

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 changes in surgery and hospital treatment.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A cartoon showing an operation at the beginning of the nineteenth century.



(a) Write down **three** problems with operations at this time.

(i)
..... (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 letter to the medical journal the *Lancet* in 1849.

The infliction of pain has been invented by the Almighty God. Pain may even be considered a blessing. The pain and sorrow of child labour have a powerful influence on the religious and moral character of women.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** reasons why there was opposition to the use of anaesthetics in operations in the nineteenth century.

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

Source C: From an account of an operation after the use of anaesthetics, written by a surgeon in 1896.

The patient who has been given an anaesthetic is lying down, relaxed. The patient does not have to be held down during the operation. The surgeon does not have to hurry to complete the operation as soon as possible, because the patient is not in pain. When the operation is finished the patient is awakened to hear the good news that it is over.

Source D: A photograph of an operation in 1898 after the patient has been given an anaesthetic.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the use of anaesthetics brought improvements in surgery in the second half of the nineteenth century.

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(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 deadly diseases such as AIDS and the work of Marie Curie.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: An article written by a British doctor in the late twentieth century.

It is not treatment that now keeps such large numbers of us alive and well in the West. It is good preventative medicine and improved hygiene that keeps us alive and well. By ensuring that sewage is kept out of the water supply, we have abolished typhoid and cholera. By providing vaccination against smallpox, whooping cough, diphtheria and tuberculosis, we have also got rid of these diseases. Food inspectors try to ensure that the food we buy is healthy.

(a) Write down **three** reasons why health improved in the West in the late twentieth century.

(i)
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(1)

(ii)
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(1)

(iii)
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(1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a magazine published in the West in the 1980s.

Myth One

AIDS is passed on by casual contact such as shaking hands or sharing cutlery with an infected person.

Myth Two

AIDS is passed on by sharing a swimming pool with an infected person.

Myth Three

AIDS is passed on by coughing and sneezing.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** ways in which knowledge about the AIDS virus, and how it was passed on, was limited in the 1980s.

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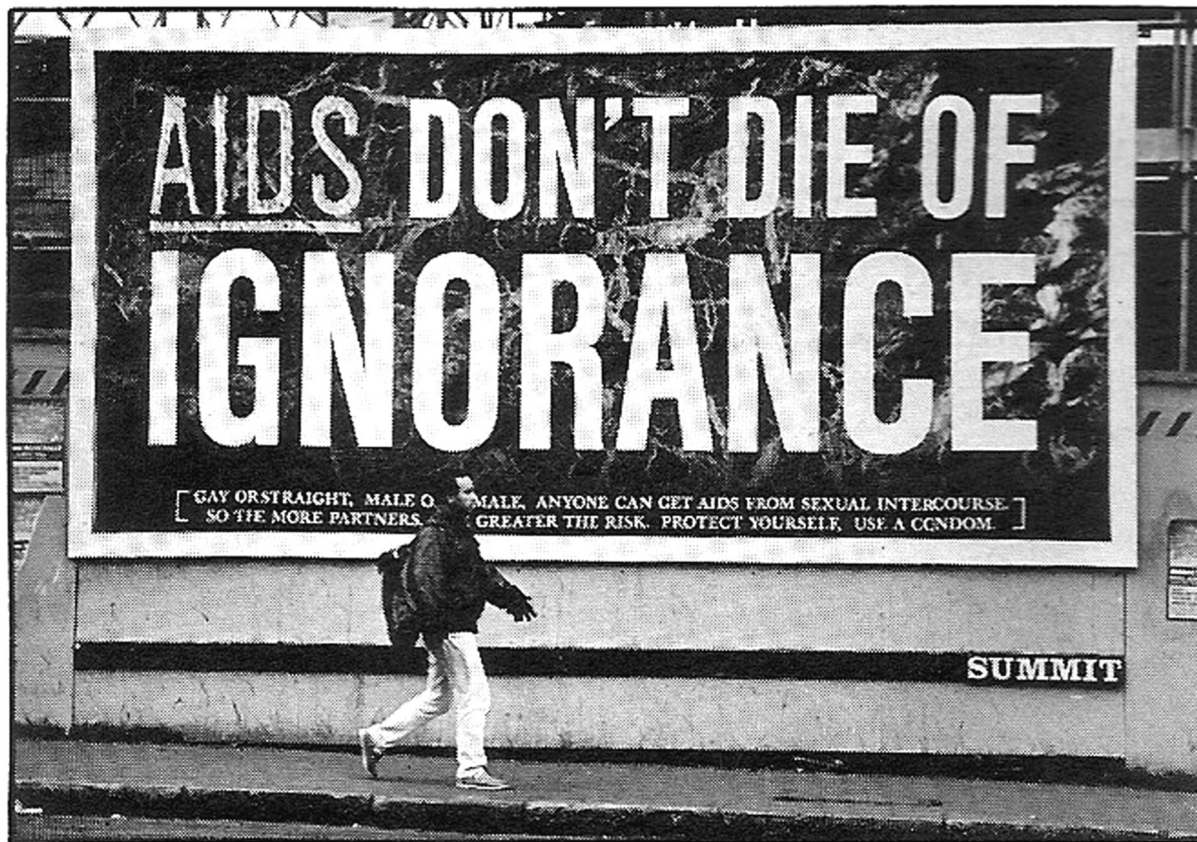


Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: From an account written by a journalist in the 1980s.

AIDS still remains terrible. This fatal infection is spreading rapidly and the best medical science has been unable to come to grips with it. AIDS hurts the poor more than the rich. In underfunded African hospitals and rural clinics, the virus is being spread by the practice of re-using needles and syringes. In richer countries these would have been disposed of after every injection.

Source D: A British government poster of 1987.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the AIDS virus spread so rapidly in the 1980s.

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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 trench warfare, the Normandy landings and the use of the atomic bombs.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A sketch of a trench on the Western Front during the First World War.



- (a) Write down **three** problems that soldiers living in the trenches on the Western Front would have faced during the First World War.

(i)
..... (1)

(ii)
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(iii)
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Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: A photograph of one of the Normandy invasion beaches, 6 June 1944.



Source D: From a history of the Second World War, published in 1997.

The Germans had over 3,000 miles of coastline to cover from the Italian front in the south to the German border in the north. They only had 60 divisions with which to defend it. In addition, the choice of the Normandy beaches took the Germans completely by surprise. They expected an attack across the shortest sea route to Calais.

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the Allied landings in Normandy, June 1944, were a success.

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(d) In what ways did the dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 change the nature of warfare over the next half century?

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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 United Nations agencies and peacekeeping forces.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A statement drawn up by China, the UK, the USA and the USSR in 1944, about the setting up of the United Nations (UN).

The aims of the UN will be to preserve peace and prevent war. The UN will remove the causes of conflict by encouraging economic, social, educational, scientific and cultural progress throughout the world, especially in underdeveloped countries. In addition, the UN will safeguard the rights of individual human beings, and the rights of peoples and nations.

- (a) Write down **three** reasons why the United Nations was set up.

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

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

The League of Nations suffered from the absence of key nations, especially the USA. This was not the case with the United Nations from its setting up in 1945. Indeed, by the mid-1990s, most states across the world were members of the United Nations.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** strengths of the United Nations.

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

Source C: From a history of the United Nations, published in 1994.

The United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has set up maternity and health centres in over 100 countries and provided health education, especially for women and girls, because of their central role in family life. In addition, UNICEF has trained village health workers to give instructions about matters such as water purification, sanitation and balanced diet. In 1979, it launched the International Year of the Child.

Source D: A photograph of a fresh water pump installed by UNICEF.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain how UNICEF has improved conditions worldwide.

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(d) Choose any **one** conflict in which a United Nations peacekeeping force has intervened. In what ways did the United Nations peacekeeping forces bring about change compared with the situation they found when they arrived?

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