1.13 The Role of Government and Legislation in Medical Change, c1250-1900: 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 19th-century Act that established a central Board of Health with powers to inspect sanitation in England and Wales.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name one practical sanitary measure often required by Victorian local authorities before 1875, such as in port towns or industrial districts.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Give the year of the Public Health Act that, by 1875, made sanitation duties compulsory for local authorities.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 State one reason why many towns had regulations about waste and water supply in the medieval period.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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5 State two ways in which Tudor and Stuart plague orders sought to limit infection in towns.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

6 State one limitation of the central Board of Health set up by the 1848 Act.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

7 Explain one way in which the Public Health Act 1848 represented a change from earlier nineteenth-century practice in England.

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.13 The Role of Government and Legislation in Medical Change, c1250-1900: Test Pack

Question 1

Public Health Act 1848 **B1**

Answer: Public Health Act 1848

Question 2

street cleaning or removal of night-soil or provision of paved streets **B1**

Answer: Street cleaning (or removal of night-soil).

Question 3

1875 **B1**

Answer: 1875

Question 4

to prevent contamination of water supplies used for drinking and washing **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. dirty water or piles of waste created bad odours and could spread disease in crowded urban areas **B1**

Answer: To prevent contamination of water supplies, because dirty waste and foul water created bad smells and could spread disease in crowded towns.

Question 5

isolating infected households by closing houses and marking them **B1**

burning or disinfecting contaminated goods and restricting movement into and out of infected areas **B1**

Answer: They isolated infected houses and restricted movement, and ordered burning or disinfecting of contaminated goods.

Question 6

it had limited powers over areas that refused to adopt local boards **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. the central board could advise and encourage but could not force many localities to act **B1**

Answer: The Board had limited powers where towns refused local boards; it could advise but not always force action.

Question 7

identifies change, e.g. the 1848 Act created a central Board of Health and a statutory framework for intervention **B2**

supporting detail, e.g. earlier practice was largely laissez-faire and relied on voluntary action or ad hoc local measures, whereas 1848 introduced recognized central oversight and formal powers that localities could adopt **B2**

Answer: The 1848 Act introduced central oversight by creating a Board of Health and a statutory framework for local action, replacing the earlier reliance on voluntary, ad hoc local measures under laissez-faire government.

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