1.7 Medicine in Britain, c1250-present: Change and Continuity in Ideas About the Cause of Disease: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on this pack.

1 Name the scientist at King's College London whose X-ray diffraction photographs provided crucial evidence for the structure of DNA in 1953.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Explain why ideas about the cause of disease changed more rapidly in the nineteenth century than in any previous period covered by this course.

(Total for Question 2 is 8 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.7 Medicine in Britain, c1250-present: Change and Continuity in Ideas About the Cause of Disease: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

Rosalind Franklin **B1**

Answer: Rosalind Franklin

Question 2

Level 1 Identifies one or two general reasons for the faster pace of change, 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 the faster pace of change, 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:

- Scientific and technological advances, especially the improved microscope, finally allowed scientists such as Pasteur and Koch to directly observe the microorganisms that cause disease, providing the first genuinely accurate explanation to replace centuries of theories such as the Four Humours and miasma.
- Growing scientific institutions and methods of communication, including specialist scientific journals and international scientific contact, allowed new findings to be tested, confirmed and shared more quickly than in earlier periods, when a new idea, such as Vesalius's anatomy, might spread only slowly.
- Government and public interest in disease grew because of the pressures of rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, which created new, visible public health crises such as cholera outbreaks that increased the incentive to find and accept accurate explanations.
- Earlier individual breakthroughs, such as Vesalius's anatomical corrections and Harvey's proof of circulation, had already established a scientific tradition of testing ideas by observation and experiment rather than simply accepting ancient authority, which made society more receptive to Germ Theory when it appeared.

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