

<b>Medicine in Britain, British Sector of the Western Front, 1914-18: Injuries, treatments and the trenches</b>				
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Amber</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>The British Sector of the Western Front, 1914-18: Injuries, treatments and the trenches</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The context of the British sector of Western Front and the theatre of war in Flanders and northern France: the Ypres salient, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai.</li> <li>- The trench system - its construction and organisation, including frontline and support trenches.</li> <li>- The use of mines at Hill 60 near Ypres and the expansion of tunnels, caves and quarries at Arras.</li> <li>- Significance for medical treatment of the nature of the terrain and problems of the transport and communications infrastructure.</li> </ul>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front, including the problems of ill health arising from the trench environment.</li> <li>- The nature of wounds from rifles and explosives.</li> <li>- The problem of shrapnel, wound infection and increased numbers of head injuries.</li> <li>- The effects of gas attacks.</li> </ul>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The work of the RAMC and FANY.</li> <li>- The system of transport: stretcher bearers, horse and motor ambulances.</li> <li>- The stages of treatment areas: aid post and field ambulance, dressing station, casualty clearing station, base hospital.</li> <li>- The underground hospital at Arras.</li> </ul>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The significance of the Western Front for experiments in surgery and medicine: new techniques in the treatment of wounds and infection, the Thomas splint, the use of mobile x-ray units, the creation of a blood bank for the Battle of Cambrai.</li> </ul>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The historical context of medicine in the early twentieth century: the understanding of infection and moves towards aseptic surgery; the development of x-rays; blood transfusions and developments in the storage of blood.</li> </ul>				
<b>Knowledge, selection and the use of sources for a historical enquiry</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge of national sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. army records, national newspapers, government reports, medical articles.</li> <li>- Knowledge of local sources relevant to the period and issue, e.g. personal accounts, photographs, hospital records, army statistics.</li> <li>- Recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of different types of source for specific enquiries.</li> <li>- Framing of questions relevant to the pursuit of a specific enquiry.</li> <li>- Selection of appropriate sources for specific investigations.</li> </ul>				