# 1.15 The Role of Religion in Shaping Medical Ideas and Practice, c1250-1700: 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 were widely taught in medieval European universities and often supported by church scholars.

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

**2** State one religious explanation for illness commonly held in medieval Christianity.

**(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)**

**3** Describe two ways in which religious belief shaped the aims of medieval hospitals run by religious orders.

**(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)**


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**4** Explain one way in which the role of religion in explaining the causes of disease was similar or different between c1250-c1500 and c1500-c1700.

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

**5** Name the continental anatomist whose 1543 work criticised errors in Galen and promoted direct dissection of human bodies.

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


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# Mark scheme · 1.15 The Role of Religion in Shaping Medical Ideas and Practice, c1250-1700: Test Pack

## Question 1

Galen **B1**

**Answer: Galen**

## Question 2

illness as divine punishment for sin **B1**

**Answer: That illness was a divine punishment for sin**

## Question 3

feature 1 identified, e.g. hospitals aimed to offer spiritual care and salvation as well as physical care **B1**

supporting detail for feature 1, e.g. monks and nuns provided prayer, sacraments and masses for the sick to aid their souls **B1**

feature 2 identified, e.g. hospitals provided hospitality and charity as a religious duty **B1**

supporting detail for feature 2, e.g. caring for the poor and travellers was seen as Christian service and a way of storing up spiritual merit **B1**

**Answer: Hospitals aimed both to help patients' souls through prayer, sacraments and masses, and to practise Christian charity by providing food, shelter and nursing to the poor and travellers.**

## Question 4

identifies and explains one clear similarity or difference, supported by accurate detail, e.g. similarity: in both periods many people still saw disease in religious terms, with prayer and pilgrimage used as responses; or difference: between c1250-c1500 disease was more often explained primarily as divine punishment or test, whereas by c1500-c1700 naturalistic and anatomical explanations were gaining ground alongside traditional religious explanations **B2**

supporting detail showing awareness of change over time or continuity, e.g. mention of monastic care and prayer in the earlier period and Vesalius and increasing use of dissection in the later period **B2**

**Answer: E.g. A difference is that c1250-c1500 tended to explain disease mainly as divine punishment or test, so prayer and pilgrimage were central, while by c1500-c1700 naturalistic explanations based on anatomy and observation were increasingly accepted alongside existing religious responses.**

## Question 5

Andreas Vesalius **B1**

**Answer: Andreas Vesalius**


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