

SECTION A

The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

- 1** Describe **two** features of the new techniques used in the treatment of wounds on the Western Front.

Feature 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Feature 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



(b) **Study Source A.**

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about the work of medical staff in the Casualty Clearing Stations (CCS) on the Western Front?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Complete the table below.

(4)

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Question I would ask:

.....
.....
.....
.....

What type of source I could use:

.....
.....
.....
.....

How this might help answer my question:

.....
.....
.....
.....

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

4 Explain why there was little change in medicine in England during the medieval period (c1250–c1500).

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Galen
- monastery hospitals

You **must** also use information of your own.

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



P 7 5 4 8 5 A 0 9 1 6

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in this question.

EITHER

- 5** 'There was significant progress in medical knowledge in England during the Renaissance period (c1500–c1700).'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- William Harvey
- the Great Plague (1665)

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6** 'The role of individuals was the most important factor in the prevention of illness in the years c1700–present.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Edward Jenner
- anti-smoking campaigns

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



P 7 5 4 8 5 A 0 1 3 1 6

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: From an account by May Tilton, published in 1933. May Tilton was a senior nurse, working on the Western Front. Here she is commenting on her experiences in a Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) in 1917.

We worked night after night, in the thunderous noise of raging battles. We cleaned and bandaged the wounded. We comforted them, praised their courage, praised their endurance and strength of will. The atmosphere was full of the stink of blood, antiseptic and gas.

One patient said to me: 'I don't want to die.' He had a frightfully smashed up leg that fell to bits as we lifted him from the stretcher. He died before the next morning.

A big shell came over the CCS at three o'clock in the morning and killed fourteen gunners who were nearby.

Source B: From an interview with Effie Garden, in 1986. Effie Garden was a nurse in a Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) on the Western Front during the First World War. The interview was to gather information for a book on the work of nurses during wartime. Here Garden is commenting on her work in a CCS in 1917.

We worked in teams. Each team had two treatment tables. While one patient was being bandaged on one table, the next patient was being given his anaesthetic on the other table. When needed, our team worked from one o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, although we worked shorter hours when a battle was not being fought.

Our CCS was supposed to deal with head injuries but there were usually other wounds as well. I was often given a scalpel to remove small pieces of shrapnel and clean up minor wounds. This gave the surgeon more time to deal with the more serious cases.

Acknowledgements

Source A taken from: *The Grey Battalion* by May Tilton © Angus and Robertson, 1933; Source B taken from: *Nurses of Passchendaele: Caring for the Wounded of the Ypres Campaigns 1914–1918* by Christine E. Hallett © Pen & Sword History, November 2017

