Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Monday 3 June 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 15 minutes) | Paper Reference **1HI0/11**

History

Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment
Option 11: Medicine in Britain, c1250–present *and*
The British sector of the Western Front,
1914–18: injuries, treatment and the trenches

Sources Booklet

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P 5 6 4 6 5 A

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: From a letter written by a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) to his family in 1915. He was in charge of a group of stretcher bearers. Here he is describing the work of his group of stretcher bearers after a German attack on the British trenches.

At 2 am a terrifying bombardment began and at 5 am the first batch of wounded began coming down the communication trench.

It was evening by the time I got out of the trench to look for more wounded. I went off with another man to search for the wounded. We found most of them in a wooded area, so weak that they could not call out. They were so relieved at being found that I led a search for more wounded. It was awful work getting them out of the shell-holes. It was also hard to find enough men to carry them away because the stretcher bearers were so exhausted.

Finally, we got our last wounded to safety at 4 am the next morning. Altogether, we had collected 18 men in a single day and were certain that no-one was left behind.

Source B: A painting by Gilbert Rogers, c1919. The painting is called 'Stretcher Bearers of the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) Lifting a Wounded Man out of a Trench'. Rogers joined the RAMC in November 1915 and served on the Western Front. In 1918, he was commissioned to produce paintings for the Imperial War Museum.



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Acknowledgements