

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

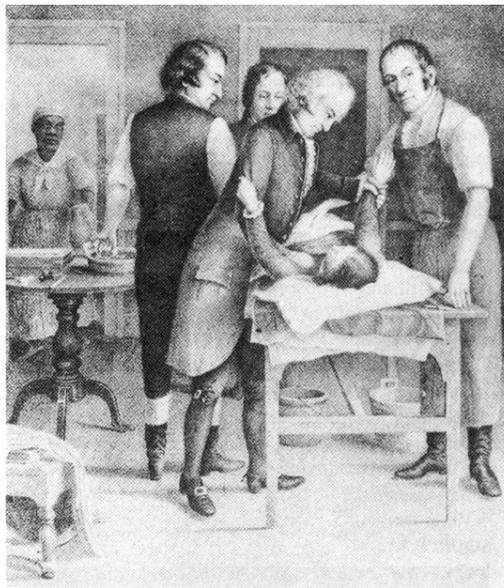
C1: Medicine in the Nineteenth Century

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

1. This question is about the development of anaesthetics.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: An illustration of an operation carried out in 1809 to remove a woman's ovaries. The patient was strapped to a kitchen table.



- (a) Write down **three** dangers with operations at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

(i)
..... (1)

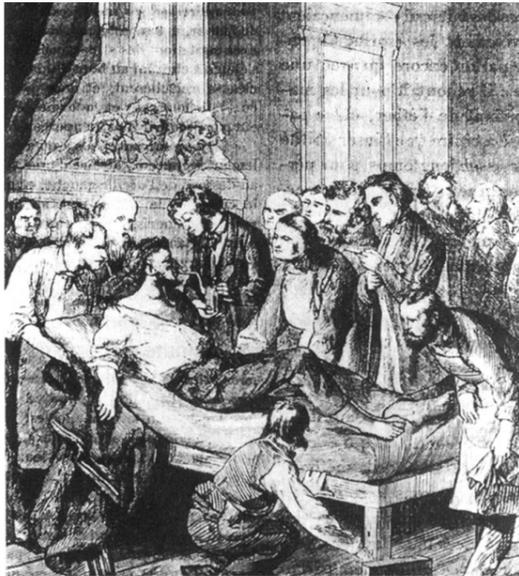
(ii)
..... (1)

(iii)
..... (1)



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

Source C: An illustration showing William Morton using ether in an operation in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1846.



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

The struggle to gain acceptance continued during the middle of the nineteenth century. The final breakthrough came when Queen Victoria accepted the use of chloroform during the delivery of her eighth child in 1853. Victoria praised the pain-relieving qualities of chloroform. With the support of the Queen, anaesthetics became a standard part of surgical practice.

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why anaesthetics became widely used in medicine in the second half of the nineteenth century.

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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 AIDS and changes in surgery.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

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

Faced with a disease which modern medicine seems unable to control, people have responded in different ways. Some have isolated the AIDS sufferers, with family and friends deserting them. Some have looked for a scapegoat – someone to blame. Since it was particularly common in Africa many blamed the Africans. Some saw AIDS as a deserved punishment for human wrongdoing.

(a) Write down **three** reactions to the AIDS epidemic.

(i)
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(1)

(ii)
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(1)

(iii)
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(1)

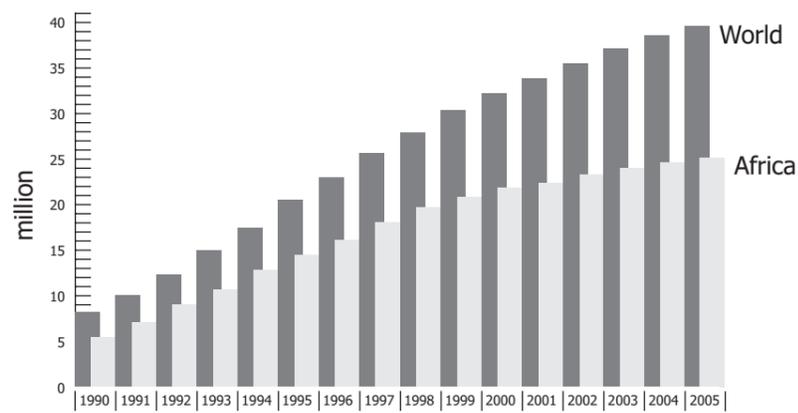


Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

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

The way people live in the late twentieth century, far from stamping out the disease, has helped it spread. In Africa, thousands of people have moved to big cities, away from their families, making casual sexual encounters more common. Inoculation programmes against other diseases in Africa have sometimes spread HIV/AIDS because needles have not been properly sterilised. People travel round the world easily, so the disease has become widespread.

Source D: A graph showing the number of people with HIV, 1990–2005.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the number of people with HIV has risen in the last twenty years.

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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 the development of aerial warfare.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From a history of the First World War, published in 1988.

Aircraft had only a supporting role during the First World War. Being lightly armed, they could not do enough damage to military targets to affect the course of a battle in a major way. Large machines were too expensive to build in large numbers, could not carry a bomb load to fit their size and were mechanically unreliable.

(a) Write down **three** possible limitations of aircraft during the First World War.

(i)
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(1)

(ii)
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(1)

(iii)
.....
(1)



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

Source C: From a history of the Second World War, published in 1996.

Allied bombing meant that Germany's war effort was hindered by having to meet different needs. It forced Germany to divide its resources between too many competing claims. In the air, defending Germany itself, or on the war fronts in Russia and France, German forces lacked the weapons to finish the job. German forces lacked about half the weapons and equipment that they needed in 1944. It is difficult not to regard this margin as decisive.

Source D: A photograph showing the damage to Dresden caused by British bombing raids on 13–14 February 1945.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain the effects of the Allied bombing campaign on Germany in the years 1942–45.

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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 structure of the United Nations.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

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

The Secretary-General is the head of the UN's Secretariat. He is elected for five years and has several jobs. He manages the whole UN organisation and draws the attention of the Security Council to any problem affecting the peace of the world. The Secretary-General uses his authority to help to resolve international disputes.

(a) Write down **three** of the jobs done by the Secretary-General.

(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 a history of the United Nations, published in 1994.

The UN Secretary-General has often used his position, influence and diplomatic skills to try to settle disputes between states. Trygve Lie did this during the Berlin Crisis in 1948. So did U Thant during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, when he intervened at the request of more than 40 non-aligned countries. Dag Hammarskjold was directly involved with UN action in the Congo in the early 1960s.

Source D: Three of the UN Secretary-Generals.



Trygve Lie



Dag Hammarskjold



Perez de Cuellar

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain the part played by the Secretary-Generals in improving the role of the UN.

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