

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

Paper Reference(s)

4380/03

Examiner's use only

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London Examinations

IGCSE

Team Leader's use only

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History

Paper 3

Common to both tiers

Tuesday 15 June 2010 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Question Number	Leave Blank
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1	
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2	
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3	
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4	
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Materials required for examination

Nil

Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature.
 Check that you have the correct question paper.
 Answer **ONE** question. Answer all parts of your chosen question, (a) to (d).
 Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.
 Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.
 Indicate which question you are answering by marking the box (☒). If you change your mind, put a line through the box (☓) and then indicate your new question with a cross (☒).

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).
 There are 4 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 25.
 There are 28 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.
 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.

Total	
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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 the understanding of the causes of disease and the work of Pasteur and Koch.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A drawing of London made in the 1840s entitled ‘A Court for King Cholera’.



- (a) Write down **three** things that could have caused disease.

(i)
..... (1)

(ii)
..... (1)

(iii)
..... (1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

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

In the early 1800s, the popular explanation for the cause of disease was the miasma theory. Poisonous fumes were given off from rubbish and decaying matter. The fumes were blown from one place to another by the wind. This seemed a better theory than ever because the growing towns were full of refuse which gave off terrible smells. Florence Nightingale believed in this theory.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** reasons why people believed in the miasma theory.

(i)

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(2)

(ii)

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(2)

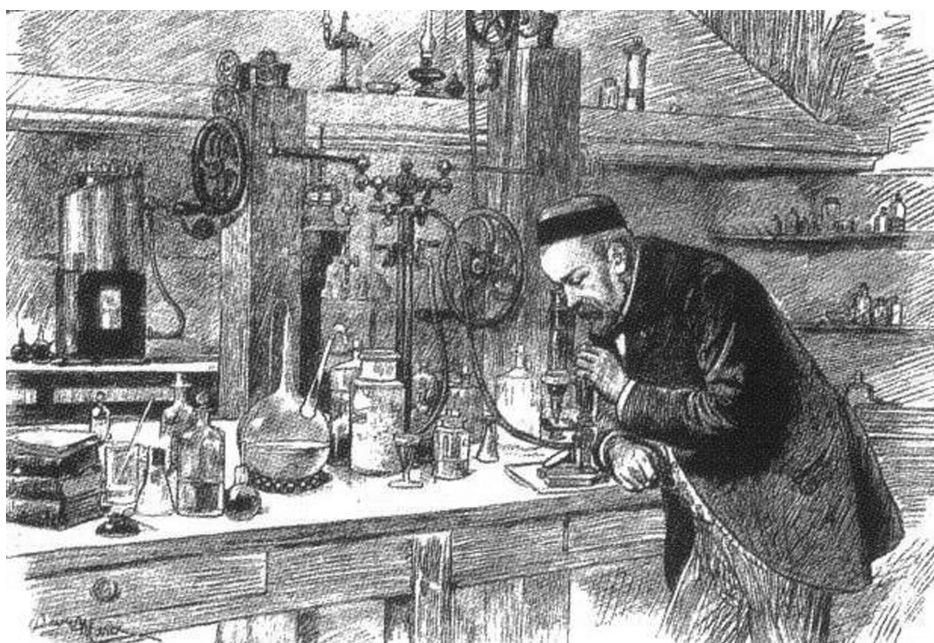


Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: Pasteur's description of the experiment he carried out in public at the University of Paris, April 1864.

I placed some liquid in a long-necked flask. I boiled the liquid to kill the germs and let it cool. In a few days little animals grew in it. If I repeat the experiment but make the neck of the flask into a curve, but still open to the air, the liquid will remain pure for three or four years. They both contain the same liquid and they both contain air. But the difference is that in one the dust in the air and its germs can fall in, in the other they cannot.

Source D: A print of Pasteur working in his laboratory in the mid-1860s.



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

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(Total for Question 1: 25 marks)

Q1

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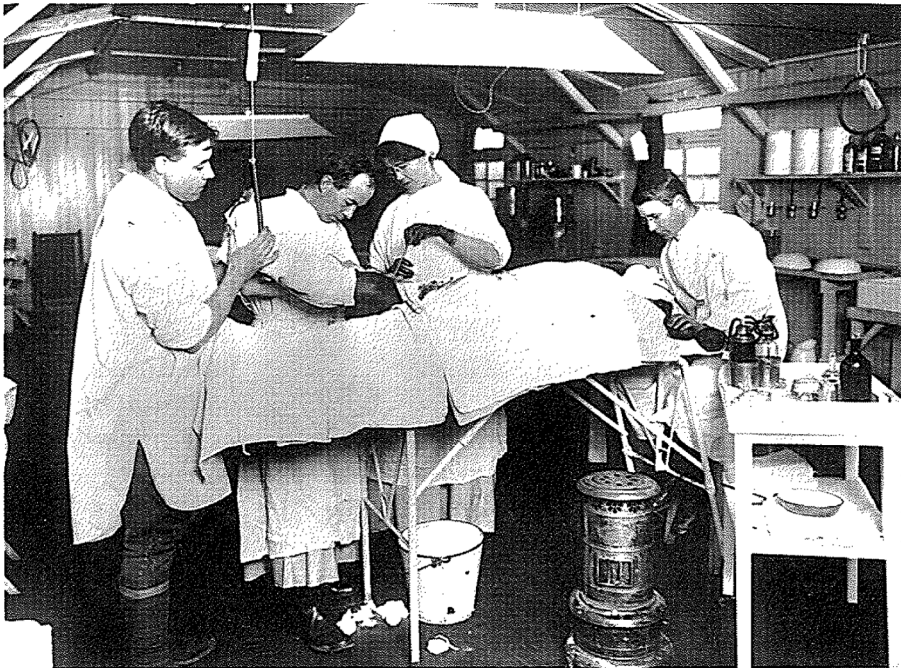
C2: Medicine in the Twentieth Century

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

2. This question is about medical knowledge at the beginning of the twentieth century, the discovery of penicillin and high-tech surgery.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A photograph of a temporary operating theatre used during the First World War, 1914–18.



- (a) Write down **three** things in the photograph that could have caused disease.

(i)

..... (1)

(ii)

..... (1)

(iii)

..... (1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

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

The Second World War led to a number of important advances in medicine. Blood transfusion was further improved because blood could be stored longer and more civilians donated blood. Further improvements were also made in surgery, especially skin grafts and the treatment of burns. Moreover, penicillin became widely available.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** examples of advances in medicine during the Second World War.

(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 photograph of the culture dish in which Fleming found mould in 1928.



Source D: From some proposals about the research of penicillin, written by Howard Florey in 1939.

Penicillin holds out the possibility that it will be a way of treating infections. I propose to prepare some pure forms of penicillin and then inject these into living creatures to find out what effects they will have on infections.

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the treatment of infection improved in the mid-twentieth century.

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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 changes in air warfare and the use of atomic bombs.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From the diary of a nurse describing a Zeppelin air raid of 1915.

We had a terrifying time with Zeppelins again last night. We were woken at 10:30 pm by a terrific noise of bombs, aircraft and guns all around us. There was a tremendous glare in the sky to the west of us, which came from a big fire in Wood Street. I believe most of the damage was done on Oxford Street. A lot of people were killed in a bus. It would have been terrifying to be outside, as I believe there is a fearful panic in the streets. There must have been many casualties.

(a) Write down **three** effects of the Zeppelin raid.

(i)
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(1)

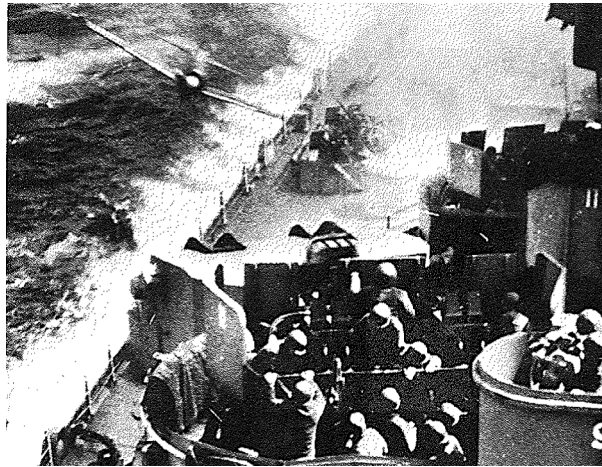
(ii)
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(1)

(iii)
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(1)



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

Source C: A photograph showing a Japanese *kamikaze* plane about to attack a US battleship, in 1945.



Source D: From the memoirs of Harry S. Truman, President of the United States from 1945 to 1953.

We estimated that it would take until the late autumn of 1946 to defeat Japan. All of us realised that the fighting would be fierce and the losses heavy. General Marshall told me that it might cost half a million American lives to force the enemy's surrender on its home ground. The atom bomb was a military weapon used on a military target to prevent such high casualties.

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the USA used atomic bombs against Japan in 1945.

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M 3 6 8 9 8 A 0 1 7 2 8

(d) In what ways did the use of aircraft in warfare change during the twentieth 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 the structure and agencies of the United Nations.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

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

The Security Council is the real power behind the United Nations. It has fifteen members, five of whom are permanent. For a decision to be made, nine countries, including all five permanent members, must agree. The Security Council can raise armed forces, offer arbitration in a dispute between states and call for economic sanctions. It also controls the admissions of new members and plays an important part in the selection of the Secretary General.

(a) Write down **three** of the powers of the Security Council.

(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 history textbook, published in 1999.

Permanent members of the Security Council 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 their involvement in wars if they did not want to fight them. Other smaller nations accepted the veto because they believed it would only be used rarely. In 1945, the USSR was worried that they would be isolated in the UN. Therefore, they accepted the US proposal for a veto.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** reasons for the introduction of the veto by members of the Security Council.

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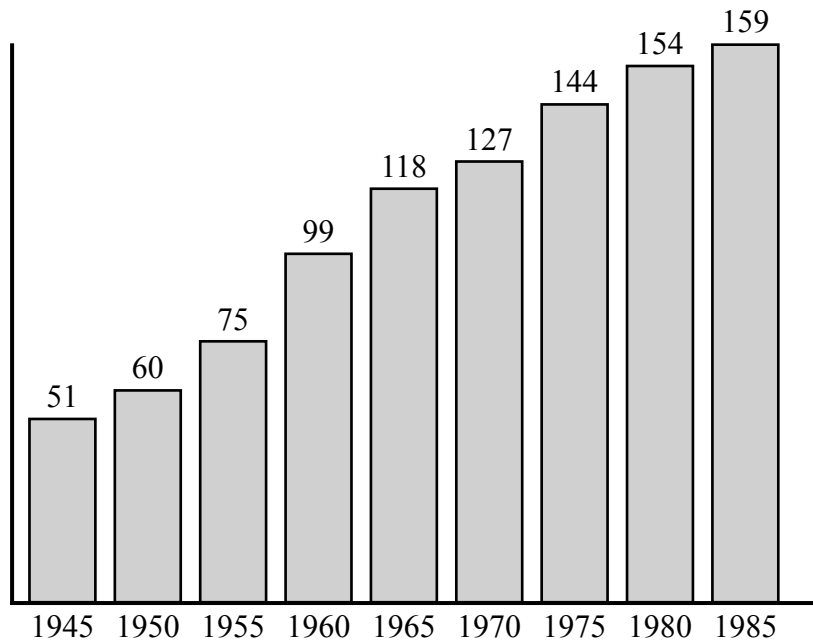
(ii)
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(2)



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

Source C: Membership of the United Nations, 1945–85.



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

Energetic and determined Secretary-Generals did much to ensure the success of the United Nations. Both the USA and USSR were founder-members of the UN in 1945. By the mid-1990s, most states across the world had joined the UN. It expanded in the 1960s and 1970s when former colonies gained their independence and again in the 1990s after the Soviet Union broke up.

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why membership of the United Nations expanded in the years after 1945.

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(Total for Question 4: 25 marks)

Q4

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 25 MARKS

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I Dawson and I Coulson, *Medicine & Health Through Time*, J Murray, 1997
F Reynoldson, *Medicine Through Time*, Heinemann, 2002
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S Waugh and J Wright, *The World at War*, Hodder, 2007
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N Kelly & U Lacey, *Modern World History*, Heinemann, 1999

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