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, filling most of the page.



(b)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



((b) continued)

Dotted lines for writing.



