

**THREE HOURS**

**Answer FOUR questions:**

1. In what senses, if at all, can we describe the Spanish and English medical systems and views of health and illness in America from the sixteenth to the early eighteenth centuries as colonial?
2. Assess the relationship between medicine and slavery in the British West Indies and North America.
3. Why did it take so long to reach a consensus on how scurvy could be prevented?
4. Account for changing European attitudes to Tahiti **and/or** New Zealand.
5. EITHER: (a) Why did new racial attitudes develop in nineteenth century Britain?  
  
OR: (b) 'Racial attitudes and theories played a small role in British colonization.' Discuss.
6. 'The key to understanding David Livingstone's work in Africa is his medical research.' Discuss.
7. How did European medicine relate to health and illness in the tropics before the creation of scientific tropical medicine?
8. 'Scientific tropical medicine was a product of its time.' Discuss.
9. 'Western medicine in Africa in the early twentieth century was motivated by expediency rather than by altruism.' Discuss.
10. To what extent was British medicine in India imperial medicine?
11. 'Western medicine in the Third World today is still colonial medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement?
12. Write a review of one book which has thrown most light for you on the history of colonial and empire medicine.

**END OF PAPER**