

Health and the Human Body in Military History

Military History · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. What is the primary function of a tourniquet, a tool widely used in military medicine to save lives on the battlefield?

- A) To measure heart rate
- B) To stop severe bleeding
- C) To provide oxygen
- D) To disinfect wounds

2. During the American Civil War, which common health issue caused more deaths among soldiers than actual combat wounds?

- A) Dehydration
- B) Disease and infection
- C) Broken bones
- D) Sunburn

3. Florence Nightingale is famous for improving sanitation in military hospitals during which 19th-century conflict?

- A) The Crimean War
- B) The Napoleonic Wars
- C) The American Revolution
- D) The Boer War

4. What is the main physiological effect of the drug morphine, frequently used in military field medicine to treat severe pain?

- A) It increases blood pressure
- B) It suppresses the central nervous system
- C) It cures infections
- D) It improves eyesight

5. In ancient Roman military camps, what was a common practice used to keep water supplies clean and prevent the spread of illness?

- A) Adding alcohol to all water
- B) Building latrines away from water sources
- C) Boiling water for hours
- D) Using metal filters

6. What nutrient deficiency historically caused 'scurvy' among naval sailors during long military voyages?

- A) Vitamin C
- B) Vitamin D
- C) Iron
- D) Calcium

7. During World War I, what type of respiratory injury was caused by the use of chemical gases like chlorine and mustard gas?

- A) Lung tissue damage
- B) Stomach ulcers
- C) Ear infections
- D) Muscle cramps

8. What is the purpose of a 'field dressing' or bandage in a soldier's personal medical kit?

- A) To act as a pillow
- B) To cover and protect an open wound
- C) To clean teeth
- D) To splint a broken neck

9. Historical military 'trench foot' was a condition primarily caused by prolonged exposure to what environmental factor?

- A) Cold and damp conditions
- B) Excessive heat
- C) High altitude
- D) Exposure to bright sunlight

10. Which organ is most protected by a modern military ballistic helmet?

- A) The stomach
- B) The brain
- C) The heart
- D) The lungs

11. Why did historical armies often require soldiers to have good eyesight for archery?

- A) To spot enemy troop movements
- B) To hit small targets from a distance
- C) To identify poisonous plants
- D) To read maps in the dark

12. What medical tool is used in military history to detect the presence of a heartbeat or lung sounds?

- A) Stethoscope
- B) Thermometer
- C) Microscope
- D) Scalpel