1. “The innovations credited to the post-revolutionary Paris clinical school were not nearly so revolutionary as historians have claimed.” Do you agree?

2. “The rise of medicine as a profession in the mid-nineteenth century sounded the death knell for women’s participation in healing practices.” Assess this claim.

3. To what extent did the rise of experimental physiology depend on institutions outside the laboratory?

4. X-rays and cinema were invented in the same year: 1895. Outline and explain their divergent careers in medicine and in public culture.

5. How and with what consequences did methods of assessing the safety and effectiveness of pharmaceuticals change in the twentieth century?

6. Why was there so much optimism about the power of medical science to improve health after World War II? When and why did this optimism decline?

7. “The most significant modern interventions in human reproduction were more social than technical.” Assess this claim.

8. How did decolonization in the twentieth century affect medicine and public health in former European colonies?