

**THREE HOURS**

**Please answer ANY THREE questions.**

1. Historians of different methodological persuasions - such as feminism, social history, the history of ideas - as well as anthropologists and psychiatrists, all have given their explanations for the rise and fall of the European witch-hunts. Which of these approaches do you personally think works best and why?
2. What combination of medical theories and scientific developments in the period c 1650 - 1800 came together such that one might speak of that era as seeing the 'foundation of psychiatry'?
3. 'Christian teachings on suicide and its punishment form one ugly interruption between nobler, Classical attitudes and later, enlightened non-Christian ones'. Debate this proposition.
4. Drawing from ANY part of the course, give an account of a mental patient or patients whom you regard as both genuinely disturbed but also understandable and sympathetic - as if on a continuum with normal mental states.
5. Why was the asylum as a new institution deemed the appropriate place for the implementation of 'moral management' from the late eighteenth-century on?
6. Argue with the claim that for all its faults - not least in its account of hysteria - the work of Elaine Showalter on the 'female malady' exposes the genuine harshness and prejudices of nineteenth-century psychiatry towards women.
7. Give an account of the history of the criminal insanity plea from 1760 onwards, paying particular attention to controversies and confusions and medico-legal disputes.

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8. 'Only by understanding their scientific and medical contexts and their mainstream status can the rationales behind heroic remedies and psychosurgery in the early twentieth century be seen as anything other than crazy and terrifying'. Do you agree and if so, why?
9. The arguments over the reality of, and treatments for, war neuroses were fierce, both in Britain and Europe, from 1914/15 onwards. Why?
10. Debate this proposal : that the development of the dementia praecox/schizophrenia diagnosis may have brought clarification and better case histories for psychiatrists, but at the cost of patients, their suffering and the meaning of that suffering.
11. Describe the work of EITHER Freud or Jung OR both.
12. 'The exaggerations and simple-mindedness of the writings of both Thomas Szasz and R. D. Laing meant a wasted opportunity for something both necessary and urgent: a proper critique of the whole project of modern psychiatric medicine'. Discuss this claim.

**END OF PAPER**