1.7 Medicine in Britain, c1250-present: Change and Continuity in Ideas About the Cause of Disease: 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 Name the theory, based on the idea of four bodily fluids, that remained the dominant explanation for disease from the medieval period into the seventeenth century.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 State one similarity between how disease was explained in the medieval period and how it was sometimes explained by ordinary people even after Germ Theory had been scientifically accepted.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Explain two reasons why it took so long, from the ancient world to the nineteenth century, for a scientifically accurate explanation of the cause of disease to be accepted.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Describe two ways in which the role of individual scientists in developing ideas about the cause of disease was similar across different periods, from Galen to Pasteur and Koch.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Give the year in which James Watson and Francis Crick published the double helix structure of DNA.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

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

Question 1

the Theory of the Four Humours **B1**

Answer: The Theory of the Four Humours

Question 2

many ordinary people, especially those without much scientific education, continued to hold onto older or supernatural beliefs about illness, such as bad luck, fate, or punishment **B1**

even once trained doctors had accepted Germ Theory, showing scientific change among experts does not always immediately change popular belief **B1**

Answer: Popular belief in supernatural or fate-based explanations for illness persisted among some people even after doctors had accepted Germ Theory.

Question 3

without microscopes powerful enough to see bacteria, scientists could not directly observe the true cause of most infectious diseases, so earlier theories such as the Four Humours or miasma, though wrong, seemed to fit the evidence available at the time **B2**

ancient authorities such as Galen were treated with great respect for centuries, especially once their ideas were adopted and protected by Church-controlled universities, which discouraged challenges to established theory **B2**

Answer: The lack of a powerful enough microscope meant earlier wrong theories fitted the available evidence, and the Church-backed authority of ancient writers such as Galen discouraged challenge.

Question 4

in each period, an individual, or small group, made a breakthrough based on careful observation of the body or of disease, whether through animal dissection (Galen), human dissection (Vesalius) or laboratory experiment (Pasteur, Koch) **B2**

in each period, that individual's authority and findings dominated medical thinking on that question for a long time afterwards, becoming the accepted explanation taught to later generations of doctors **B2**

Answer: In each period an individual made a breakthrough through careful observation or experiment, and their findings then dominated medical thinking for a long period afterwards.

Question 5

1953 **B1**

Answer: 1953

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