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, 2 and 3, EITHER Question 4 OR 5 and then EITHER Question 6 OR 7.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- 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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
Answer Question 1, Question 2 AND Question 3.

Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: A recipe for medicine that was sold during the sixteenth century.

Ointment recipe:
Lard and dung
Oil of Spikenard*
Honey
Poppy
Stavesacre**

* Spikenard = a plant
** Stavesacre = a poisonous plant

Source B: A pharmacy in 2013.
1 What do Sources A and B show about changes in the medicines that people could buy?

Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge.

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)
2 The boxes below show two people who had an influence on medicine.

Choose one and explain the key features of their ideas.

Hippocrates

Florence Nightingale

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)
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QUESTION 3 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.
Question 3

Study Source C.

**Source C:** Scenes from an illustration, 1665. It shows some of the actions ordered by the Lord Mayor of London: plague searchers, the killing of cats and dogs and the burying of bodies in the plague pits.

3 How useful is this illustration to a historian who is investigating ways of preventing the spread of disease in the seventeenth century?

Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. (8)
Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5.

EITHER

4 Why did religion play such an important role in medicine in the Middle Ages?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer.

• Hospitals
• Medical training

You must also include information of your own.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

OR

5 Why were there important improvements in the prevention of infectious diseases during the nineteenth century?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer.

• Smallpox vaccination
• John Snow

You must also include information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☐ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number:  Question 4 ☐  Question 5 ☐
Answer EITHER Question 6 OR Question 7.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.

EITHER

*6  ‘The ideas of the Romans were important in medicine and public health throughout the medieval period until c1500.’

Do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer.

- The work of Galen
- Sewers

You must also include information of your own.

(16)

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 19 marks)

OR

*7  ‘The creation of the National Health Service (NHS) in 1948 was the most important change in the treatment of illness during the twentieth century.’

Do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer.

- NHS hospitals
- Magic bullets

You must also include information of your own.

(16)

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 7 = 19 marks)
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☑. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☑.

Chosen question number:  

Question 6 ☐  Question 7 ☐