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Answer ONE question. Answer ALL parts of your chosen question, (a) to (d).

C1: Medicine in the Nineteenth Century

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box .

1. This question is about developments in surgery and hospital treatment.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From a history of medicine textbook, published in 1996.

Surgery in the early 1800s was dangerous and painful. Surgeons had to work quickly as there was no way of completely relieving the pain suffered by the patient, nor was it possible to replace the blood by transfusion. Infection was the greatest danger. Germs might enter the wound and cause blood poisoning. Almost half of all patients who had leg amputations died from blood poisoning.

- (a) Write down **three** problems with surgery in the first half of the nineteenth century.

(i)
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(1)

(ii)
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(1)

(iii)
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(1)



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

Source C: From Joseph Lister's description of treatment of a patient in 1867.

James, aged 11 years, was admitted with a compound fracture of the left leg. A piece of lint dipped in carbolic acid was laid on the wound, and splints padded with cotton wool were applied. The wound was left undisturbed for four days and, when examined, it showed no sign of infection. For the next four days the wound was dressed with lint soaked with water and carbolic acid. No pus was present and at the end of the six weeks I found the bones had mended and the sore was entirely healed.

Source D: From Lister's own record of amputations.

	Total amputations	Died	% who died
1864-66 (without antiseptics)	35	16	45.7
1867-70 (with antiseptics)	40	6	15.0

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the work of Lister improved surgery in the second half of the nineteenth century.

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(10)

(Total for Question 1: 25 marks)

Q1



C2: Medicine in the Twentieth Century

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box .

2. This question is about the impact of X-rays, the work of Marie and Pierre Curie and Alexander Fleming.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From a history of medicine, published in 1996.

It was the First World War which really confirmed the importance of X-rays in surgery. More machines were quickly manufactured to meet the new demands and installed in major hospitals all along the Western Front. Portable X-ray machines were taken even closer to the battle front. X-rays improved the success rate of surgeons in removing deeply-lodged bullets and shrapnel. These new machines could see the body's organs as well as its bones.

- (a) Write down **three** developments in the use of X-rays during the First World War.

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(1)

(iii)
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(1)



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

Source C: Marie Curie describing her work on radium therapy.

The first experiments on the biological properties of radium were successfully made in France with samples from our laboratory. A new branch of medical science, called radium therapy, developed first in France and then in other countries. A radium-producing industry was set up. These developments were important for the treatment of several diseases, particularly of cancer.

Source D: An illustration in 1904 of Marie and Pierre Curie working in their laboratory in Paris.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the work of Marie and Pierre Curie was important in the development of medical science in the early twentieth century.

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C3: The Changing Nature of Warfare in the Twentieth Century

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box ☒ .

3. This question is about changes in land warfare.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From a British newspaper, describing a tank attack on the Somme, September 1916.

You must imagine this huge engine moving powerfully amid the ruins, smashing through the barbed wire and over the trenches, followed by the infantry. It drew the Germans from their trenches like a magnet and scared them to death. Before turning back, the tank silenced a battery of German artillery, captured its gunners, and handed them over to our infantry.

(a) Write down **three** ways in which the tank was effective in the war on the Western Front during the First World War.

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(1)

(ii)
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(1)

(iii)
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(1)



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Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a history of warfare, published in 2002.

At the heart of *Blitzkrieg* was the panzer (armoured tank) division. The cutting edge was provided by a powerful force of tanks. These were used as a spearhead to attack enemy areas of weakness in order to drive deep behind enemy lines. This caused maximum confusion and prevented the enemy regaining the initiative. This panzer attack was supported by the German airforce, especially their dive bombers.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** reasons why *Blitzkrieg* was so successful in the years 1939–40.

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

Source C: From the memoirs of a German general describing the German invasion of Russia in 1941.

It was appallingly difficult country for tank movement – great untouched forests, widespread swamps, terrible roads and bridges not strong enough to bear the weight of tanks. The resistance also became stiffer, and the Russians began to cover their front with minefields. It was easier for them to block the way because there were few roads.

Source D: A photograph, December 1941, showing abandoned German vehicles on the Russian front.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why *Blitzkrieg* was not successful in Russia in 1941.

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<p>(10)</p> <p>(Total for Question 3: 25 marks)</p>	<p>Leave blank</p>		
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C4: The work of the United Nations

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box ☒ .

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

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From a magazine article published in the USA in 1961.

Twenty-two UN rescue teams were sent into the Congo and they spread out into the jungles. Engineers repaired DDT sprayers, which had been rusting in garages. They explained to the Congolese the need for chlorinating the water. A huge amount of refuse was removed and pure water once more flowed into the villages. In town after town, inhabitants were inoculated against bubonic plague.

(a) Write down **three** ways in which the United Nations teams improved the situation in the Congo.

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(1)

(ii)
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(iii)
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Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a history textbook, published in 1997.

The UN does not have a permanent army. This makes it difficult for it to force powerful states to accept its decisions. If persuasion and pressure of world opinion fail, the UN has to rely on member nations to provide troops to enable it to enforce its decisions. There is also a problem about exactly when the UN should become involved during a dispute.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** reasons for the weakness of the United Nations in its peacekeeping role.

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(2)



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

Source C: From a history textbook, published in 1999.

The United Nations has been effective in dealing with disputes where the interests of the great powers were not involved, such as the civil war in Kashmir in 1947, the Congo 1960–64, and the Lebanon in the late 1970s. It has also been successful when it has had the strong support of one of the Superpowers, such as the USA, during the Suez Crisis of 1956.

Source D: A UN peace-keeping force's watch-tower between Egyptian and Israeli armies in the Sinai Desert, 1973.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the United Nations was sometimes successful in carrying out its peacekeeping role.

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