

Answer **ONE** question. Answer all the 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 the knowledge of the nature of disease.

Study Source A and answer the question which follows.

Source A: A cartoon of 1802 showing why some people were afraid of what vaccination might do.



- (a) Write down **THREE** effects that people thought vaccination might have.

(i)
..... (1)

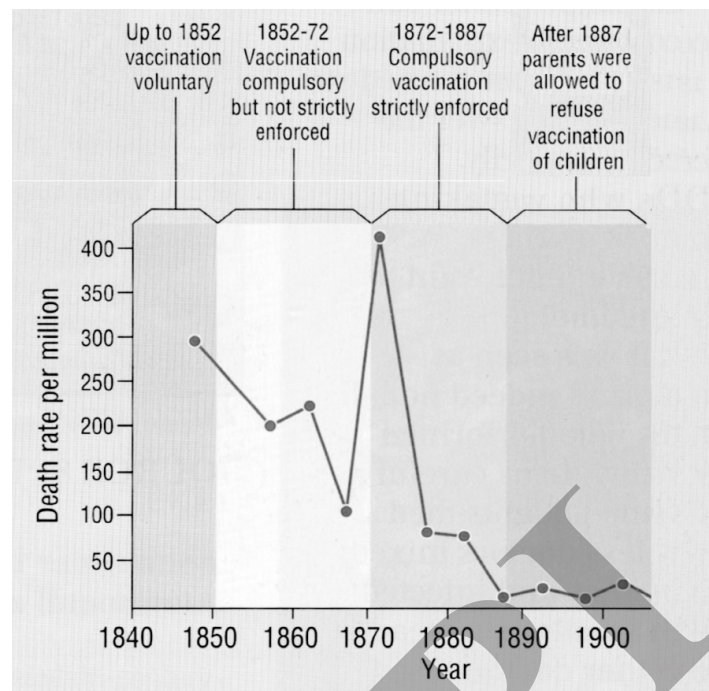
(ii)
..... (1)

(iii)
..... (1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: A graph showing deaths from smallpox in Britain between 1848 and 1900.



(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** possible reasons for changes, over the period 1840 to 1900, in the number of deaths from smallpox.

(i)

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(2)

(ii)

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(2)

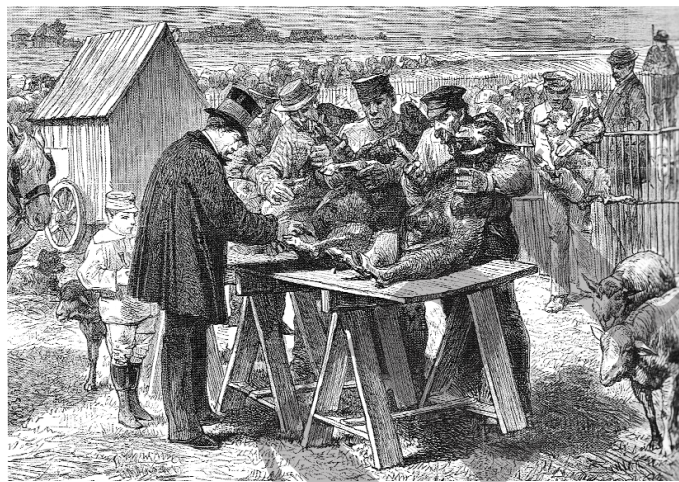


Study Sources C and D then answer the question that follows.

Source C: A report from Paris by a journalist for a British newspaper, June 1881, who had observed one of Pasteur's experiments.

Today I went to see the result of an experiment on 50 sheep by M. Pasteur. On 5 May, 25 of these sheep were marked with a hole in their ear and injected with a weak anthrax vaccine. On 31 May all 50 sheep were injected with a stronger anthrax vaccine. By 2 June, all of the 25 which had not been vaccinated on 5 May were dead. The sheep which had been vaccinated frolicked and stayed healthy.

Source D: A sketch showing Pasteur vaccinating sheep against anthrax.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why Pasteur's work on vaccination was so important.

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(8)



C2: Medicine in the Twentieth Century

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

2. This question is about changes in the medical treatment of children in the twentieth century.

Study Source A and answer the question which follows.

Source A: From a report on infant mortality in Britain, 1920.

Babies are given dummies dipped in dirty milk. The dummies fall on the floor and are never cleaned, except on a dirty apron. They are full of germs. Milk given to children often comes from cows in the most filthy condition. Both milkers and the containers which hold the milk are filthy.

- (a) Write down **THREE** reasons why babies could catch an infection at the beginning of the twentieth century.

(i)
..... (1)

(ii)
..... (1)

(iii)
..... (1)



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 the changes in warfare brought about by the development of the tank.

Study Source A and answer the question which follows.

Source A: A British soldier describes how a tank crossed the German trenches in September 1916.

It was marvellous. The tank waddled with its guns blazing and we could see the Germans popping up and down, not knowing what to do, whether to stay or run. The Germans waited until our tank was only a few yards away and then fled – or hoped to. The tank just shot them down as well as the machine-gun post and the machine gun itself. The tank went right over the trench to the other side.

- (a) Write down **THREE** ways in which tanks were effective in the war on the Western Front during the First World War.

(i)
..... (1)

(ii)
..... (1)

(iii)
..... (1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: A photograph of a half-submerged British tank taken in October 1917.



(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** possible reasons why tanks were not always used effectively during the First World War.

(i)
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.....
.....
(2)

(ii)
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
(2)



C4: The work of the United Nations

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

4. This question is about the successes and failures of the United Nations.

Study Source A and then answer the question which follows.

Source A: From a modern history textbook.

In 1945 the USSR was worried that it would be isolated in the UN. Therefore it accepted a US proposal. Permanent members were to have a veto. The US would probably not have agreed to join the UN without the acceptance of this veto. The US wanted the power to veto involvement in wars it did not want to fight. Many smaller nations accepted the veto because they believed it would only be used rarely.

- (a) Write down **THREE** reasons for the introduction of the veto by members of the Security Council.

(i)

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(1)

(ii)

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(1)

(iii)

.....

(1)



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Edexcel Limited gratefully acknowledges the following sources:

C Culpin, *Making History*, Collins, 1997

S Waugh, *Essential Modern World History*, Nelson Thornes, 2001

F Reynoldson, *Medicine Through Time*, Heinemann, 2002

I Dawson and I Coulson, *Medicine and Health Through Time*, J Murray, 1996

Brigadier Peter Young, *Decisive Battles of the Second World War*, Bison Books Ltd, 1988

P Simkins, *World War I, 1914–1918*, CLB, 1992

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