

**Paper Reference(s) 1HI0/11**

**Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)**

**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**

**Monday 3 June 2019 – Morning**

**Time: 1 hour 15 minutes plus your additional  
time allowance**

**SOURCES BOOKLET**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS SOURCES  
BOOKLET WITH THE QUESTION  
PAPER**

**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.**

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**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.**

**(Sources continue on next page)**

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**Source B: On page 5 is 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. Four men in army uniforms, but wearing a white armband with a red cross, are lifting a man on a stretcher. Blood can be seen on a bandage which is around the head of the casualty. One stretcher bearer is inside the trench. Two of the stretcher bearers are lifting the stretcher off the mud at the top of the trench. Another stretcher bearer is looking around at an explosion which has thrown earth and stones up into the air.**

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