AQA GCSE HISTORY PRACTICE EXAM QUESTIONS

Britain: Health & the People C1000-present day

Q1) Source Question

Source A A cartoon drawn in 1802 by James Gillray.

It is generally thought to show Edward Jenner giving his patients 'the new inoculation' at St Pancras Hospital in London. However, historians have suggested that the patients are Dr William Woodville's, who ran the hospital. He was in dispute with Jenner after some of his patients died from Smallpox when he used Jenner's technique.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **vaccination**? Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A A cartoon from the satirical* magazine 'Punch', 1948. It shows the Minister for Health, Aneurin Bevan giving doctors their NHS medicine. The title of the cartoon was, 'It still tastes awful'.

DOTHEBOYS HALL

"It still tastes awful."

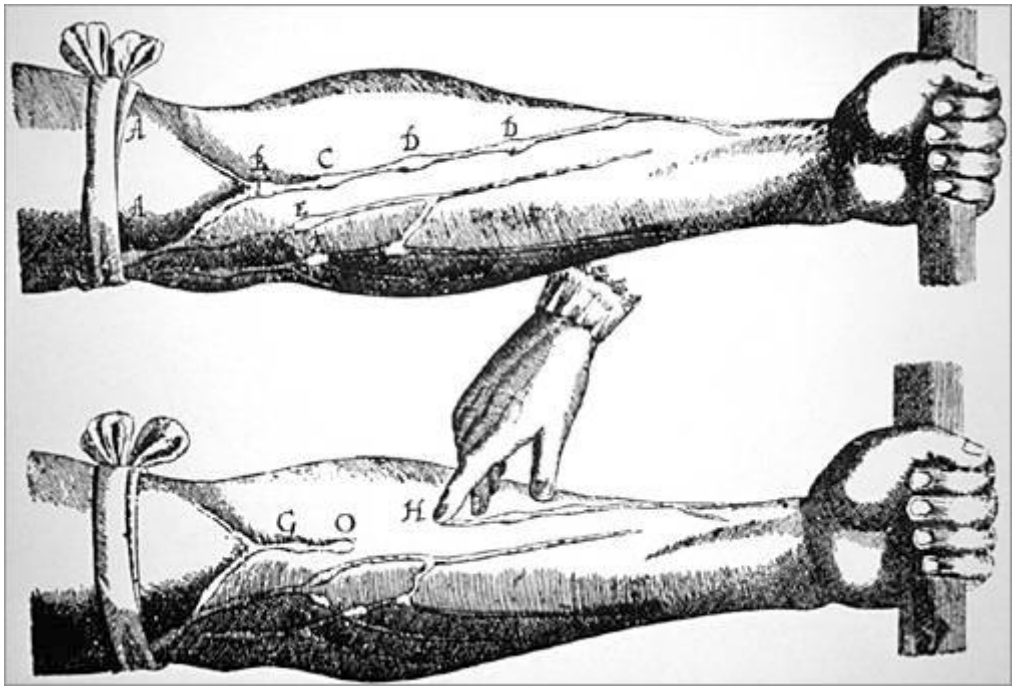
*Satirical = critical and humorous

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the creation of the NHS**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A:

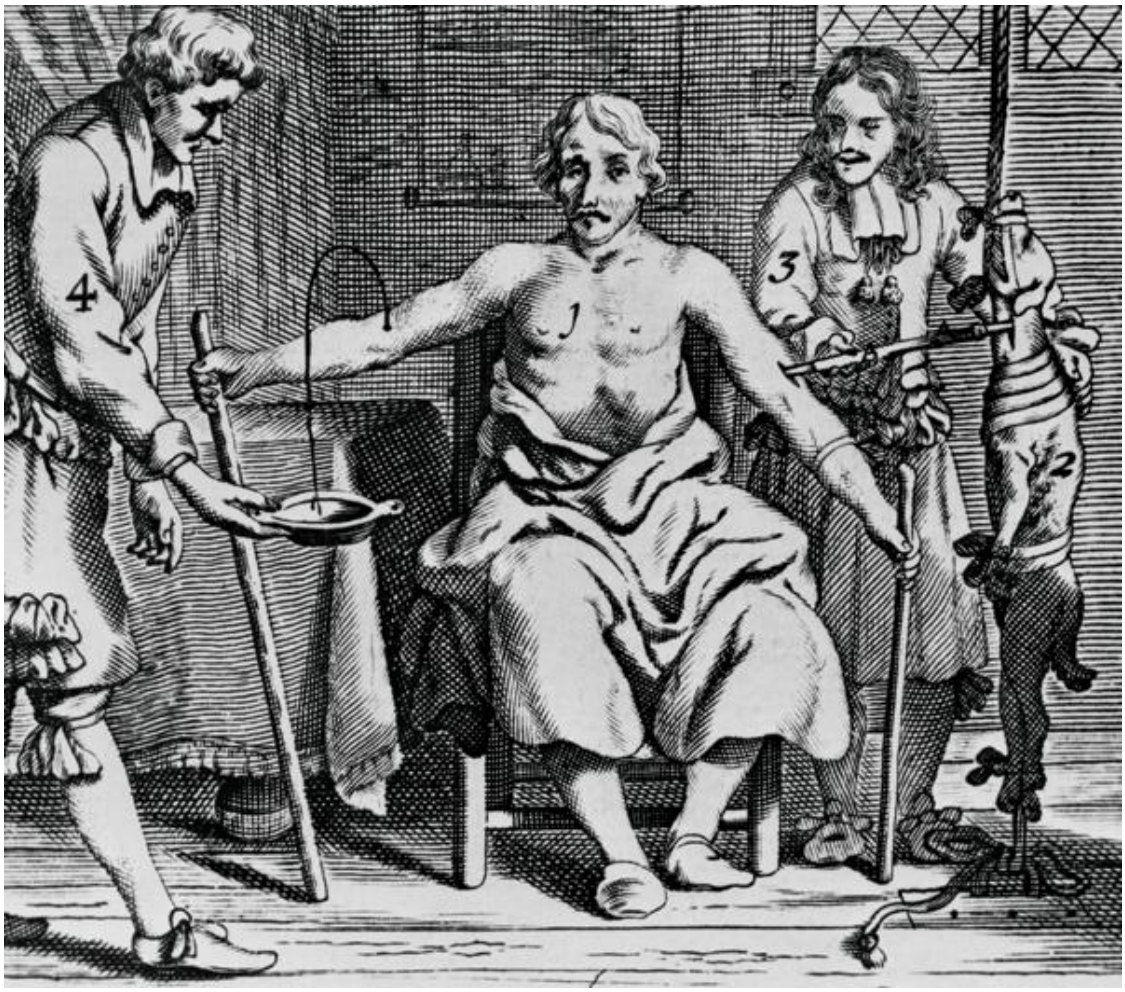


01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **challenges to Galen's work in the Renaissance**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A drawing from 1693 showing a blood transfusion from a dog to man



01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **medical understanding during the Renaissance**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: An illustration from Vesalius' book, On the Fabric of the Human Body, published in 1543 showing a body hanging from a gibbet. Gibbets were used to hang criminals.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **medical understanding during the Renaissance**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A painting of Louis Pasteur carrying out the swan-necked flask experiment.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **understanding about the cause of disease in the 19th century**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: An illustration from c1500 of the Hotel Dieu in Paris, a late Medieval hospital; the French King's doctors worked there.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **Medieval ideas about illness**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

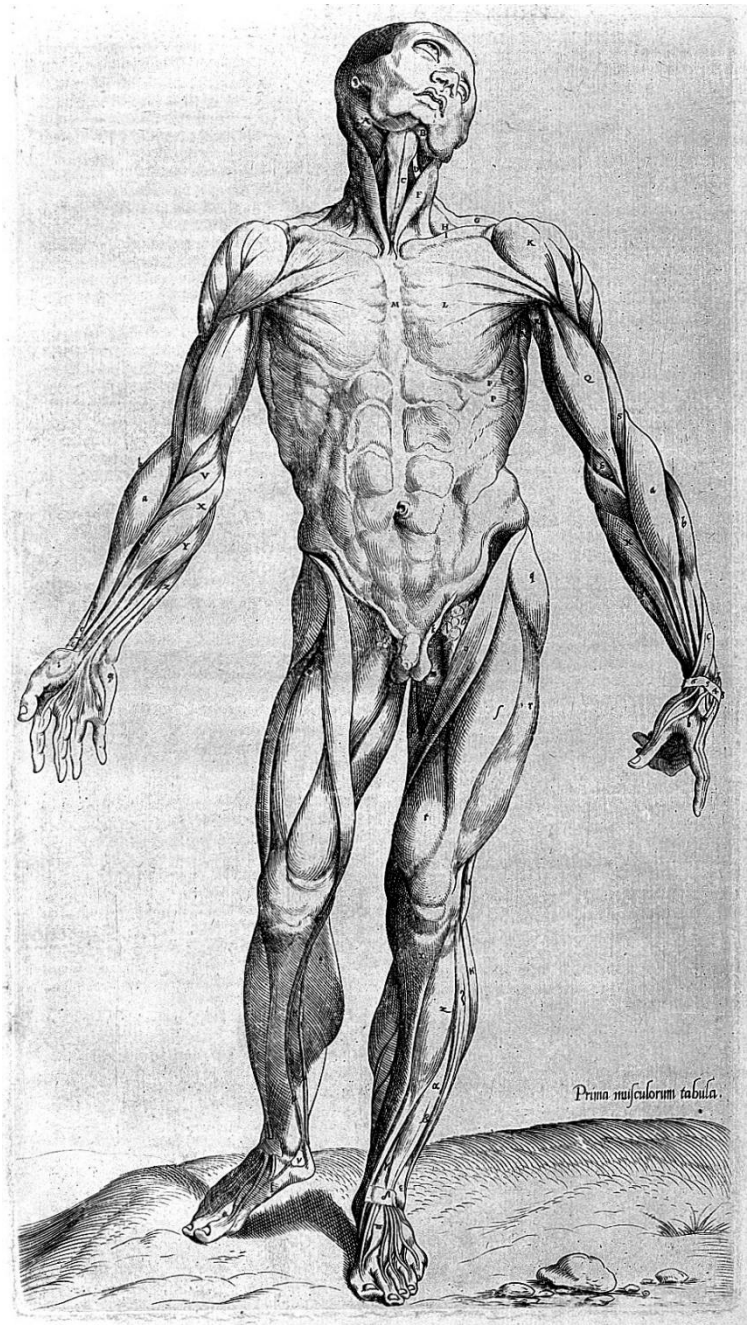
Source A: A fourteenth-century English illustration of a surgeon operating; from a book in a monastic library.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **Medieval surgery**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A picture from Thomas Geminus' book 'Compendiosa', first published in England in 1545; three editions had been published by 1549.



01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the impact of the Renaissance on Britain**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A painting of John Hunter, completed in 1813 by the famous English portrait painter, John Jackson.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the development of anatomy**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A cartoon called 'Koch as the new St George', from an English newspaper in the 1880s; it shows Koch conquering the bacteria responsible for tuberculosis.

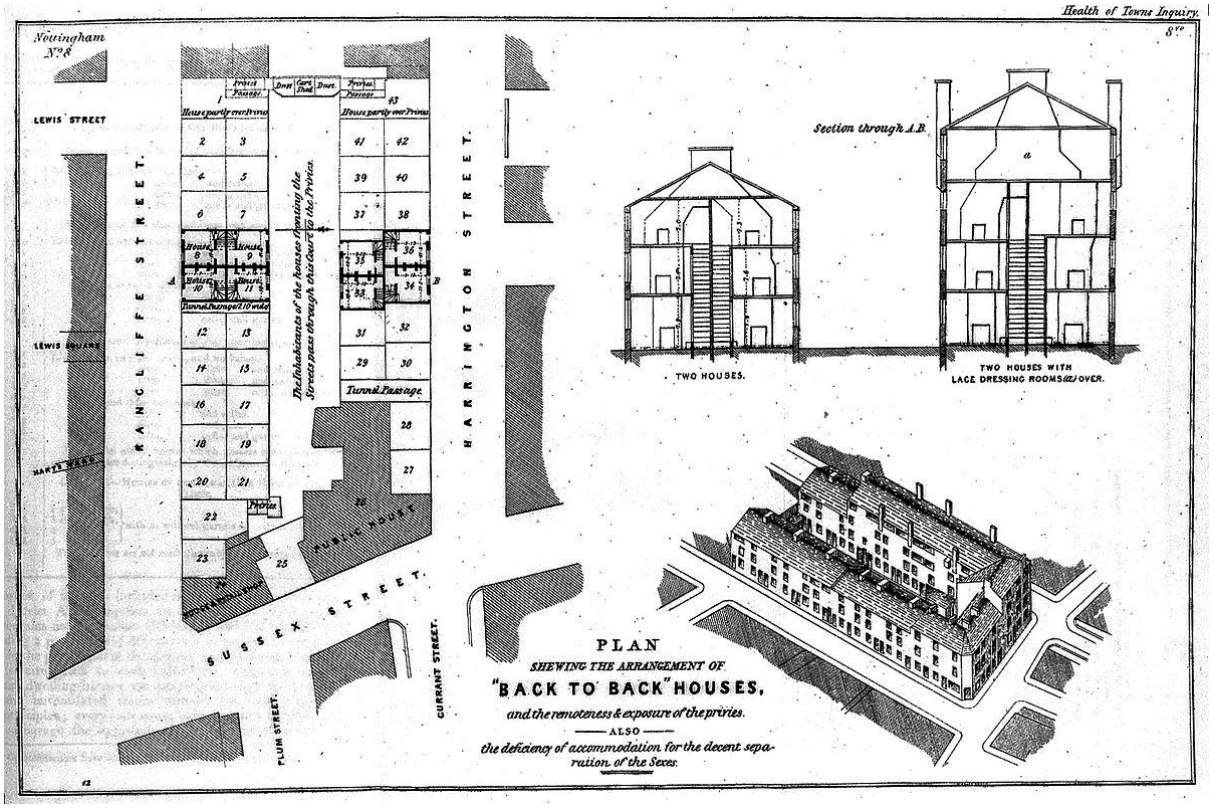
KOCH AS THE NEW ST. GEORGE.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the importance of Robert Koch**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A diagram adapted from evidence given to a government enquiry into the 'State of the Large Towns', 1844. It shows back-to-back housing in Nottingham.

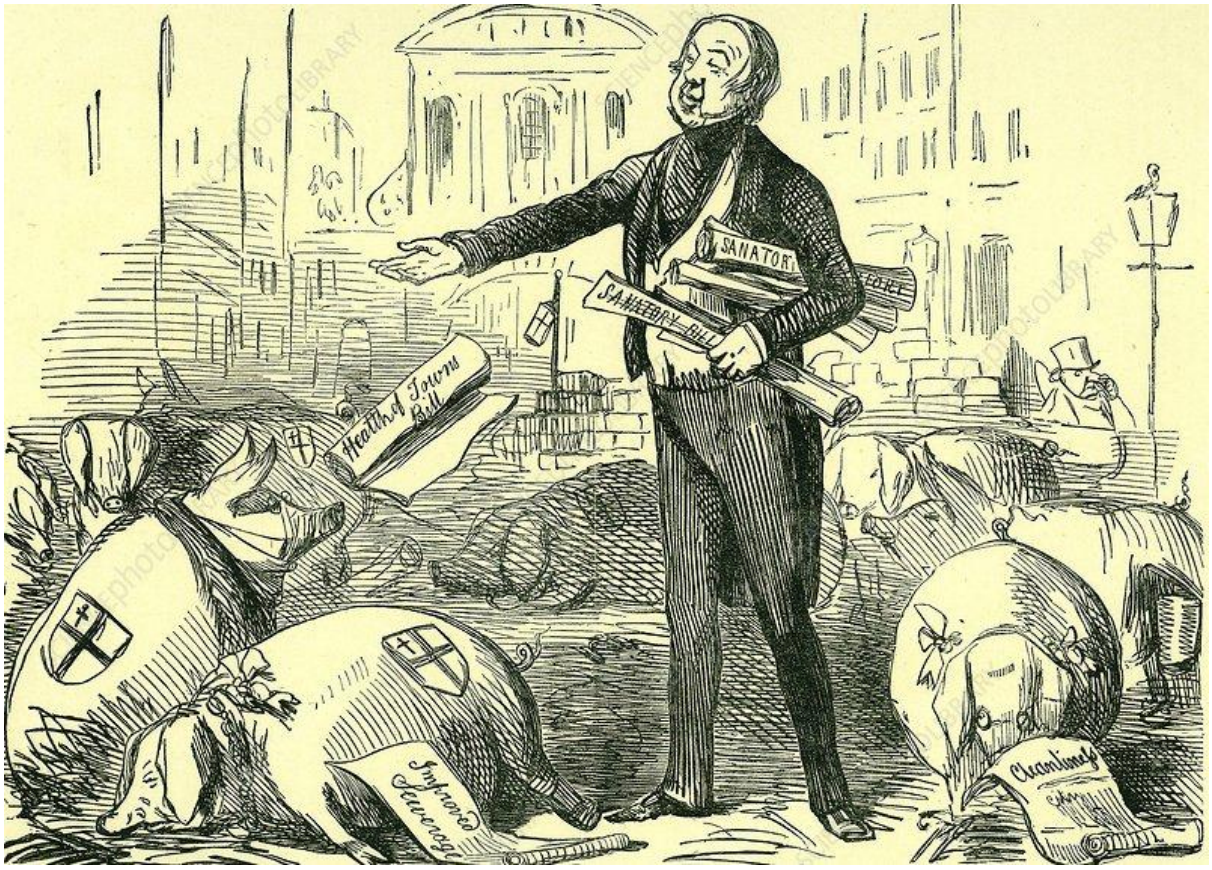


01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **how disease spread in the 1800s**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A cartoon commenting on the reaction of London councillors to the 1848 Public Health Act; the cartoon was published in the humorous magazine, Punch.

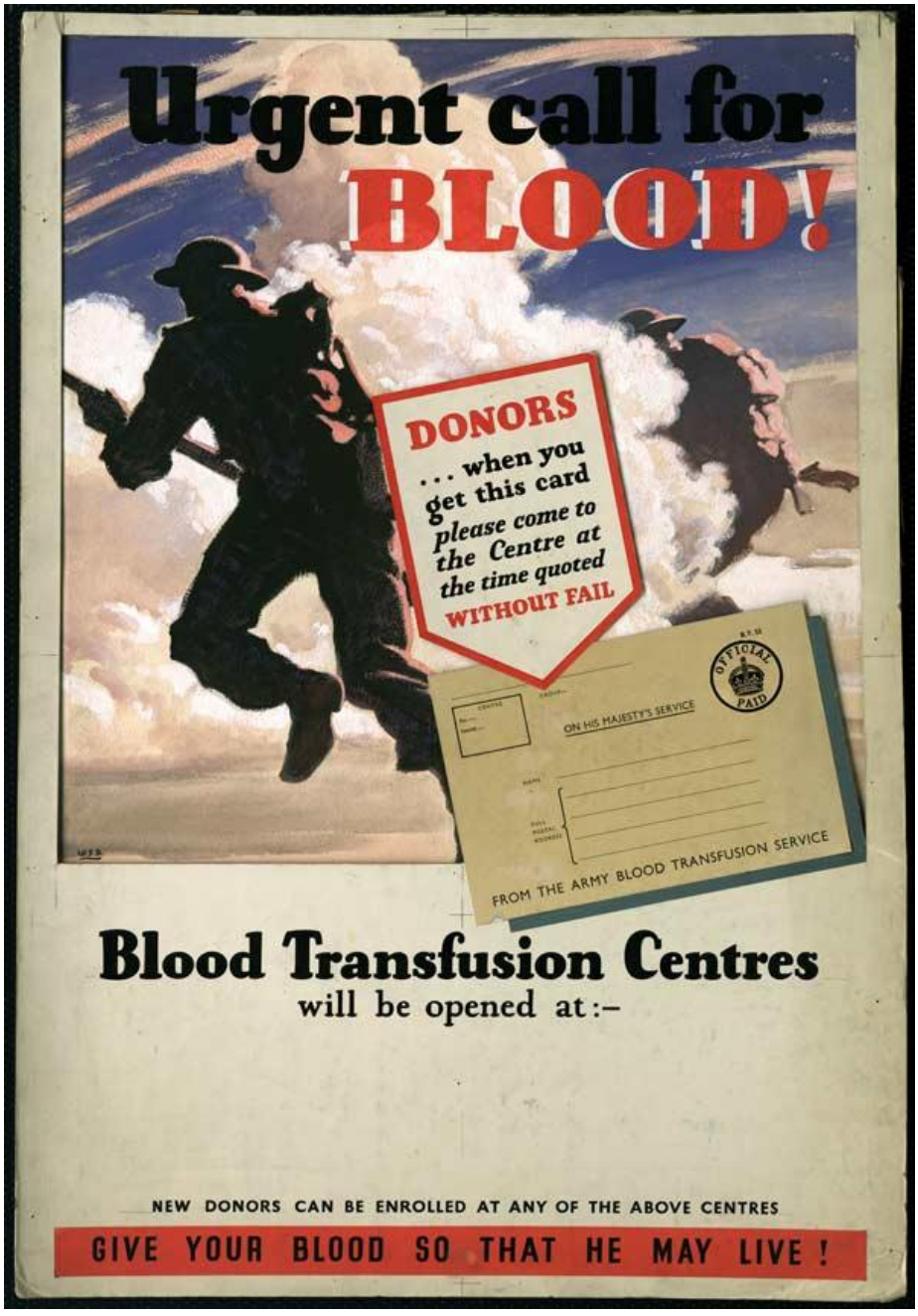


01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the development of public health in the 19th Century**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A poster from 1943, produced by the Ministry of Information; it shows the official Army Blood Transfusion appointment card and has space at the bottom for local centres to provide information on dates and times when people can attend to give blood.



01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the relationship between war and medicine**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: Excerpts of conclusions of Chadwick's 1842 report on the 'Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain'

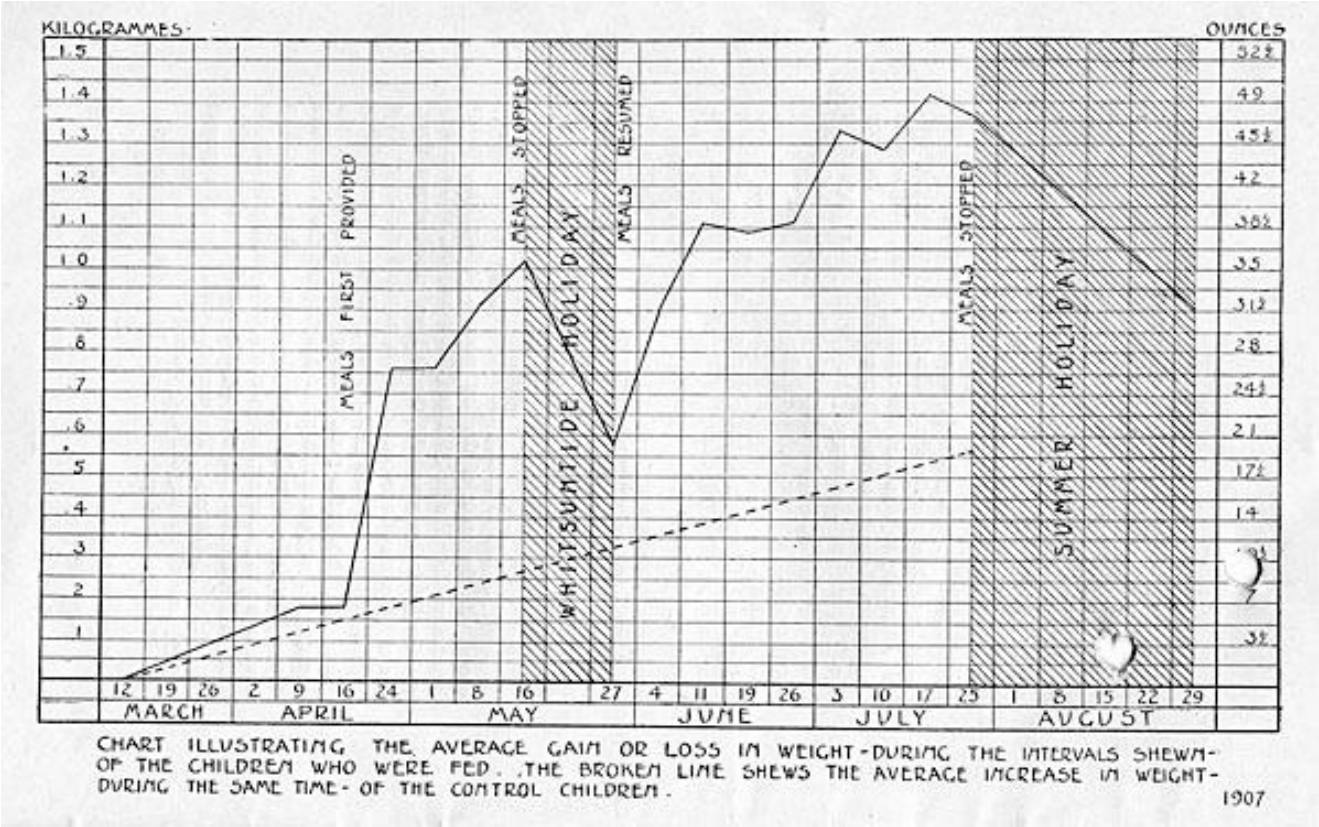
> Disease is caused by bad air and these diseases are common all over the country. The bad air is caused by rotting animals and vegetables, by damp and filth, and by overcrowded houses. When these things are improved, the death rate goes down.
>
> A medical officer should be appointed to take charge in each district. More people are killed by filth and bad ventilation each year than are killed by wars. People cannot develop clean habits until they have clean water.
>
> The poor cost us too much; the rich pay to feed and clothe orphans. Money would be saved if fewer parents died of disease. A healthier workforce would work harder too.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **t**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: This chart from 1907 shows the impact of free school meals, it charts the weight children gained and lost during part of the school year.

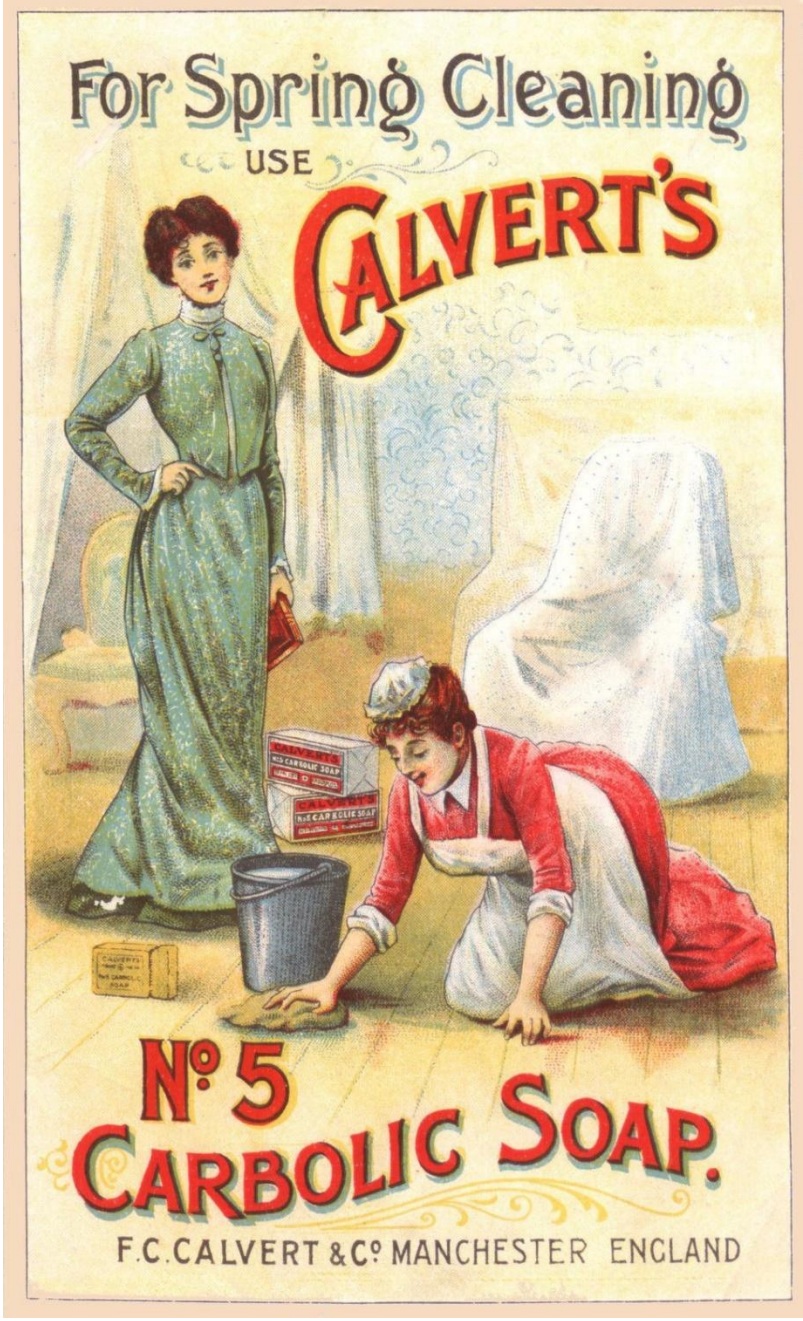


01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the impact of the Liberal reforms**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: An advertisement for soap, published in a women's magazine in 1910. Professor Frederick Crace-Calvert was a chemist who studied in Paris before returning to Manchester where he set up a company in 1859. He discovered the way to make large quantities of carbolic acid; his company sent supplies to Joseph Lister.

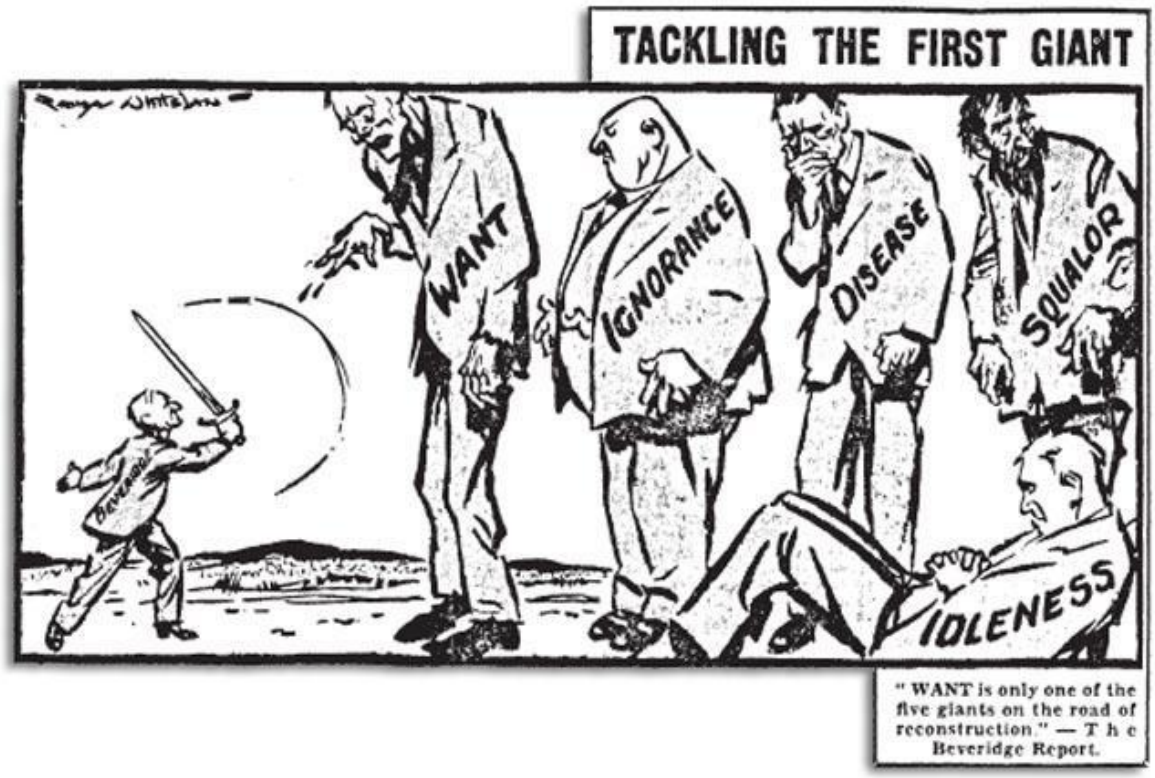


01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the understanding of disease**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A cartoon about the creation of the NHS.

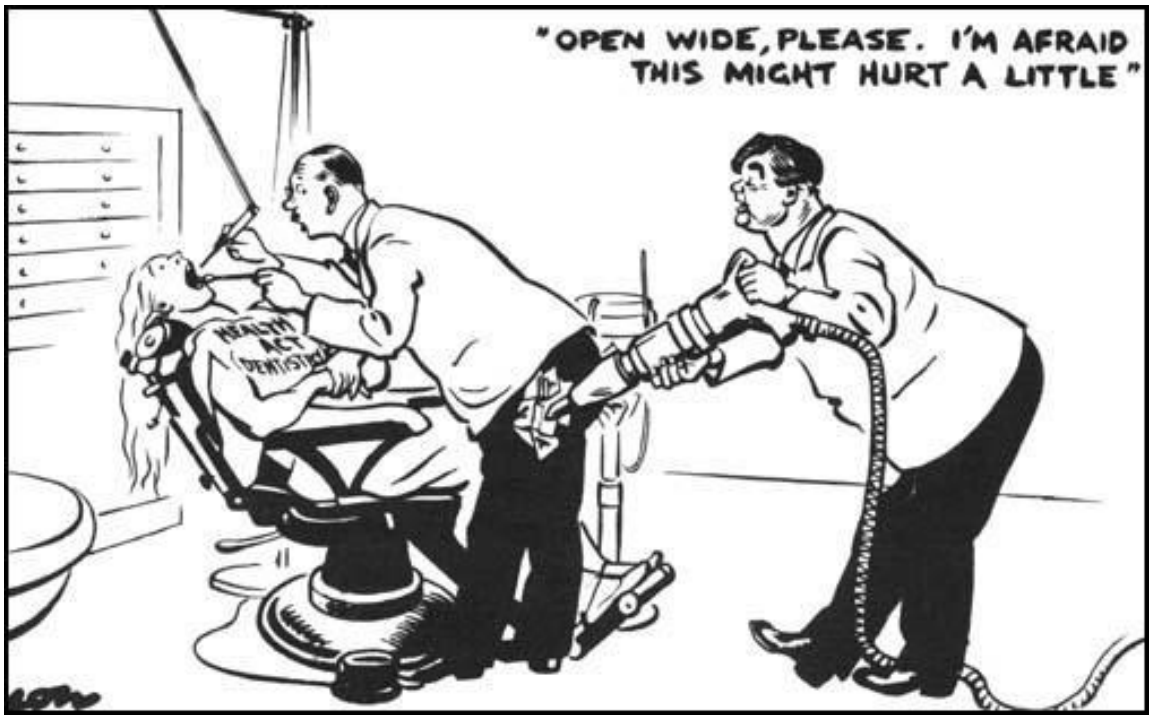


01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the creation of the NHS**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A cartoon about the creation of the NHS.



01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the creation of the NHS**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: A 19th century German engraving showing a group of flagellants in the mid-14th century.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the understanding of disease in the Middle Ages**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: 'The Terrible Plague': Townsfolk driving out a man and his sick wife along with a man and his sick child, both suffering from the plague. From a 20th century children's book.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the understanding of disease in the Middle Ages**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: Victims of the Black Death being buried at Tournai, then part of the Netherlands, 1349. The Black Death was thought to have been an outbreak of the bubonic plague, which killed up to half the population of Europe.

01) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **the spread of disease in the Middle Ages**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A A picture of people whipping themselves at the time of the Black Death, 1348.

At the time of the Black Death people went through the streets whipping themselves hoping that God would spare them and their towns and villages from catching the Black Death.

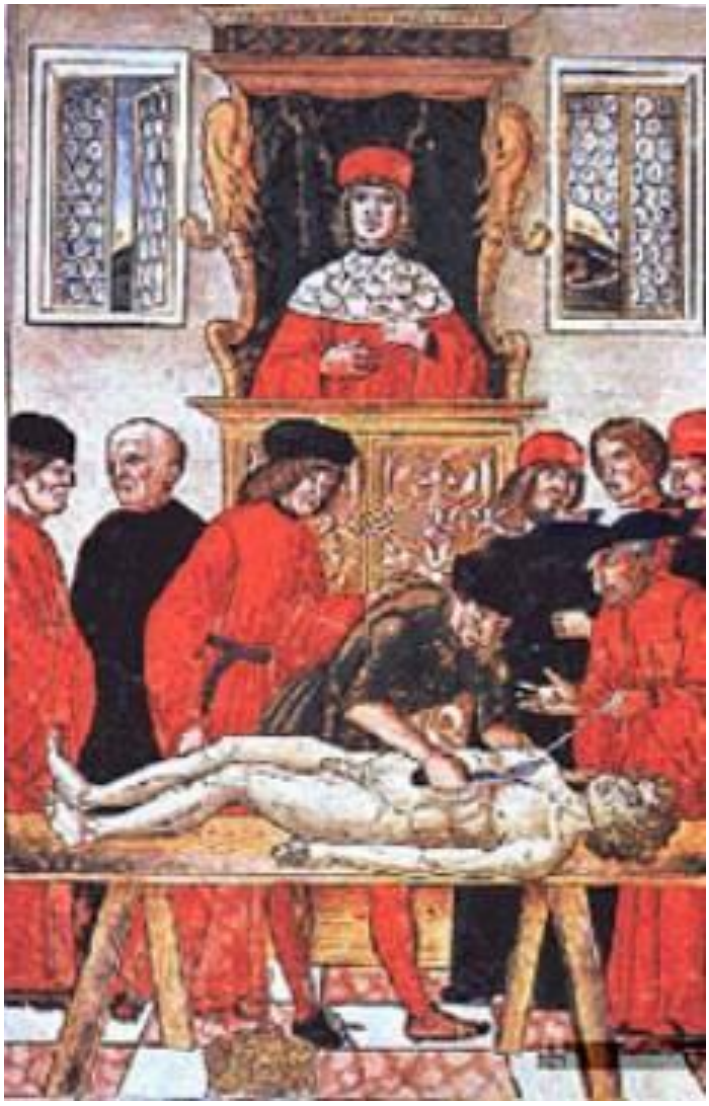
01) Study **Source A** above.

How useful is Source A to an historian studying **understanding about the spread of disease in the Middle Ages**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Source A: An anatomical lecture from the middle ages



02) Study **Source A** above.
How useful is Source A to an historian studying **understanding about the anatomy and surgery in the middle ages**?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

Q2) The 'Significance' Question

02) Explain the significance of anaesthetics in the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

02) Explain the significance of penicillin in the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

03) Explain the significance of Hippocratic and Galenic ideas in medieval medicine.

[8 marks]

02) Explain the significance of the contribution of Medieval Islam to the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

02) Explain the significance of Jenner's work on vaccination in the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

02) Explain the significance of Paré's work in the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

02) Explain the significance of the work of William Harvey in the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

02) Explain the significance of Lister's work in the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

02) Explain the significance of Liberal Reforms in the prevention of disease.

[8 marks]

02) Explain the significance of anaesthetics in the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

03) Explain the significance of religion in the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

Q3) The 'Compare' Question

04) Compare the **Black Death in the Middle Ages** with the **Cholera epidemics in the 19th century**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** epidemics.

[8 marks]

03) Compare the **surgery in the Middle Ages** with the **surgery at the time of John Hunter**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** times.

[8 marks]

03) Compare **treatments in the Middle Ages** with the **treatments in the 17th and 18th centuries**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** times.

[8 marks]

03) Compare the **opposition to vaccination** with the **opposition to using anaesthetics**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** events.

[8 marks]

03) Compare the **opposition to Lister's antiseptic methods** with the **opposition to Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** times.

[8 marks]

03) Compare the **reasons for improvements in public health in the 19th century** with the **reasons for improvements in public health in the 20th century**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** times.

[8 marks]

03) Compare **Medieval hospitals** with **18th century hospitals**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** times.

[8 marks]

03) Compare **public health in a medieval town** with **public health in a medieval monastery**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** times.

[8 marks]

03) Compare the **Black Death of the 14th century** with the **Great Plague of the 17th century**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** times.

[8 marks]

03) Compare the **work of Pasteur** with the **work of Koch**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** times.

[8 marks]

03) Compare **public health in a medieval town** with **public health in 19th century cities**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** times.

[8 marks]

04) Compare **surgery and anatomy during the renaissance** with **surgery and anatomy in the 19th century**. In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** times.

[8 marks]

Q4) The 'Main Factors' Question

04) Has **religion** been the main factor in **the development of medicine** in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to religion and other factors.

Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the people: c1000 to the present day.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

04) Has **science and technology** been the main factor in **understanding the causes of disease** in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to science and technology and other factors.

Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the people: c1000 to the present day.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

04) Has **government** been the main factor in the **improvement of public health** in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to government and other factors.

Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the people: c1000 to the present day.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

04) Has **technology and inventions** been the main factor in the development of **medicine** in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to technology and inventions and other factors.

Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the people: c1000 to the present day.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

04) Has **war** been the main factor in the **development of surgery** in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to war and other factors.

Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the people: c1000 to the present day.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

04) Have **individuals** been the main factor in the development of **medicine** in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to individuals and other factors.

Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the people: c1000 to the present day.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

04) Has **luck** been the main factor in the **development of surgery** in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to luck and other factors.

Use a range of examples from across your study of Health and the people: c1000 to the present day.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]