

Box A: Key words and definitions

1. Disease- An illness that affects people.
2. Epidemic – Spreading disease
3. Miasma – Bad smells which were believed to cause disease
4. Flagellants- people who beat themselves as a religious act
5. Humour – Liquid in the body. It was believed there were 4.
6. Purging – making yourself sick
7. Cholera-an infectious disease, caught from infected water supplies.
8. Buboos- swelling of the lymph nodes (glands)
9. Privy- outside toilet

Box D: Black Death symptoms:

1. Stomach pains
2. Swelling of glands- known as buboes
3. Diarrhoea
4. Vomiting
5. Fever and chills
6. Muscle weakness
7. Headaches
8. Skin turning black

Box E The Black Death (1250 – 1500) causes and cures

1. Bubonic Plague spread by bites of fleas from rats. Led to a temperature and buboes
2. Pneumonic Plague – airborne – spread by coughs and sneezes. Attacked the lungs and made the victim cough up blood.
3. First arrived in 1348
4. People didn't know what caused it.
5. Some people tried to balance their humours by bleeding or purging
6. Some people turned to religion, some became flagellants
7. Some people blamed the planets
8. Some people turned to herbal remedies like camomile lotion.
9. Some used frogs and chickens and placed them on the buboes to suck out the disease.
10. Some people blamed miasma so carried sweet smelling herbs
11. Some people went to church and went on a pilgrimage
12. The disease killed between 1/3 – 2/3 of England's population
13. The sick in towns were sometimes kicked out of their homes
14. The rich could move to the countryside
15. In April 1349 King Edward II wrote a letter to the Mayor of London with instructions to clean up.
16. The Government did little

Box B: Selected Jobs in Middle Ages:

1. Farming- most people worked on the land as peasants and relied upon the harvests.
2. Wise women- worked as a nurse/midwife but seen by some as a witch as they had a knowledge of herbal remedies.
3. Barber surgeon- worked as a doctor, would often bleed patients or performed amputations.
4. Arming squire- apprentice knight. Looked after the armour of a Knight.
5. Groom of the stool- attended to the king's personal needs e.g. wiping their bottom.
6. Archers- would be soldiers. They fought with the Long Bow.
7. Leech collector- collected leeches from riverbanks. Leeches were used in bloodletting.

Box C: Selected jobs in the Victorian era

1. Chimney sweep- usually very young children sent up chimneys to clean them.
2. Lamp lighter- would light and put out the gas street lamps
3. Matchstick maker-often very young girls employed to make matches. This was an extremely dangerous job as it involved poisonous chemicals.
4. Factory worker- workers were employed to work long hours in poor conditions for little pay. Many were young children.
5. Nightmen- they would empty privies.
6. Pure collector- collected dog poo from the streets and sold it to tanners who used it in the leather making process.
7. Overlookers- they were supervisors in the factories, keeping an eye on the workers to make sure they kept working.
8. Mining- often coal mining. Long hours, poor and dangerous conditions.

Year 8: Semester 1

When would you rather ...



Box F Cholera symptoms and John Snow

1. Diarrhoea
 2. Sickness
 3. Dehydration
 4. Muscle cramps
- Dr John Snow in 1854 was able to identify that a water pump used in London was the cause of a Cholera outbreak. He was able to prove that Cholera infected people through the mouth.

Box G Medical developments:

Medical training began to improve from 1750 for the following reasons:

1. Teaching hospitals. Students could observe doctors at work.
2. Students dissected bodies to understand human anatomy.
3. Pasteur's germ theory in 1856 meant that people started to study microbes.
4. Technology improved e.g. Thermometers and stethoscopes.
5. Doctors needed a certificate to practice medicine. After 1815, student doctors had to pass exams and after 1858 doctors had to register with General medical council.
6. Florence Nightingale was influential in improving conditions for patients in hospitals. She insisted on clean hospitals with clean bed sheets. She expected patients to be properly fed and clothed and that patients should be checked throughout the day and night. Nightingale set up the first Nursing training school in London in 1860.

1. **Box H: Further Definitions**
2. Medieval- time period that describes 1066-1485
3. Victorian-time period that describes Queen Victoria's reign 1837-1901
4. Dual- a fight between two people.
5. Accused- someone who is charged with a crime.
6. Torture- inflicting pain on someone as a punishment in order to force them to do or say something.
7. Workhouse- known as a spike. These were places where people were sent who could not support themselves. They were given a job and a home.



Year 8: Semester 1
When would you rather . . .



Box K: Want to know more?

Worse jobs in History:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t4tTUXdk7-0>

Black Death:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1xkpDeD9clk>

Cholera and John Snow:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pq32LB8j2K8>

Crime and Punishment:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IUa4u0N0MCY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=snVbGOrHZaY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAGJGwoLss>

Box J: Victorian selected crimes and punishments

1. Theft
2. Murder
3. Assault

Victorian selected punishments:

1. Treadmill- this was a torture where people were made to walk, run or climb while they were staying in the same place.
2. Transportation- people who were convicted of a crime were 'transported' to the colonies (of Britain's empire e.g. Australia) to serve their prison sentences.
3. Hanging
4. Prison- known as a House of Correction
5. Picking oakum- a common form of hard labour. Prisoners were given qualities of old rope which they had to untwist into many corkscrew strands.

Box I: Crime and Punishment

Medieval selected crimes:

1. Murder
2. Assault
3. Stealing
4. Witchcraft

Medieval selected punishments:

1. Often used a variety of torture devices such as:
2. Head crusher- used to crush the skull
3. Iron maiden- this was a torture device, consisting of an iron cabinet with a hinged front. It was large enough to hold an average sized human. The inside of the door would have large spikes attached.
4. Stocks- you would place feet in these and have objects (often rotten food) thrown at you.
5. Judas Chair- this was a chair covered in spikes as you sit down the spikes would sink deeper into your flesh.
6. The Rack- this would stretch a person causing their bones to break.
7. Fines.
8. Hanging- would be hung from gallows
9. Execution- beheadings. Hung, drawn and quartered.
10. Trials by Ordeal- the belief that God would judge whether someone was guilty or innocent. Trails by combat, fire, water.
11. Trial by fire- accused had to take a red hot iron or coal and hold it whilst they walked for 3 paces. The hand was then bandaged if the cuts and burns had healed within 3 days then the accused was innocent. This was often used against those accused of witchcraft.
12. Trail by water- the accused were thrown in water whilst tied up. If they floated they were guilty if they sank they were guilty.
13. Trail by combat- two people would fight in a battle/duel.
14. Hanging
15. Fined
16. Execution