

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON**

University of London

**EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS**

For The Following Qualifications:-

*B.Sc.*     *B.Sc. (Intercal)*

**Hist. of Medic. B12: Man's Place in Nature 1750-1900**

**COURSE CODE            : HMEDB012**

**UNIT VALUE             : 0.50**

**DATE                     : 28-APR-06**

**TIME                     : 14.30**

**TIME ALLOWED         : 3 Hours**

**THREE HOURS**

**Please answer any FOUR QUESTIONS**

1. What was the impact of EITHER the biblical story of Noah's Flood OR the microscope on ideas about the natural world before 1800?
2. Can 18<sup>th</sup> century biological thought be characterised as moving away from the concept of the special (divine) creation of living beings? Illustrate your answer by comparing Linnaeus' views on species with those of Lamarck.
3. Describe Malthus's 'principle of population'. How was it used by evolutionists in the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
4. In what ways was Robert Chambers' *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* influential in the period from 1844 to around 1860?
5. How far was Charles Darwin's voyage on *HMS Beagle* significant in shaping his views on evolution?
6. Is the concept of 'simultaneous discovery' useful in evaluating the evolutionary theories of Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace?
7. What were the main features of the public controversy aroused by Darwin's *Origin of Species*?
8. Was S.J. Gould right to say that late 19<sup>th</sup> century ideas about human racial origins were 'prejudice turned into science'?
9. Give an account of the way that Mendel's theory of inheritance was received in Britain in the years around 1900.
10. Assess the social and scientific assumptions underlying EITHER the eugenics movement OR intelligence testing.
11. Did gender issues play any part in the identification of the structure of DNA?
12. Is it helpful for biologists to know something about the history of their subject?

**END OF PAPER**