

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualifications:-

B.A. B.Sc. B.Sc. (Intercal)

Hist. of Medic. C20: Medicine, Disease and Society, Antiquity to Renaissance

COURSE CODE : HMEDC020

UNIT VALUE : 0.50

DATE : 13-MAY-05

TIME : 14.30

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

HMED C20: Medicine, Disease & Society from Antiquity to the Renaissance EXAM 2005

THREE HOURS

Answer Four questions only. At least one question must be taken from each Section.

Section A

1. Was Longrigg right to claim that the history of Greek medicine between 500 B.C. and 300 B.C. shows 'the emancipation of medicine from superstition ?'. Discuss.
2. 'The development of medicine and anatomy in Hellenistic Alexandria cannot be properly understood without the example of Aristotle before us'. Do you agree ?
3. 'To talk of 'medical education' and 'medical schools' in Antiquity is to exaggerate what was merely the transmission of craft skills'. Discuss
4. What differences in the social environment of medical practice would you emphasise between the Greek world from 600 to 250 B.C. and the Roman world from 100 B.C. to 250 A.D. ?
5. 'If Hippocrates had not existed, Galen would have had to invent him. But then in a sense, he did'. (Lloyd) Explain.
6. 'To place early Christianity along with the contemporary Asclepius cult among the healing religions of antiquity is to exaggerate their similarities and to downplay their differences'. Discuss.

Section B

7. Does the Black Death mark a turning point in the history of medicine ?
8. In what ways did the medieval universities impose new distinctions between orthodox and unorthodox, or between professional and lay medicine ?
9. Evaluate the comment of Niccolò Massa that the success of the *Fabrica* was due to the fact that Vesalius was merely putting into print ideas that were already widely accepted.
10. Why did botany become so significant in medicine in the period from 1490 to 1600 ?
11. 'What is important in Harvey's *De motu cordis* is his use of a combination of investigative methods, not the methods themselves.' Discuss.
12. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the phrase 'The Western medical tradition' in describing the period from 500 A.D. to 1628?

END OF PAPER