

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)**

**A952/21**

Historical Source Investigation  
Developments in British Medicine, 1200–1945

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 8 page answer booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Friday 21 January 2011  
Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**FOLD OUT THIS PAGE**

**Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.**

**In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**1** Study Source A.

What does this source tell you about Jenner? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[6]**

**2** Study Source B.

How useful is this source as evidence about Jenner? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

**3** Study Sources C and D.

How far do these two sources agree? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

**4** Study Source E.

Are you surprised by this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

**5** Study Source F.

Why was this source published at that time? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

**6** Study **all** the sources, A–G.

‘Jenner’s work was an immediate success.’

How far do the sources on this paper support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. **[10]**

## Jenner and the development of vaccination

### Was Jenner's work an immediate success?

#### Background Information

People were very frightened of smallpox in eighteenth-century Britain. Every year smallpox killed thousands of people. Those who survived had terrible scars. Edward Jenner was a country doctor who began working in Gloucestershire in 1773. He became interested in cowpox, a mild disease caught by dairymaids from the cows they milked. Eventually, he discovered that people could be protected from smallpox if a small amount of cowpox was inserted into the arm. Jenner did not know that germs cause disease so he did not know exactly how vaccination worked. He was only a country doctor, and most leading doctors did not accept his ideas, though some did. By 1806, Parliament had granted Jenner a total of £30,000 to continue his work. Within the next few years, his vaccine was being used both in Britain and many other countries. Even though many people opposed the idea of vaccination, thousands were saved from death.

Was Jenner's work an immediate success?

#### SOURCE A

Case 1. Sarah Nelmes, a local milkmaid, was infected with the cowpox from her master's cows in May 1796. A large sore and the usual symptoms were produced.

Case 17. I selected James Phipps, a healthy boy, about eight years old. The matter was taken from the sore on the hand of Sarah Nelmes and it was inserted on 14 May 1796 into the arm of the boy by two cuts each about half an inch long. On the seventh day he complained of uneasiness, on the ninth he became a little chilly, lost his appetite and had a slight headache. He had a fairly restless night, but on the following day he was perfectly well. In order to find out whether he was protected from the smallpox, he was inoculated with smallpox matter, but no disease followed. Several months later this process was repeated but again no disease followed.

*From Doctor Jenner's casebook, published in 1798. Jenner gave details of 23 cases in all before concluding that cowpox protects the human body from the infection of smallpox.*

## SOURCE B



*A picture of Edward Jenner vaccinating James Phipps in 1796.  
It was painted in the nineteenth century.*

**SOURCE C**

There is a letter from John Birch, Esquire. It notices that there was a parliamentary grant of £30,000 to Dr Jenner for an unsuccessful experiment.

There is also a letter proving the creation of a new and fatal disease called the 'vaccine ulcer'.

There is also a letter from Mr Westcott of Ringwood proving the failures of the experiment there and a list of those who died of cowpox.

There is also a list of those who have died of smallpox after having been vaccinated and told that they would be protected.

There is also a list of other failures under the treatment of Jenner's Institution.

*From a newspaper report about the publication of an anti-vaccination pamphlet in 1806.*

**SOURCE D**

In 1807 a team of 25 people went to Ringwood, Hampshire, to investigate supposed failures of vaccination. Feelings about vaccination ran so high that the team carried pistols for defence. The team looked into a number of cases where it had been suggested that vaccination had failed to prevent smallpox. Most of these cases were found to be exaggerated or untrue. When the practice of vaccination was first introduced by Dr Jenner, many persons had never seen the effects of the vaccine and were not qualified to carry out the vaccination properly.

*From a Report of the Royal Jennerian Society in 1807–8. This society was formed in 1802 with the aim of spreading vaccination against smallpox in London.*

**SOURCE E**

I read over Dr Jenner's paper, and think his account of the cowpox is interesting. However, I am not satisfied that his experiments provide proof that smallpox can be prevented by his methods. The persons who did not catch smallpox after having had the cowpox were all adults, and he has worked on too few cases to be able to draw conclusions from them. If 20 or 30 children had been successfully vaccinated I might be led to change my opinion.

*From a letter to Sir Joseph Banks from Everard Hume in 1797. Joseph Banks was the President of the Royal Society. This society had been set up by the King in the seventeenth century to promote research into the sciences. Jenner had asked the society to publish his experiments in vaccination.*

## SOURCE F



*'The cow-pock – the wonderful effects of the new inoculation.'* A cartoon published by the Anti-Vaccine Society in 1802.

## SOURCE G

Medicine has never before produced any single improvement that has proved as useful as your smallpox vaccine. Future generations will look back on this time and realise that smallpox, which was such a feared disease, has been wiped out by you.

*From a letter to Edward Jenner from the President of the USA in 1802.*







**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.