

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualifications:-

B.Sc. B.Sc. (Intercal)

Hist. of Medic. C116: Colonial and Empire Medicine

COURSE CODE : HMEDC116

UNIT VALUE : 0.50

DATE : 09-MAY-05

TIME : 10.00

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

THREE HOURS

Answer FOUR questions:

1. 'America was a 'neo-Europe' for the Spanish and the English in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when it came to medicine, health and illness.' Discuss.
2. In what ways is the relationship between medicine and slavery in the British West Indies and North America a problematic one?
3. 'The history of scurvy up to the beginning of the nineteenth century shows that medicine played an insignificant role in its prevention.' How far do you agree with this statement?
4. 'European contact with Tahiti was essentially benign.' Discuss.
5. 'Science was responsible for changing the meanings of race in nineteenth century Britain.' Discuss.
6. Why did David Livingstone see medicine as all-important for his work in Africa?
7. To what extent did 'inter-tropical medicine' (the medicine of the tropics that existed before scientific tropical medicine) create a barrier to British colonization of the tropics?
8. EITHER: (a) 'Politicians created scientific tropical medicine.' Discuss
OR: (b) 'In what ways was the scientific tropical medicine that arose at the end of the nineteenth century significant for British colonization?
9. What was the role of British medicine in India?
10. What did Africans gain from Western Medicine in the early twentieth century?
11. Why is there a debate about the role of Western medicine in the Third World today?
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