

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson**  
**Edexcel GCSE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**History B (Schools History Project)**  
**Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry**  
**Option 3A: The transformation of surgery,**  
**c1845–c1918**

Tuesday 21 June 2016 - Morning  
**Time: 1 hour 15 minutes**

Paper Reference

**5HB03/3A**

**You must have:**  
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

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 **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- 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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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**PEARSON**



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**(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)**



**2 Study Source B and use your own knowledge.**

What was the purpose of this representation?

Explain your answer, using Source B and your own knowledge.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



**3 Study Source C and use your own knowledge.**

Why were people afraid to have an operation in the early nineteenth century?

Explain your answer, using Source C and your own knowledge.

(10)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)





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**4 Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.**

How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence of the impact of Lister's ideas?

Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.

(10)

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)





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

**(Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS**



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# Pearson Edexcel GCSE

## History B (Schools History Project)

Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry

Option 3A: The transformation of surgery,  
c1845–c1918

Tuesday 21 June 2016 - Morning

**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference

**5HB03/3A**

**Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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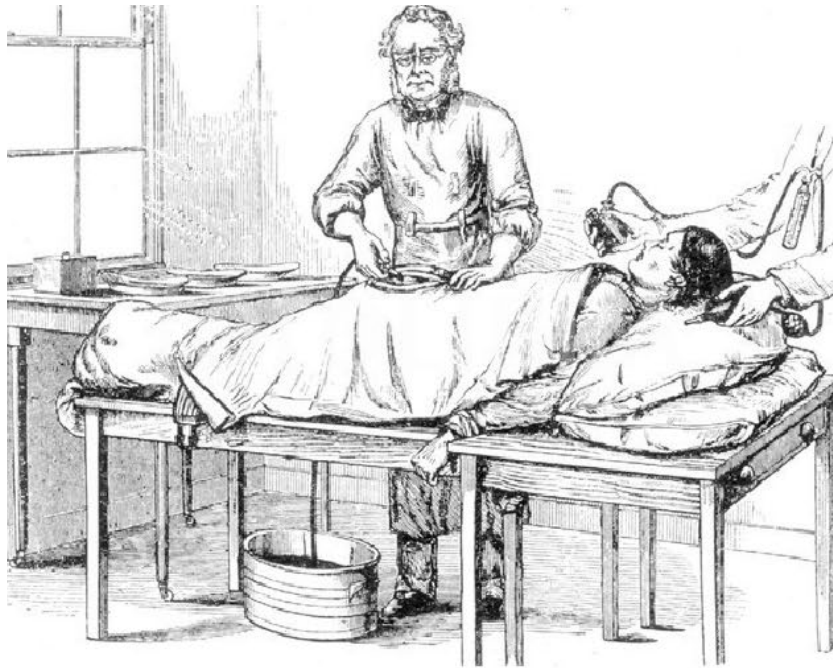
**PEARSON**

## Historical Enquiry: The battle against infection and the importance of the work of Lister.

**Source A:** From *Lister as I Knew Him* by a surgeon, J.R. Leeson, published in 1927. Here he is describing surgery in the 1870s.

One of our surgeons wore an old coat when he lectured on anatomy. He also wore it performing dissections and then wore the same coat in the operating theatre. This coat was stained with blood and covered with pus. As far as surgery was concerned, practically nothing had changed. An experienced nurse, who had spent her life working in the hospital, once said to me sadly, "I really think the surgeons do as much harm as they do good".

**Source B:** An illustration from a book on surgery by T.S. Wells, published in 1872. It is a representation of a surgical operation in the early 1870s.



**Source C:** From a history textbook, published in 1984.

A surgical operation before the mid-nineteenth century was a terrible thing. If he could afford it, the patient took opium, or a large quantity of brandy. Then he put a piece of leather in his mouth to bite on, and climbed onto the table. Strong assistants held him down, while the surgeon sawed off an arm or a leg, or cut into his body as quickly as possible. The fastest surgeons were the best.

**Source D:** From a report in *The Lancet* on 29 August 1868, by the doctor at the Dowlais Iron Works in Wales.

The use of carbolic acid in the treatment of wounds and compound fractures has created a revolution in surgery at the Dowlais Iron Works. During the last twelve months I have used it widely in the treatment of common injuries. I think in every case this has been a great success. Before, in serious cases of compound fracture, amputation was the usual treatment, now it is not often used.

**Source E:** A report from a German surgeon in London in 1874. It was sent to a professor of medicine in Germany.

"Lister has few supporters. The leading surgeons refuse to have anything to do with his antiseptic method. They say they do not get better results. They say the whole process is too complicated for them. They do not give precise objections; the details of Lister's practice are not usually known to them."

**Source F:** From *British Social and Economic History* by Ben Walsh, published in 1997.

When Lister published his ideas in *The Lancet* in 1867, he was opposed and criticised. James Simpson, the pioneer of chloroform, was one of Lister's strongest critics.

Lister's continuing changes to his methods were seen as signs of failure rather than as attempts to improve. A greater problem was that Lister's techniques were not put into practice properly and, as a result, they were seen as failures.

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