

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number
Edexcel GCSE	
History B (Schools History Project) Unit 1: Schools History Project Development Study Option 1A: Medicine and Treatment	
Tuesday 15 June 2010 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 15 minutes	Paper Reference 5HB01/1A
You do not need any other materials.	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer Questions 1 and 2, **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** 4 and then **EITHER** Question 5(a) and 5(b) **OR** 6(a) and 6(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: An illustration from the Middle Ages, showing a housewife and her maid preparing medicine for the man lying ill in bed.



Source B: From a letter written by William Rathbone to Liverpool nurses in 1901.

As nurses, you are not inferior servants doing inferior work for inferior wages, but trained and skilled workers carrying out intelligently the treatment prescribed by a doctor.



1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in nursing in the period between the Middle Ages and the start of the twentieth century?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 The boxes below show two important discoveries in medicine.

Choose **one** discovery and explain why it had such a limited impact on medical treatment at the time.

(9)

William Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood in the seventeenth century.

Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin in 1928.

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(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 Why have science and technology been so important in improving medical understanding since 1850?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Louis Pasteur published his germ theory in 1861.
- X-Rays were discovered in 1895.
- Crick and Watson discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

4 How important for the prevention of disease was Edward Jenner's discovery of a smallpox vaccination in 1796?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Lady Mary Wortley Montague had her children inoculated against smallpox in 1721.
- The British government made vaccination against smallpox compulsory in 1852.
- Louis Pasteur tested a vaccine against rabies in 1886.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



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Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 Medicine and Public Health from Roman Britain onwards.

- (a) Describe the key features of the medical training of physicians in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. (9)
- *(b) How much continuity was there from the Roman period to the end of the Middle Ages in medical treatments and home remedies? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- In the Roman period the father was responsible for most treatments within the family.
- The Christian Church taught that saints could heal sick people through miracles.
- In 1348 bloodletting was used as a treatment for the Black Death.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

- (a) Explain why people living in towns had problems getting fresh water in the period 1350–1750. (9)
- *(b) How important was the work of Edwin Chadwick in improving public health in towns in the nineteenth century? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- In 1842 Edwin Chadwick published a report on the living conditions of the poor.
- Louis Pasteur published his germ theory in 1861.
- Public Health Acts were passed in 1848 and 1875.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



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