2.5 The Western Front, 1914-18: The RAMC, FANY and the Personnel of 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 Name the year in which the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) was founded.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give two reasons why organising medical personnel into a clear chain, with the RAMC, FANY, QAIMNS and VAD each having defined roles, made the evacuation of wounded soldiers more effective.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Explain what is meant by 'triage' at a Casualty Clearing Station and why it was used.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

4 State how many stretcher-bearers were typically needed to carry one loaded stretcher over difficult, muddy ground.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

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Mark scheme · 2.5 The Western Front, 1914-18: The RAMC, FANY and the Personnel of the Chain of Evacuation: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

1898 **B1**

Answer: 1898

Question 2

each stage had staff trained and equipped for a specific task (for example RAMC bearers close to the front, FANY and RAMC drivers for transport, QAIMNS nurses for skilled nursing), so casualties received the right kind of care at the right stage **B2**

using volunteer organisations such as FANY and VAD for transport and support roles freed scarce trained medical staff, such as surgeons and qualified nurses, to focus on the most serious cases **B2**

Answer: Defined roles meant casualties got the right care at each stage, and using volunteer organisations for transport/support freed trained staff for serious cases.

Question 3

triage means sorting casualties as they arrive according to how serious their injuries are or how urgently they need treatment **B1**

this decided who was treated first, who could wait and who could be sent straight on to a base hospital **B1**

it made the best use of a limited number of surgeons, staff and time, so that the men with the best chance of survival were treated quickly, e.g. when many casualties arrived together **B1**

Answer: Sorting casualties by the seriousness of their injuries so that the most urgent cases were treated first and scarce surgeons and staff were used where they could save most lives.

Question 4

four (accept usually four, sometimes more over very difficult ground) **B1**

Answer: Four

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