

Knowledge Organiser – Medical care on the Western Front 1914-18

Specification:
1. The context of the Western Front – trenches, battles and weapons

Skills- AO1, AO2 and AO3

Specification:
1. Conditions requiring medical treatment on the Western Front.

Skills- AO1, AO2 and AO3

Specification:
1. The work of the RAMC and FANY – stretcher bearers, chain of evacuation.

Skills- AO1, AO2 and AO3

Specification:
1. End of unit exam

Skills- AO1, AO2 and AO3

The Big Picture:



What was the Western Front?

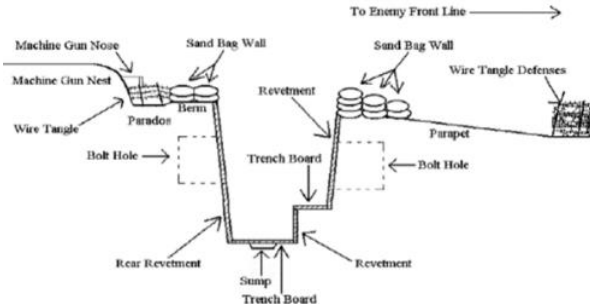
What conditions required medical treatment on the Western Front and how did this change?

How significant were the RAMC, FANY and the Chain of Evacuation?

How important was the Great War for the development of medical care and treatment?

1914-1918

Date	Key battles & weapon advancements	Medical developments
1914	August - 1914 Stat of WW1 October - The First Battle of Ypres	October – Mobile X Ray units set up First motorised ambulances were used
1915	April – Second Battle of Ypres – First use of poison gas by the Germans April – Battle of Hill 60 Brodie helmets introduced. Gas masks introduced	Lawrence Robertson uses blood transfusions on the Western Front. Portable blood transfusion kit developed. First storing of blood Dec 1915 – Thomas Splint invented.
1916	July – Battle of the Somme	January – FANY's allowed to drive ambulances on the Western Front. Aras underground hospital begins. Improvements in blood storage
1917	Battle of Aras July – Third Battle of Ypres October – Battle of Cambrai First use of Mustard Gas	Harold Gilles opens up a hospital especially for plastic surgery in Kent. Blood bank used at the Battle of Cambrai Carrel Dakin Method developed to clean wounds
1918	November 1918 WW1 ends	RAMC developments. By 1918 there are over 10,000 doctors, nurses, cleaners, surgeons, cooks and workers in the RAMC. Delousing stations set up.



Language for Learning:

- **Battle of Arras 1917** - The British lost about 159,000 killed, wounded and missing. There was an underground hospital constructed at Arras.
- **Base hospital** – Part of the chain of evacuation. Located near railway lines to facilitate movement of casualties from the CCS's on to the coastal ports.
- **Battle of Cambrai 1917** - ultimately gains little ground, but changes the course of modern warfare with the use of tank brigades and new artillery methods.
- **Dressing station** - often set up in a tent behind the trenches. From here, seriously injured soldiers were moved to a casualty clearing station by a motor or horse-drawn ambulance.
- **FANY** - First Aid Nursing Yeomanry. Women who ran field hospitals, drove ambulances and set up soup kitchens and troop canteens, often under highly dangerous conditions.
- **Trench** - long, deep ditches dug as protective defences
- **RAMC** - the Royal Army Medical Corps, managed the care and welfare of the sick and the wounded soldiers.
- **Battle of the Somme 1916** - on the first day alone the British forces suffer more than 57,000 casualties, including 20,000 deaths. First use of tanks.
- **Stretcher bearer** - a person who carries a stretcher.
- **Battle of Ypres 1914** –600,000 German and 420,000 Allie solders involved in trench warfare. Massive casualties, and neither side makes significant gains.

SUPPORTING METACOGNITION:

Who are the key people? How important?

Outline the story /key facts Continuity or Change?

Which factors link to today's learning?



CEIAG Link - This module we are studying can make links to a variety of professions.

- **HM Forces**
- **Medicine – doctor, nurse**

If this is something you are interested in do some research on the profession or speak to Mrs Ackroyd