

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

Paper Reference(s)

4380/03

London Examinations IGCSE

History

Paper 3

Common to both tiers

Monday 9 May 2005 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Examiner's use only

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Team Leader's use only

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Question Number	Leave Blank
Total	

Materials required for examination
Nil

Items included with question papers
Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number and candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature.
The paper reference is shown at the top of this page. Check that you have the correct question paper.
Answer **ONE** question. Answer all the sections within your chosen question, (a) to (d).
Answer the question you attempt in the spaces provided in this question paper.
Pages 17 to 19 may be used as additional writing space if necessary. Number all questions carefully.

Information for Candidates

There are 20 pages in this question paper. All blank pages are indicated.
The total mark for this paper is 25.
The marks for the various parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).
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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Turn over

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

C1: Medicine in the Nineteenth Century

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)
..... (1)

(iii)
..... (1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a modern history textbook.

There was great opposition to the use of anaesthetics when they were first used. It was thought that it was against God’s law to try to stop pain in childbirth. A clergyman wrote: ‘Chloroform is a trick of the devil. It seems to help women, but in the end it will rob God of the deep cries which arise in time of trouble for help’. It was also criticised because, in the early days, anaesthetics were not always used properly. There were many accidents and some patients died.

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

(i)

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(2)

(ii)

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(2)



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

Source C: Model showing an operation using anaesthetics in 1877.



Source D: 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.

(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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C2: Medicine in the Twentieth Century

This question is about deadly diseases such as AIDS.

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 infectious diseases became less serious in the west during the twentieth century.

(i)
 (1)

(ii)
 (1)

(iii)
 (1)

Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

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

AIDS still remains truly terrible. This fatal infection is spreading rapidly and the best medical science has been unable to come to grips with it. By the time we have a vaccine or a cure it will have killed tens of millions, devastated economies and changed the universe that we inhabit. AIDS hurts the poor more than the rich. In underfunded African hospitals and rural clinics, the virus is being spread by the practice of reusing needles and syringes. In richer countries, these would be got rid of after every injection.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** reasons for the spread of AIDS.

(i)

 (2)

(ii)

 (2)



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

Source C: 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 can be passed on by sharing a swimming pool with an infected person.

The Damage.

In Australia, The United States and elsewhere, there have been cases of children with AIDS being banned from school for fear of infecting others.

Source D: From an account of the spread of AIDS in Kenya, written in the 1980s.

‘God can heal everything, including AIDS’, preached an Anglican Minister in a Nairobi church, ‘If we pray and trust, God will heal’.

In another part of town a Muslim leader looks through the Koran, the holy book of his religion, looking for a cure for AIDS.

- (c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why knowledge about the AIDS virus, and how it is passed on, was limited in the 1980s.

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(d) In 1928 Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. During the Second World War it was being mass-produced as an antibiotic.

In what ways did the mass production of antibiotics change medical treatment in the twentieth century?

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(Total for C2: 25 marks)

Q2

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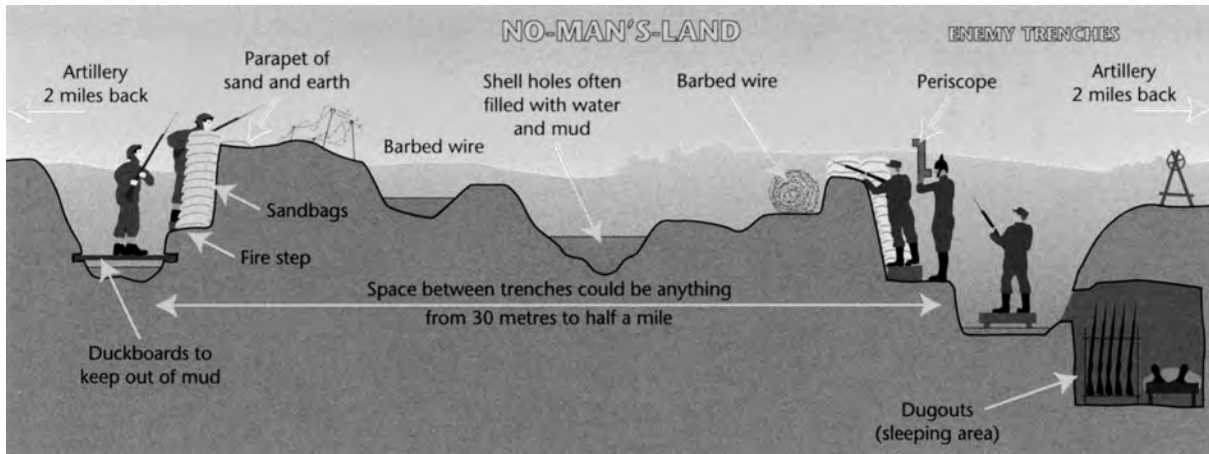


C3: The Changing Nature of Warfare in the Twentieth Century

This question is about changes in warfare.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A diagram of the trench system on the Western Front during the First World War.



(a) Write down **THREE** problems that faced soldiers trying to capture enemy trenches.

(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 modern history textbook describing the effects of poisonous gas during the First World War.

Strangely enough, for all the terror it caused, poisonous gas was not very successful. It did not kill as many men as people expected. Gas-masks were distributed to both sides and the Germans were handicapped by the fact that the wind in France generally blew towards their trenches. Also, as the war went on, the Germans began to run out of the chemicals needed to manufacture the gas.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** reasons why poisonous gas was not as successful as people expected.

(i)
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..... (2)

(ii)
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..... (2)



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

Source C: A Vietcong poster of the mid 1960s showing the guerrilla tactics used by their soldiers.



Source D: From an account written in the 1970s by someone who fought in Vietnam on the side of the Vietcong.

There was no way we could stand up to the Americans in a major battle. Every time they came in force we ran away from them. Then when they turned back, we'd follow them, so they couldn't hit us with artillery and air strikes. The Americans' style was to hit us, then call for planes and artillery. In reply, we disappeared if we could. If we couldn't get away, we'd move up right next to them so the planes could not get to us.

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the Vietcong used guerrilla tactics during the war in Vietnam.

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C4: The work of the United Nations

This question is about the setting up of the United Nations and its international role.

Study Source A and then answer the question which 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.

The aims of the United Nations will be to:

- preserve peace and prevent war;
- remove the causes of conflict by encouraging economic, social, educational, scientific and cultural progress throughout the world, especially in underdeveloped countries;
- 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 in 1945.

(i)

 (1)

(ii)

 (1)

(iii)

 (1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a modern history textbook about the United Nations.

The UN was intended to be better than the League of Nations, which had failed. However, things did not turn out as planned. The power of the veto still paralysed the UN. Five countries – the USA, USSR, UK, China and France – have used the veto to stop any resolutions with which any one of them did not agree. The US also began to use the UN for its own purposes, such as for stopping the spread of Communism, for example in Korea in 1950.

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

(i)

 (2)

(ii)

 (2)

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

Source C: President Truman writing in the later 1950s about UN involvement in the conflict in Korea.

The Communists of North Korea had attacked South Korea and had to be stopped. This was not the first time that the strong had attacked the weak. I remembered how, in the 1930s, the League of Nations failed to act against aggressors such as Germany, Italy and Japan. This had encouraged the aggressors to keep going. The foundations and principles of the United Nations were at stake over Korea.



Source D: Photograph of a UN armoured vehicle and soldiers in the Belgian Congo during the Civil War of the early 1960s.



(c) Using Source C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the UN became involved in so many conflicts in the 1950s and 1960s.

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Edexcel Limited gratefully acknowledges the following sources:

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