

Historic Environment:

The British sector of the Western Front 1914 – 1918: injuries, treatments and the trenches

1	What does utility mean on a source work question?	usefulness
2	What things do you judge a source by to determine usefulness	Content Provenance context
3	What is meant by provenance in source work	Nature Origin purpose
4	Name a type of written source	Private Official Non-official
5	Name a type of non-written source	Archaeology Landscape Buildings Artefacts
6	What are the three types of sources?	Written sources Oral sources Non-written sources
7	What is meant by purpose in source work?	Why has the author of the source created it.
8	What did Joseph Lister develop in 1865?	Carbolic Acid as an antiseptic
9	What did Halstead introduce into surgery in 1890?	rubber gloves
10	Who invented the steam steriliser in 1881	Charles Chamberland
11	Who developed air sterilisation?	Neuber von Bergmann
12	who discovered x rays in 1895?	Roentgen
13	Who was one of the first doctors to make a diagnosis based on an xray?	Dr John Hall-Edwards
14	Name a problem with early xrays	Health risks not fully understood It was fragile It took a long time They were difficult to move around.
15	Who did experiments with human blood transfusion in 1818?	James Blundell
16	what year did Landsteiner discover Blood Groups?	1901
17	Who was the first person to match a donor and a recipient's blood type before a transfusion	Reuben Ottenberg
18	Name a problem with early transfusions	Clotting Rejection of transfused blood Danger from infection
19	When did Britain declare war on Germany	4 th August 1914
20	What does BEF stand for?	British Expeditionary force
21	At what battle did trench warfare begin?	Battle of the Marne
22	How deep were trenches typically?	2.5m
23	What is the name of the area between trenches	No man's land
24	Starting at no man's land name the different types of trench	Front line Support Reserve Communications

25	When was the first battle of Ypres?	Autumn 1914
26	What method did the British use to gain back Hill 60	Offensive mining
27	When was the second battle of Ypres?	Spring 1915
28	What weapon was first used during the second battle of Ypres?	Chlorine gas
29	When did the Battle of the Somme start?	1 st July 1916
30	How many died on the first day of the Battle of the Somme	20,000
31	Name a warfare strategy first used at the Somme	Creeping barrage First use of tanks
32	What was built at Arras to act as shelters against German attack	Tunnels
33	When was the battle of Arras?	April 1917
34	When was the third battle of Ypres	Summer – autumn 1917
35	What was the biggest problem soldiers faced at Passchendaele?	Mud
36	When did the battle of Cambrai start?	20 th October 1917
37	Name a problem with transport and communication facing medical teams at the front	Bacteria in soil Caters, holes and destroyed roads Stretcher bearers had to expose themselves to shelling and gunfire to rescue people Hard to treat serious problems at the front
38	What type of ambulances were first used at the front	Horse drawn
39	What was first sent to the front in October 1914	Motor ambulances
40	What does RAMC stand for	Royal Army Medical Corps
41	Name a transport method for wounded soldiers to base hospitals on the French coast	Canal Train
42	Name a problem that made conditions in the trenches unpleasant in the summer months	Sewage Smell of dead bodies
43	Name a problem faced by soldiers in the trenches in winter months	Flooding Frostbite
44	Name an illness faced by many from living in trenches	Trench foot Trench fever Shell shock
45	Name a weapon which could severely injure a soldier	Shells Bullets from machine guns gas
46	What does FANY stand for?	First Aid Nursing Yeomanry
47	Name the stages of the chain of evacuation in order	Regimental aid posts Dressing stations Casualty clearing stations Base hospitals
48	How close to the front line were RAPs	200m
49	What was the purpose of RAPs	Immediate first aid
50	Name the dressing station associated with John McCrae	Essex Farm
51	What was a field ambulance	A unit of RAMC belonging to a dressing station
52	What groups were wounded soldiers split up into at CCS	Walking wounded Those in need of hospital treatment Severely wounded with no chance of

		recovery
53	What was the role of FANY	Helping Belgian and French troops Driving ambulances Drove supplies Ran mobile bath units Set up cinemas
54	What does VAD stand for	Voluntary Aid Detachments
55	Where were Base hospitals located	French and Belgian Coast
56	What was built in the tunnels at Arras	An underground hospital
57	What was a blighty wound	A serious wound which meant a soldier would have to be sent back to Britain.
58	What methods were used to deal with infection at the front when aseptic surgery was not possible	Amputation Wound excision or debridement The carrel-dakin method.
59	Who introduced the Thomas Splint to WWI	Hugh Jones
60	Who pioneered the use of blood transfusions from 1915 in the British sector of the Western front?	Bruce Robertson
61	Who designed a portable blood transfusion kit	Geoffrey Keynes
62	What did Lewisohn discover?	sodium citrate stopped blood clotting so it could be stored
63	What did Weil discover?	That blood with sodium citrate could be stored in cold conditions
64	What did Francis Rous and James Turner discover?	Adding citrate glucose solution to blood meant it could be stored even longer.
65	What was set up at the battle of Cambrai to save lives?	blood depot
66	Who developed new techniques in brain surgery during World War One?	Harvey Cushing
67	what was Gilles famous for specialising in?	plastic surgery