1.12 The Role of Attitudes in Society in Medical Change, c1250-Present: 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 Give the name of the ancient Greek physician whose ideas dominated medical teaching in European universities and hospitals for many centuries and whose authority was rarely questioned before c1500.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Explain one way in which attitudes towards dissection and direct investigation of the human body changed between c1250 and c1600.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Name the major piece of British legislation, passed in 1875, that reflected changing public attitudes and a new willingness by government to intervene in public health.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

4 Describe two ways in which social attitudes in the 20th century influenced public health campaigns against smoking.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 State two social or cultural reasons why parts of the British public opposed compulsory vaccination in the 19th century.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 1.12 The Role of Attitudes in Society in Medical Change, c1250-Present: Test Pack

Question 1

Galen **B1**

Answer: Galen

Question 2

identifies a change, e.g. dissection became more acceptable in universities and hospitals **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. figures such as Vesalius carried out public dissections and published anatomical texts that challenged Galen, leading to increased acceptance among some medical teachers **B1**

explains why this change occurred, e.g. Renaissance humanism encouraged direct observation and critical study of classical texts against blind deference to authority **B1**

further supporting detail, e.g. the growth of printing helped disseminate new anatomical ideas more widely **B1**

Answer: Dissection became more acceptable because Renaissance humanism encouraged direct observation and challengers to Galenic authority such as Vesalius published anatomical works and carried out public dissections, while printing spread these ideas.

Question 3

Public Health Act 1875 **B1**

Answer: Public Health Act 1875

Question 4

feature 1 identified, e.g. initial social acceptability and glamour of smoking slowed early criticism **B1**

supporting detail for feature 1, e.g. advertising, film and celebrity endorsement normalised smoking and made campaigns harder **B1**

feature 2 identified, e.g. later shift in attitudes towards health and personal responsibility aided public health campaigns **B1**

supporting detail for feature 2, e.g. acceptance of scientific evidence led to warning labels, advertising restrictions and support for smoking cessation **B1**

Answer: Early social acceptability and glamour, supported by advertising and celebrity use, slowed criticism, while a later change towards health-conscious attitudes allowed warning labels, advertising bans and cessation support to be accepted.

Question 5

fear and misunderstanding about vaccine safety and religious objections to using material from animals **B1**

suspicion of government interference and a belief in individual liberty or distrust of medical authorities **B1**

Answer: Fear about safety and religious objections, and suspicion of government interference combined with a belief in individual liberty.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk