1.6 Medicine in Britain, c1900-present: The NHS, Genetics and Modern Public Health: 30-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this pack.

1 Explain why the government played an increasingly important role in the nation's health in Britain during the years c1900-present.

(Total for Question 1 is 8 marks)

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2 'Individuals have been the main reason for improvements in public health in Britain in the years c1900-present.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

(Total for Question 2 is 16 marks)

3 Name the scientist at King's College London whose X-ray diffraction images, including 'Photo 51', were crucial evidence for the discovery of DNA's structure.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Give two ways in which understanding the structure of DNA, discovered in 1953, later helped doctors diagnose or treat disease.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.6 Medicine in Britain, c1900-present: The NHS, Genetics and Modern Public Health: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

Level 1 Identifies one or two general reasons for growing government involvement, with little or no supporting detail or explanation. **1-2**

Level 2 Identifies and begins to explain one reason, supported by accurate detail. **3-4**

Level 3 Explains two reasons for growing government involvement, each supported by accurate and relevant detail. **5-6**

Level 4 Explains two or more reasons in a well-developed, logically structured way, supported throughout by precise and accurate detail, showing how the reasons connect. **7-8**

Indicative content:

- The Beveridge Report (1942) identified disease as one of five major problems facing the country and recommended a state-run health service, leading directly to the establishment of the NHS in 1948 under Aneurin Bevan, showing government taking direct responsibility for healthcare provision for the first time.
- The two world wars showed the government the practical value of a healthy population, for example for military recruitment and wartime production, building political support for state investment in public health and welfare.
- From the later twentieth century, the government ran national vaccination programmes and public health campaigns, for example against smoking or promoting healthy eating, recognising that preventing illness, not only treating it, needed coordinated national action rather than relying on individuals alone.
- Legislation such as the 2007 ban on smoking in enclosed public places showed government willingness to regulate behaviour directly in the interests of public health, extending beyond simply funding treatment to shaping the population's lifestyle choices.

Question 2

Level 1 Shows limited relevant knowledge of public health developments in this period, and offers only a simple, unsupported opinion on the statement. **1-4**

Level 2 Shows some relevant knowledge and identifies relevant factors, but the argument is only partly supported and lacks a developed judgement on how far the statement is accurate. **5-8**

Level 3 Shows good relevant knowledge and explains a range of factors, reaching a supported judgement on how far the statement is accurate, with some links made between factors. **9-12**

Level 4 Shows precise, well-selected knowledge and explains a range of factors in a balanced way, reaching a fully supported and sustained judgement on how far the statement is accurate, with clear analytical links between factors and consistently accurate use of specialist historical terminology. **13-16**

Indicative content:

- Supporting the statement: individuals such as William Beveridge, whose 1942 report proposed the NHS, and Aneurin Bevan, who created it in 1948 against significant opposition from the medical profession, were central to establishing modern state healthcare provision.
- Supporting the statement: scientists such as Watson, Crick, Franklin and Wilkins made the individual breakthroughs that led to the discovery of DNA's structure in 1953, opening up modern genetic medicine.
- Against the statement: government policy and legislation, rather than any one individual, sustained long-term public health improvement, for example national immunisation programmes and the 2007 smoking ban, which depended on coordinated state action rather than a single person's discovery.
- Against the statement: wider social and economic change, such as rising living standards and better housing and diet across the twentieth century, also improved public health independently of specific medical breakthroughs or individual reformers.
- Against the statement: technological development, such as scanning technology and genetic testing, built on the collective work of many scientists and engineers over decades, not the actions of one identifiable individual.
- A balanced judgement might argue that individuals were often the visible trigger for a particular development, but that lasting, population-wide improvement in public health depended on government commitment, especially funding and legislation, sustaining and spreading their work.

Question 3

Rosalind Franklin **B1**

Answer: Rosalind Franklin

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Question 4

it enabled genetic testing and screening to identify inherited conditions, or a person's risk of certain diseases	**B1**
it laid the foundation for the Human Genome Project, completed in 2003, which mapped human genes and helped identify genes linked to particular diseases	**B1**

Answer: It enabled genetic testing/screening for inherited conditions, and underpinned the Human Genome Project (completed 2003), which mapped genes linked to disease.

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