

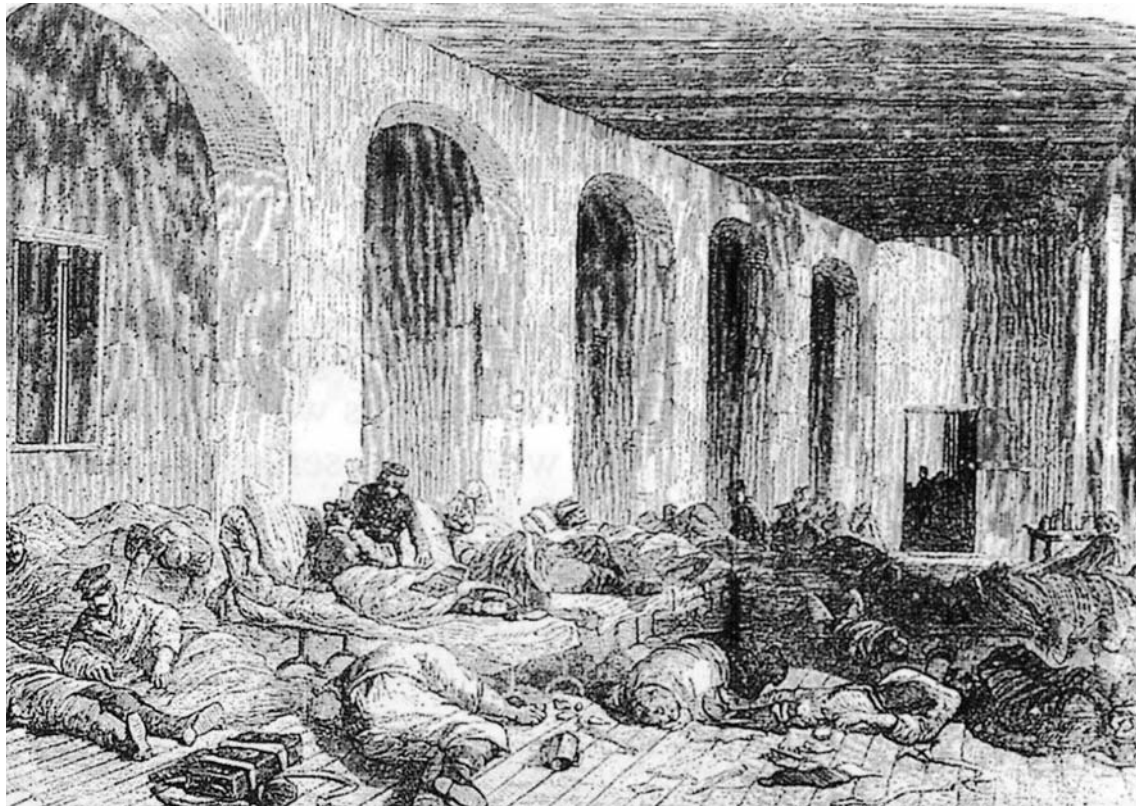
Answer **ONE** question. Answer all the sections within your chosen question, (a) to (d).

C1: Medicine in the Nineteenth Century

This question is about changes concerning nursing and hospitals.

Study Source A and then answer the question which follows.

Source A: A sketch of a British military hospital in the Crimea, Russia, in 1854.



(a) Write down **THREE** problems with hospitals in general at this time.

(i)
..... (1)

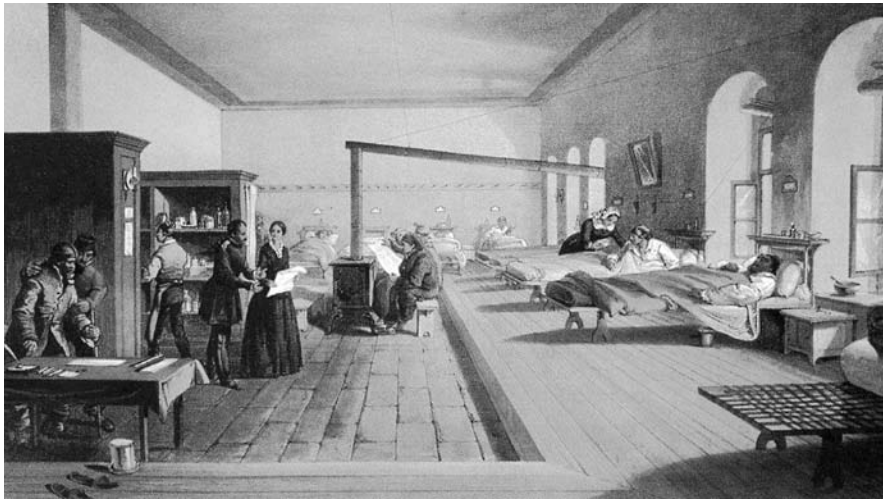
(ii)
..... (1)

(iii)
..... (1)



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

Source C: A British army hospital ward in Scutari in 1854 after the changes introduced by Florence Nightingale.



Source D: From a modern history of medicine.

Florence Nightingale was a woman of iron will and had friends in the government. She succeeded in improving nursing education and nursing care. The organisation of hospitals and nursing everywhere owe something to her work and spirit.

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why Florence Nightingale was able to improve nursing.

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C2: Medicine in the Twentieth Century

This question is about high-tech medicine.

Study Source A and then answer the question which follows.

Source A: From the writings of a US doctor in the 1990s.

Tiny tubes, wires, balloons, coils, glue and plastic particles are the new medical tools. The chances are that soon your doctor will be threading a few of these tools into your blood vessels or through the skin into one of your organs. The treatment will be done guided by powerful imaging machines, like ultra scanners, x-ray and laser technology.

(a) Write down **THREE** examples of the benefits of high-tech surgery.

(i)

 (1)

(ii)

 (1)

(iii)

 (1)

Study Source B and then answer the question which follows.

Source B: From an article in a US medical magazine in 1994.

Bacteria frequently treated with the same antibiotic eventually develop resistance to the drug. Another antibiotic has to be used until the bug learns to resist that drug too. Hospitals, themselves, are breeding grounds for these superbugs. It is estimated that more than two million US citizens get infections in hospitals each year and between 60,000 and 80,000 of them die as a result of these infections.

(b) Write down **TWO** reasons why superbugs have become a serious problem.

(i)

 (2)

(ii)

 (2)

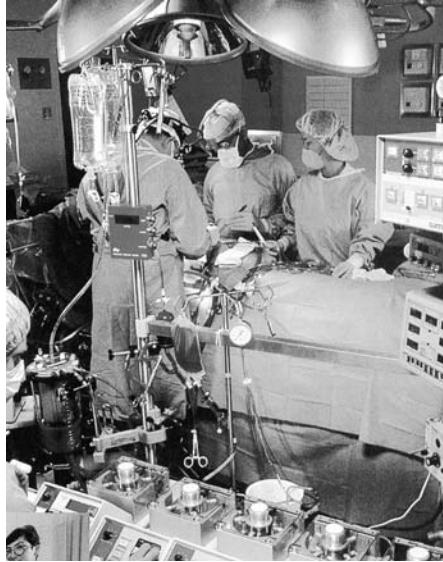


Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: Dr Christian Barnard describes the preparations for the first heart transplant in 1967.

Kidney function was checked by measuring urine output. The liver was studied through urine and blood analysis. The heart pattern was plotted by an electrocardiogram. The lungs were X-rayed. Blood chemistry was also checked in the laboratory.

Source D: Photograph of a team of surgeons attaching a patient to a heart-lung machine during a heart transplant operation. This machine takes over the circulation of the patient's blood and provides oxygen for the blood.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why surgeons decided to carry out heart transplant operations in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

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C3: The Changing Nature of Warfare in the Twentieth Century

This question is about changes in methods of warfare at sea.

Study Source A and then answer the question which follows.

Source A: From a Modern History textbook about the First World War.

As an island, Britain was very vulnerable to attacks from U-boats. British farmers could not produce enough food for the whole population. In addition, Britain lacked oil, rubber and many other important industrial goods. They had to come from abroad, mainly from the British Empire, by ship. Early in the war the Germans realised that if they could sink enough ships, Britain would be forced to surrender, either from starvation or lack of war materials.

(a) Write down **THREE** ways in which U-boats posed a threat to Britain during the First World War.

(i)

 **(1)**

(ii)

 **(1)**

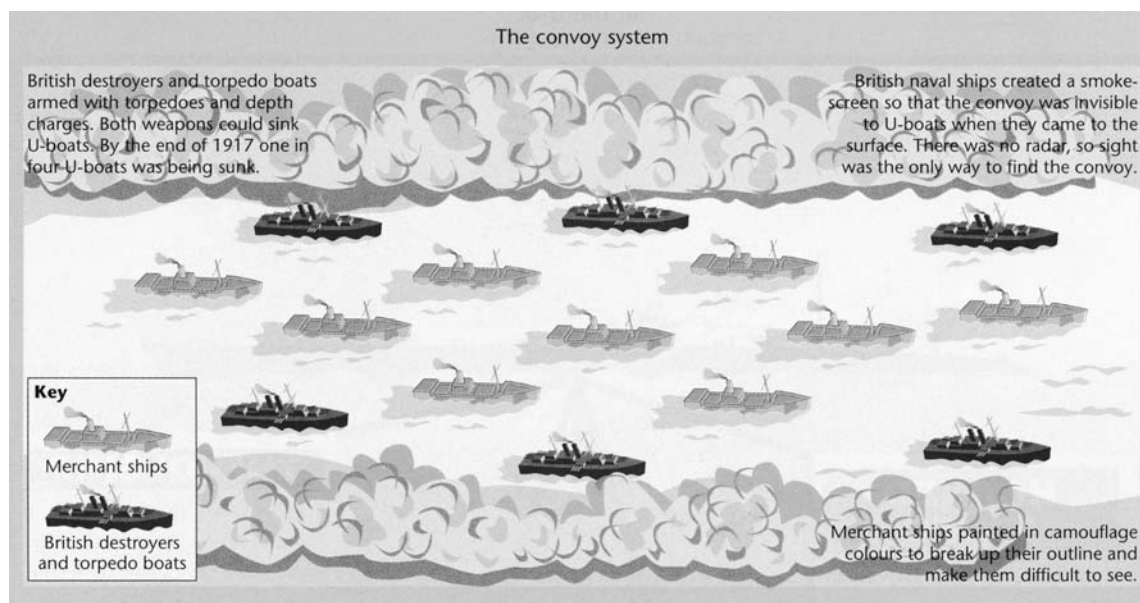
(iii)

 **(1)**



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: A diagram showing the convoy system as used by the British during the First World War.



(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** possible reasons why the convoy system was so effective against the U-boat threat.

(i)

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(2)

(ii)

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(2)

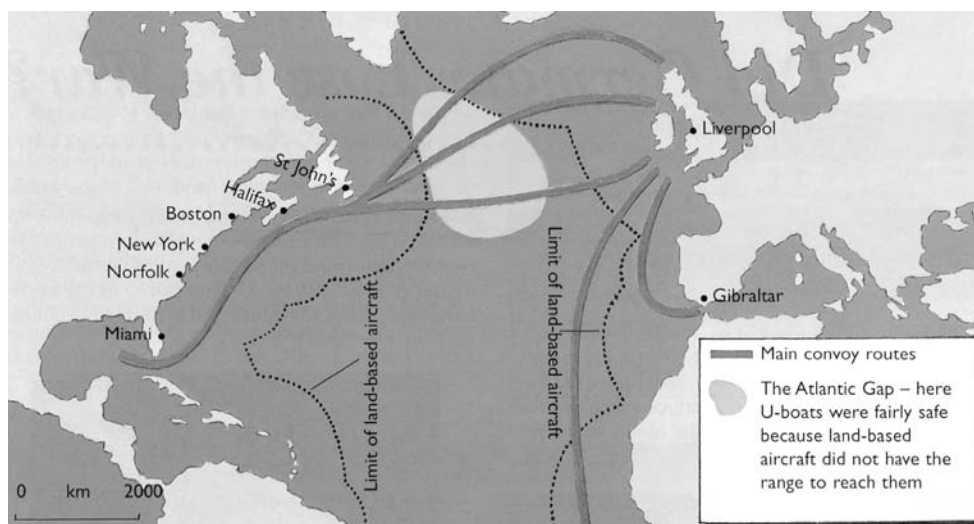


Study Sources C and D, about the German U-boat threat during the Second World War, and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: From a Modern History textbook.

The U-boat commanders worked out new tactics to bewilder convoy escorts and confuse their direction-finding devices. From the summer of 1941 these commanders, on sighting a convoy signalled U-boat headquarters about the position, speed and direction of the convoy. Headquarters then organised an attack by a group of U-boats nicknamed a wolf-pack. The escort vessels were unable to cope with such attacks.

Source D: A map showing the main convoy routes during the Second World War.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why German U-boats were so effective in the Battle of the Atlantic in the years 1940 to 1942.

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C4: The work of the United Nations

This question is about the work of the United Nations' agencies.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From a Modern History textbook.

The Human Rights Commission was set up to ensure that every person should have certain basic rights, the most important of which are rights to:

- a standard of living high enough to keep families in good health
- be free from slavery, racial discrimination, arrest, torture, and imprisonment without trial
- move about freely in his/her country, and, when accused of a crime, be presumed innocent until proved guilty
- have opinions and state them freely.

(a) Write down **THREE** freedoms which the Human Rights Commission was set up to secure.

(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 which follows.

Source B: From a Modern History textbook about the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

UNESCO does its best to encourage the spread of literacy. Much of its time and resources are spent setting up schools and teacher-training colleges in developing countries. After the 1966 floods in Florence UNESCO played an important part in repairing and restoring damaged art treasures and historic buildings.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** achievements of UNESCO.

(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: From a Modern History textbook.



WHO The World Health Organisation

Aims to improve the standard of people's health and health provision around the world. It has played a major part in vaccinating against major diseases such as cholera, malaria and smallpox (smallpox has now been eradicated thanks to the work of WHO).



Source D: An account of the work of the World Health Organisation in Egypt in 1947.

In 1947 a cholera epidemic broke out in Egypt. The World Health Organisation flew in doctors, nurses, serum, hyperdermic syringes, ambulances, hospital units and all the forces of the medical world necessary for fighting deadly diseases. Millions could have died in that epidemic – thousands did – but in three months WHO had fought and defeated the disease, stamped it out in Egypt and stopped its spread.

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain in what ways the World Health Organisation has helped many countries throughout the world.

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Additional writing space. Please identify the question you are answering if you use this space.

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Edexcel Limited gratefully acknowledges the following sources:

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