2.1 The Western Front, 1914-16: Trench Warfare, Wounds and the Chain of Evacuation: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on this pack.

1 Give the name used for the continuous line of trenches that ran from the North Sea coast to the Swiss border during the First World War.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give one reason why wounds received on the Western Front were especially likely to become infected.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Describe two features of trench warfare on the Western Front, 1914-16.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

4 Name two methods used to transport wounded soldiers along the chain of evacuation on the Western Front, 1914-16.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 2.1 The Western Front, 1914-16: Trench Warfare, Wounds and the Chain of Evacuation: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

the Western Front	**B1**

Answer: The Western Front

Question 2

the heavily cultivated and manured farmland soil of Belgium and northern France carried high levels of bacteria	**B1**
which entered open wounds along with mud, clothing fragments and shrapnel, increasing the risk of infections such as gas gangrene and tetanus	**B1**

Answer: Heavily manured farmland soil carried bacteria (e.g. causing gas gangrene and tetanus) into wounds along with mud and shrapnel.

Question 3

feature 1 identified, e.g. lines of trenches (front line, support and reserve) linked by communication trenches	**B1**
supporting detail for feature 1, e.g. the gap between opposing front lines, no man's land, was covered by barbed wire and machine-gun fire	**B1**
feature 2 identified, e.g. trenches were often flooded and muddy, especially in winter	**B1**
supporting detail for feature 2, e.g. duckboards were laid along the base of trenches to try to keep soldiers' feet out of standing water	**B1**

Answer: Any two features, e.g. the linked system of front/support/reserve trenches separated by no man's land, and the flooded, muddy conditions duckboards tried to address.

Question 4

any one valid method, e.g. stretcher-bearers carrying casualties by hand over difficult, muddy ground close to the front line	**B1**
a second, different valid method, e.g. horse-drawn or early motor ambulances, used on better roads further back from the front line (accept ambulance trains, barges, walking wounded)	**B1**

Answer: Stretcher-bearers (close to the front) and horse-drawn or motor ambulances (further back, on better roads).

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