

SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION

D1: Changes in health and population from the mid eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century

6. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) or Part (c)

- (a) This question is about hospitals and surgery in the period 1760-1870. Look at the painting below showing an amputation of a leg in the eighteenth century and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.



- (i) Give ONE reason to explain why operations were often very painful in the eighteenth century. (3)
- (ii) Describe the efforts made to make operations much less painful by 1850. (5)
- (iii) Why was Joseph Lister's work so important in the development of surgery? (5)
- (iv) How did the work of Florence Nightingale help to improve hospital conditions in the period before 1870? (7)

(Total: 20 marks)

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Answer either Part (b) or Part (c)

EITHER

- (b) How successful were efforts to improve standards of public health in industrial towns in the period 1750-1875? **(15)**

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

1811	38% of the population lived in towns
1800-51	Number of houses in Britain doubled
1831	Cholera outbreak
1842	Chadwick's report on the "Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population"
1844	Health of Towns Association

OR

- (c) What reasons explain the changes that took place in the population of England and Wales between 1750 and 1890? **(15)**

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Estimated population of England and Wales in 1701	5.5 million
Dramatic changes in the birth and death rates after 1770	
Thomas Malthus' book on the effects of population 1798	
1801: population of England and Wales	nearly 10 million
1890: population of England and Wales	35 million.

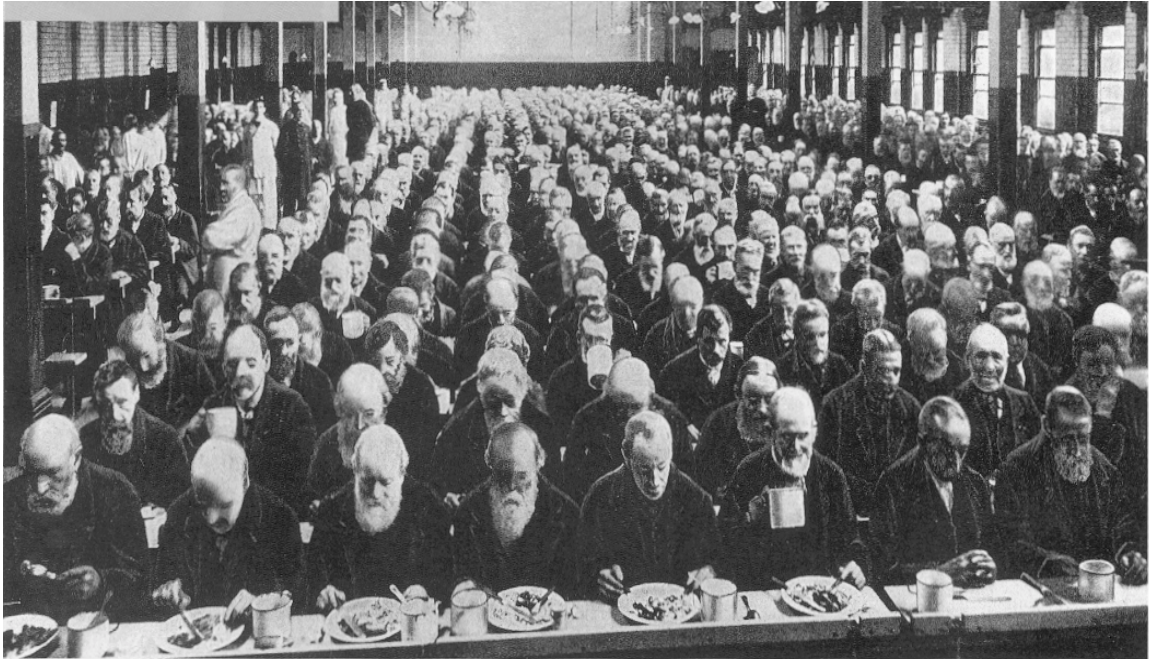
(Total Marks 15)

SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION

D2: Changes in health, welfare and population from the late nineteenth century to the late twentieth century

7. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) or Part (c).

(a) This question is about changes in state intervention in health and welfare. Look at the photograph below and then answer all of the questions which follow.



- (i) What was a workhouse? (3)
- (ii) Describe how poverty was tackled by the Poor Law at the beginning of the twentieth century. (5)
- (iii) Explain the importance of Seebohm Rowntree's work on the causes of poverty. (7)
- (iv) In what ways did the Liberal government try to improve the health of children from 1906? (5)

(Total: 20 marks)

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Answer either Part (b) or Part (c)

EITHER

- (b) Why did the Labour government decide to introduce the Welfare State in the years after the Second World War? **(15)**

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

1939	Outbreak of the Second World War Beginning of evacuation
1940	Introduction of rationing The Blitz
1941	Setting up of the Beveridge Commission

OR

- (c) In what ways did the Labour government change the ways that poverty was tackled in the years from 1945 to 1950? **(15)**

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

1945	End of the Second World War
1946	National Insurance Act National Health Service Act National Assistance Act Housing Act
1948	The Appointed Day

(Total: 15 marks)