PiXL Independence:
History - Answer Booklet
KS4

Medicine in Britain

Contents:

i. Multiple Choice Question Answers

ii. 6 Degrees of Separation Answers
1. When did the Black Death arrive in England?
   a. 1348
   b. 1352
   c. 1200
   d. 1455

2. What rational theory of illness did they use in the medieval period?
   a. Four Humours
   b. Praying to God
   c. Being good
   d. Spontaneous Generation

3. How many hospitals were set up in the medieval period?
   a. Over 700
   b. None
   c. Over 50
   d. Over 1000

4. What did hospitals focus in the medieval period?
   a. Care not cure
   b. Administering medicines
   c. Praying to patients
   d. Cleanliness

5. What was miasma?
   a. Movement of the planets
   b. Bad air
   c. Storm
   d. Bad breath
6. Which of the following is not a religious treatment for illness used during the Middle Ages?
   a. Healing prayers
   b. Fasting
   c. Bloodletting
   d. Going on a pilgrimage

7. Who proved the circulation of the blood?
   a. William Harvey
   b. Edward Jenner
   c. Louis Pasteur
   d. Andreas Vesalius

8. In 1543, Andreas Vesalius had his first book published, On the Fabric of the Human Body. What information did it contain?
   a. Anatomical drawings
   b. Medical prayers
   c. Herbal remedy mixtures
   d. Humoural treatments

9. When was the Great Plague?
   a. 1666
   b. 1665
   c. 1348
   d. 1503

10. What were ‘Quacks’?
    a. Travelling salesmen selling medicine ‘cure-alls’
    b. Ducks
    c. Villagers
    d. Doctors
11. Who encouraged doctors to closely observe their patients during the Renaissance and move away from the ideas of Galen and Hippocrates?

   a. William Harvey
   b. Edward Jenner
   c. Thomas Sydenham
   d. Andreas Vesalius

12. What technology, developed during the Renaissance, helped more widespread communication of medical ideas?

   a. Microscope
   b. Printing Press
   c. Internet
   d. Fire engine pump

13. Who brought inoculation from Turkey to England?

   a. Edward Jenner
   b. Lady Mary Wortley Montague
   c. Robert Koch
   d. Louis Pasteur

14. What was the name of the young boy that Jenner first tested his vaccine?

   a. James Phipps
   b. Hannah Greener
   c. Mary Brown
   d. George Jenner
15. Guess who? This person taught hundreds of other surgeons, demanded careful observation in surgery; experimented on himself; collected and studied over 3000 anatomical specimens.

   a. Edward Jenner
   b. John Hunter
   c. Andreas Vesalius
   d. Christian Barnard

16. What did James Simpson use as an anaesthetic?

   a. Chloroform
   b. Nitrous Oxide
   c. Ether
   d. Alcohol

17. Edwin Chadwick wrote an important report on the health and living conditions of the poor. It clearly highlighted the need for cleaner streets and clean water. When was it published?

   a. 1842
   b. 1848
   c. 1905
   d. 1875

18. When was the second Public Health Act introduced?

   a. 1842
   b. 1848
   c. 1875
   d. 1911
19. Who discovered the Germ Theory?
   a. Edward Jenner
   b. Florence Nightingale
   c. Louis Pasteur
   d. Robert Koch

20. Who designed the sewer network in London?
   a. William Farr
   b. John Snow
   c. Joseph Bazalgette
   d. Octavia Hill

21. When was the theory of germs published?
   a. 1861
   b. 1863
   c. 1850
   d. 1929

22. Who applied Pasteur’s theory to human diseases soon after germ theory was discovered?
   a. Robert Koch
   b. John Tyndall
   c. Alexander Fleming
   d. Gerard Domagk

23. Who used carbolic acid in surgery?
   a. Ignaz Semmelweiss
   b. Joseph Lister
   c. William Halstead
   d. Robert Koch
24. Florence Nightingale transformed hospitals during which war?
   a. Crimean War
   b. Boer War
   c. First World War
   d. Second World War

25. What killer disease, caused by dirty water, killed thousands during the nineteenth century?
   a. Smallpox
   b. Tuberculosis
   c. Cholera
   d. Syphilis

26. When investigating deaths from cholera, Dr John Snow plotted a spot map of which road?
   a. Millers Lane
   b. High Street
   c. Church Lane
   d. Broad Street

27. Who developed the first magic bullet in 1909?
   a. Robert Koch
   b. Paul Ehrlich
   c. Alexander Fleming
   d. Gerard Domagk

28. What was the problem with the National Insurance Act introduced by the Liberal government?
   a. Didn’t extend to the workers family
   b. Too expensive
   c. No one used it
29. Which war was a major factor in the mass production of penicillin?

a. WW1
b. WW2

c. Korean War
d. Vietnam War

30. When was the NHS launched?

a. 5th July 1942
b. 5th July 1945
c. 5th July 1948
d. 5th July 1950

31. Who were Francis Crick and James Watson?

a. Researched DNA
b. Two doctors
c. Discovered vaccination
d. Soldiers in WW2

32. Which South African heart surgeon performed the first heart transplant?

a. Christian Barnard
b. Alexander Fleming
c. John Tyndall
d. John Hunter

33. Final sequencing of the entire Human Genome is now complete. This is a huge breakthrough in understanding how genes help determine who a person is. When was it declared complete?

a. 2001
b. 2000
c. 2003
d. 2005
34. X-rays, MRI scans and ECGs are all examples of what factor playing a key role in the diagnosis of illness in the twentieth century?

   a. Government
   b. Individuals
   c. **Technology**
   d. Church

35. Which cancer is the second most common cancer in the UK?

   a. **Lung**
   b. Breast
   c. Skin
   d. Prostate
vi. Degrees of Separation

Can you find the events, people or actions that connect the top and bottom of the chain?

30 credits per line

**Smallpox vaccine:**

1. Inoculation
2. **Edward Jenner**
3. James Phipps
4. Smallpox vaccine (1796)
5. **Further smallpox epidemic**
6. **Compulsory smallpox vaccine (1852)**

**Vaccines:**

1. Inoculation
2. Edward Jenner
3. **Smallpox Vaccine (1796)**
4. Louis Pasteur
5. Robert Koch
6. Rabies vaccine (1885)

**Public Health:**

1. Cholera
2. **Dr John Snow**
3. Joseph Bazalgette
4. Sewers
5. **Germ Theory (1861)**
6. Second Public Health Act (1875)
**Surgery:**

1. James Simpson
2. **Chloroform (1847)**
3. Black Period of Surgery
4. **Germ Theory (1861)**
5. **Anti-Septic Surgery**
6. Aseptic surgery

**Penicillin:**

1. Alexander Fleming
2. **Florey and Chain**
3. Experiment on mice
4. Test on human
5. **US government funding**
6. D-Day