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

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on this pack.

1 Name the Flemish anatomist whose dissections of human bodies, published in 1543, corrected several of Galen's errors about human anatomy.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 State one way in which the Royal Society helped new scientific and medical ideas to spread more quickly.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Explain two ways in which ideas about the cause of disease in the years c1500-1700 showed continuity with ideas from the medieval period (c1250-1500).

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Describe two ways in which Andreas Vesalius's methods differed from those of earlier anatomists who relied on Galen's texts.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Give two pieces of evidence or reasoning William Harvey used to argue that blood circulates around the body rather than being constantly produced and used up.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

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

Question 1

Andreas Vesalius **B1**

Answer: Andreas Vesalius

Question 2

it published a journal, Philosophical Transactions, from 1665 **B1**

which let experiments and discoveries be shared, read and checked by scientists and doctors elsewhere in the country and abroad **B1**

Answer: It published Philosophical Transactions (from 1665), letting scientists share and check each other's findings.

Question 3

the Theory of the Four Humours remained the dominant explanation taught at universities, with illness still explained as an imbalance of blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile **B2**

religious explanations for disease also continued, with many people still believing God could send illness as a punishment, alongside natural explanations **B2**

Answer: Continuity in the Four Humours theory taught at universities, and continuity of religious explanations for disease.

Question 4

Vesalius carried out his own dissections of human bodies, rather than relying only on Galen's descriptions, which had been based mainly on animal dissection **B2**

he recorded and published his detailed observations, with accurate illustrations, in his own book (De Humani Corporis Fabrica, 1543), allowing his findings to be checked and shared rather than simply accepted on authority **B2**

Answer: He dissected human bodies himself rather than relying on Galen's animal-based texts, and published his own detailed, illustrated findings for others to check.

Question 5

he calculated the amount of blood the heart pumps in an hour and showed the body could not possibly produce that much blood from food, so it had to be reused **B1**

or, he observed that valves in the veins only allow blood to flow in one direction, towards the heart **B1**

Answer: E.g. Harvey calculated the heart pumps far more blood per hour than the body could produce from food, so it had to be reused (recirculated); and he observed one-way valves in the veins.

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