Centre No.				Paper Reference			Surname	Initial(s)			
Candidate No.			4	3	8	0	/	0	3	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

### 4380/03

# **London Examinations IGCSE**

Hist	ory
Hist	ory

Paper 3

### **Common to both tiers**

Wednesday 9 May 2007 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Materials	required	for	examination
Nil			

Items included with question papers

Nil

### **Instructions to Candidates**

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature.

Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ONE question. Answer all the sections within your chosen question, (a) to (d).

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking the box  $(\boxtimes)$ . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  $(\boxtimes)$  and then indicate your new question with a cross  $(\boxtimes)$ .

### **Information for Candidates**

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). There are 4 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 25. There are 20 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Dictionaries may **not** be used in this examination.

### **Advice to Candidates**

You are reminded of the importance of clear English and careful presentation in your answers.

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Question Leave Blank

1
2
3
4

Examiner's use only

Answer ONE question. Answer all the sections within your chosen question, (a) to (d).

### **C1: Medicine in the Nineteenth Century**

### If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box $\square$ .

1. This question is about changes in ideas about the causes of disease.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

### Source A: Extract from a report on a district of London by Dr Southwood-Smith written in 1833.

An open area about 300 feet long is constantly covered by stagnant water, winter and summer. In this area of water there is always a quantity of decaying animal and vegetable matter which has a very offensive smell. A filthy ditch encircles the place into which the privies of all the houses of North Street open. These privies are completely uncovered and the sewage from them is allowed to build up in the ditch.

(a)	Writ	te down <b>three</b> things that could have caused disease in London in the 1830s.					
	(i)						
			(1)				
	(ii)						
			 (1)				
	(iii)						
			 (1)				

Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

### Source B: From an article in a British newspaper in 1854.

to attempts to improve public health.

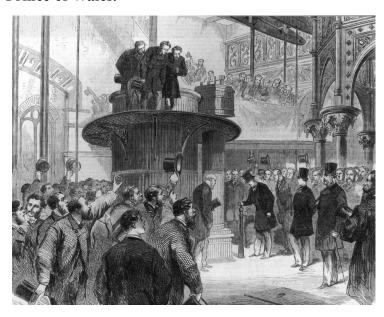
The Board of Health has fallen. We prefer to risk catching cholera than be bullied into health. Everywhere the Board's inspectors were bullying and expensive. They entered houses and factories insisting on changes which went against what many occupants believed. There is nothing a man hates as much as being cleaned against his will.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** reasons why there was opposition

(i)	
	(2)
(ii)	
	(2)

Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: An illustration showing London's new sewerage system being opened in 1865 by the Prince of Wales.



Source D: From a modern history textbook, published in 1994.

The cholera epidemic of 1865 to 1866 caused such a scare that this time the authorities did more to deal with poor conditions. Soon a Sanitary Act was passed which forced local authorities to appoint sanitary inspectors. Parliament could now insist on the removal of nuisances and on the provision of sewers and good water supplies.

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			 	(8)

In what ways did Pasteur's work change paste	people's understanding of the causes of



5 **n** ov

### **C2:** Medicine in the Twentieth Century

### If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box $\square$ .

2. This question is about the impact of wars on changes in medicine.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A photograph showing the insanitary conditions in the trenches.



(a)	Write down three ways in which infection could be spread in the trenches duri First World War.				
	(i)				
			 (1)		
	(ii)				
			 (1)		
	(iii)				
			 (1)		

Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

### Source B: From a history of medicine, published in 1995.

advances in medical science.

Medical Science produced many changes and improvements in response to the challenges of war. Preventative medicine, the need to prevent people from falling sick, became very important. Conscription in the First World War revealed the depressingly low physical standards of soldiers. This led to greater attention being paid to physical check-ups.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give two reasons why wars brought

(i)	
	(2)
	(-)
(ii)	
	(2)

Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

### Source C: Alexander Fleming recalling his experiences as a doctor during the First World War.

I remember that I used to be told to be most careful to use antiseptics in the dressing of wounds – carbolic acid, boric acid and peroxide of hydrogen. I could see for myself that these antiseptics did not kill all the microbes, but was told that they killed some, and that the results were better than if no antiseptics were used at all. At that time I was in no position to disagree.

### Source D: A British Army doctor describes the first use of penicillin by the British Army in 1943.

We had to deal with enormous numbers of men with infected wounds and terrible burns. Anti-bacterial drugs had absolutely no effect on these cases. The last thing I tried was penicillin. The first man I tried it on had been in bed for six months with compound fractures of both legs. His sheets were soaked with pus and normally he would have died in a short time. Ten days later his legs were cured and within a month he was back on his feet.

Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain how the two world wars encouraged the development of antibiotic treatments.
(0)

I	1
century?	s change medical treatment in the twentieth
	(10)



### C3: The Changing Nature of Warfare in the Twentieth Century

### If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box $\square$ .

**3.** This question is about the development of atomic and nuclear weapons.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

# Source A: A survivor describes the effects of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945.

My wife found shelter in a shack with some other people and began feeding our baby. There were people in there who had been horribly burnt by the force of the blast. Glass splinters were stuck all over her face: she was able to remove the largest of these. However, soon afterwards her hair began to fall out. Then she developed small boils and started bleeding from various parts of her body. Within a short time she was bald. The baby showed the same symptoms but also had diarrhoea. He died soon afterwards.

Writ	te down three effects of the atomic bomb on the people of Hiroshim	ıa.
		(1)
(ii)		
		(1)
(iii)		
		(1)

(a)

Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Soviet Union developed nuclear weapons.

### Source B: From a modern world history textbook, published in 1996.

From 1945 an arms race developed between the superpowers. By 1961 the USA and the Soviet Union had hundreds of missiles aimed at each other. Both sides believed that having these weapons made them more secure. The enemy would not dare attack first, because it knew that if it did the other would strike back and both superpowers would be destroyed. So, having nuclear weapons deterred the other side from attacking first. This was to avoid what became known as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give two reasons why the USA and the

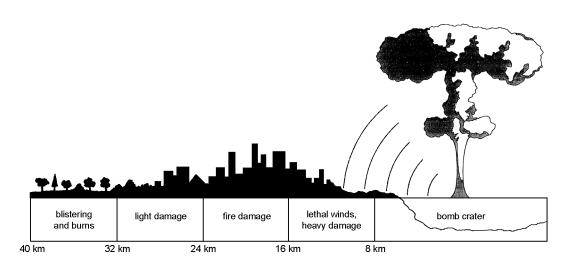
(i)	
	(2)
(ii)	
	(2)

Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

### Source C: From a speech by a leading campaigner for nuclear disarmament.

Nuclear war would be utter folly. It would spread ruin, misery and death throughout one's country as well as that of the enemy. It would be the act of a madman to use such weapons. The question every human being must ask is 'can mankind survive a nuclear war?'.

Source D: A diagram showing the impact of a medium sized nuclear bomb.



not used in the second half of the twentieth century.
(8)

	of weapons capable of mass destruction change
warfare in the second half of the twe	entieth century?

#### C4: The Work of the United Nations

### If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box $\square$ .

**4.** This question is about the peacekeeping role of the United Nations.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

# Source A: A UN General Assembly Resolution, November 1956, after the Soviet Union sent troops into Hungary to crush an uprising.

The General Assembly notes with deep concern the violent repression by the Soviet troops of the efforts of the Hungarian people to achieve independence. It calls upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Hungary without further delay. It requests that an investigation be made into the situation in Hungary and a report given to the Security Council in the shortest possible time. The Security Council should then decide on the future of Hungary.

(a) Write down three demands made by the United Nations General Assembly to the

Sovi	let Union in November 1956.	
` '		
		(1)
		(1)
(111)		
		(1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Nations' peacekeeping forces.

### Source B: From a modern world history textbook, published in 2005.

The wide membership of the United Nations, which had reached 159 countries by 1985, gave it much greater prestige as a genuine world peacekeeping organisation. Moreover, its founder-members included the two most powerful countries in the world, the USA and the Soviet Union.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** reasons for the success of United

(i)	
	(2)
(ii)	
	(2)

**(8)** 

Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: A statement from the Soviet-controlled government of Hungary to the Security Council, November 1956.

Soviet troops are here for the purpose of restoring law and order, and at the request of the Hungarian government. We cannot permit UN observers to enter Hungary, since the situation is a purely internal affair of the Hungarian state.

### Source D: From a modern world history textbook, published in 1999.

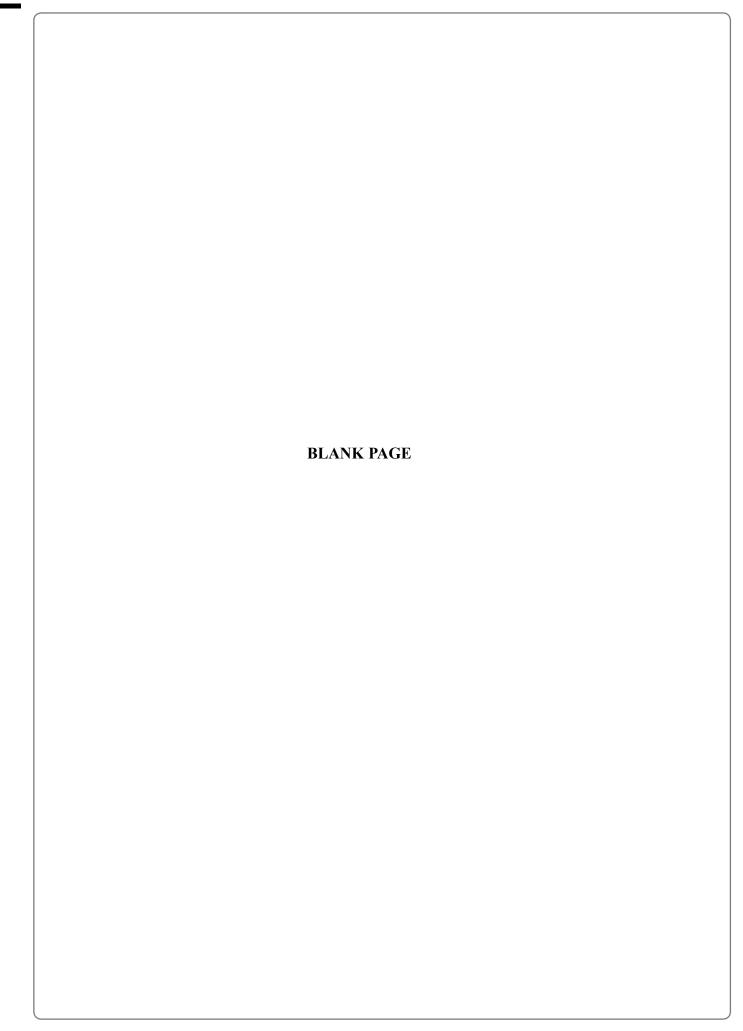
Because of the Cold War, the USA and the Soviet Union were likely to take opposing sides in the Security Council. One would veto the proposals of the other in the Security Council. So the UN became a victim of the Cold War. It had the authority to impose economic sanctions or to raise an army to act as a peace force, but on numerous occasions the Security Council could not agree on what to do.

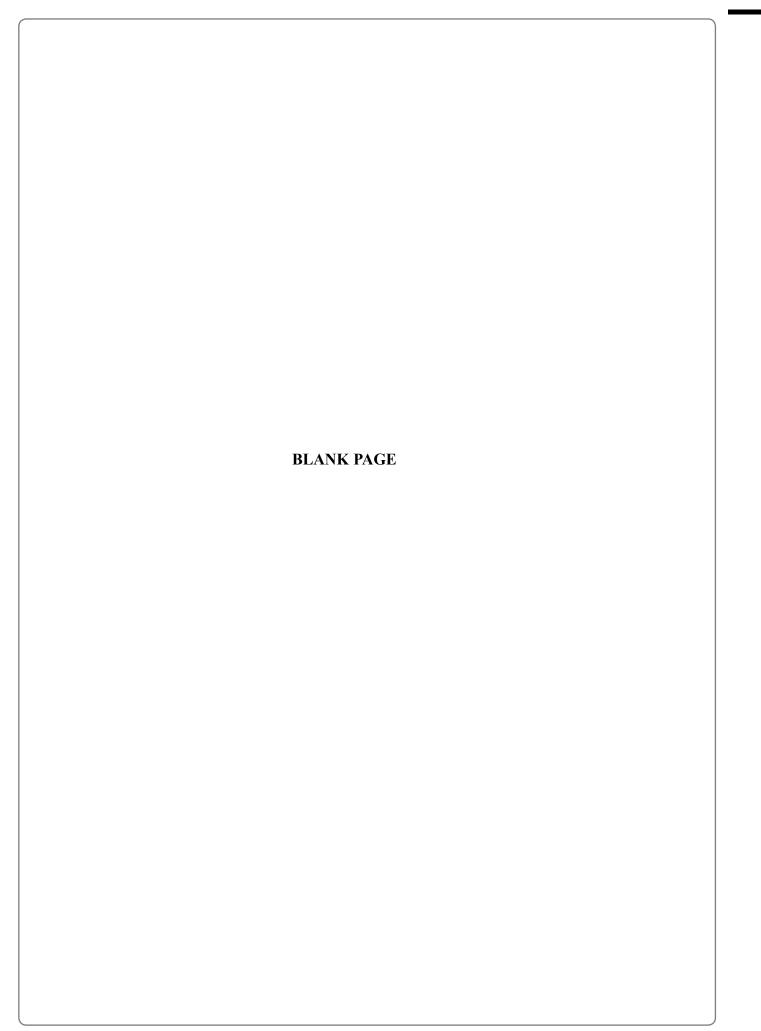
•)	was unable to carry out its peacekeeping role.



compared with the situation it found wh	en it arrived?
	(10)
	(Total for Question 4: 25 marks)









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Edexcel Limited gratefully acknowledges the following sources:

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