# 1.3 Medicine in Britain, c1500-c1700: The Medical Renaissance and Ideas About the Cause of Disease: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

**Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on this pack.**

**1** Name the institution founded in London in 1660, and granted a royal charter in 1662, that promoted scientific experimentation and the sharing of results among scientists and doctors.

**(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)**

**2** Give two reasons why Galen's ideas about anatomy went largely unchallenged in England for so many centuries before the Renaissance.

**(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)**

**3** Give the title of the book, published in 1543, in which Vesalius set out his anatomical findings.

**(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)**

**4** State one specific error in Galen's descriptions of human anatomy that Vesalius corrected through his own dissections.

**(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)**


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**5** Name the technology, in wide use in England by the sixteenth century, that allowed Vesalius's detailed anatomical illustrations to be copied accurately and spread across Europe.

**(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)**

**6** Name the English physician who published De Motu Cordis in 1628, showing that blood circulates around the body.

**(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)**

**7** Give the English title of Harvey's 1628 publication on the circulation of the blood.

**(Total for Question 7 is 1 mark)**


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# Mark scheme · 1.3 Medicine in Britain, c1500-c1700: The Medical Renaissance and Ideas About the Cause of Disease: 10-minute Pack

## Question 1

the Royal Society **B1**

**Answer: The Royal Society**

## Question 2

the Church, which ran the universities and approved the medical curriculum, supported Galen's ideas as compatible with Christian teaching **B1**

and human dissection was rare and tightly restricted for a long period, limiting opportunities to test his theories directly against a real human body **B1**

**Answer: The Church-controlled universities approved his ideas, and human dissection was rare and restricted, limiting opportunities to challenge him.**

## Question 3

De Humani Corporis Fabrica (accept 'On the Fabric of the Human Body') **B1**

**Answer: De Humani Corporis Fabrica**

## Question 4

identifies a specific anatomical error, e.g. the shape of the human jawbone **B1**

correct detail: Galen, working from animal dissection, wrongly described the jawbone as being made of two bones, whereas Vesalius showed it is a single bone **B1**

**Answer: Galen wrongly believed the human jawbone was in two parts (based on animal dissection); Vesalius's human dissections showed it is a single bone.**

## Question 5

the printing press **B1**

**Answer: The printing press**

## Question 6

William Harvey **B1**

**Answer: William Harvey**

## Question 7

On the Motion of the Heart (and Blood) (accept close equivalents; also accept the Latin title De Motu Cordis) **B1**

**Answer: On the Motion of the Heart and Blood**


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