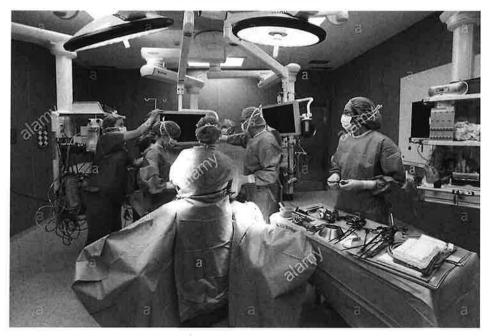


### Medieval Surgery

L.O- To understand the surgical conditions in medieval times and how they contributed to disease.



A modern surgery t	heatre. What ste	atre. What steps are taken to ensure patients are kept healthy?			
2					

### Background

- The two most common types of surgery in medieval times were bloodlettingto restore the humours- and amputations.
- There were no anaesthetics so patients usually had to be held or tied down.
- Surgeons used to cauterise wounds (burn them) to stop them bleeding.
   OUCH.
- Most surgery was performed on battlefields- it was seen as too dangerous in every day life.
- Barber surgeons were used by people who couldn't afford to see a doctor. As
  the name suggests, this was the same man as you would see for a hair cut.



Advances were made in medieval surgery by the key surgeons who did try new methods.

### **TASK**

1. Using page 15, make <u>brief</u> notes on these key individuals.						



	cide which you think was the most significant. Explain your answer.
(3/	nort, medium, long)
SCC- Was	s there any real progress in this period? Explain your answer.
Summaris	se this topic in 5 bullet points:
•	
-	
•	
•	
•	
03	
• 22	
_	
3	



## **Towns and Monasteries**

L.O- To compare health in towns with health in monasteries.

### TASK 1

You have 10 minutes to use your knowledge of your subject to make an information sheet for someone with no knowledge **using only pictures**. (Use p16/17 or 18/19)



#### TASK 2

- 1. Find a partner to work with who had the opposite subject.
- 2. Teach it to each other.

3. Now, write down everything you have learned from your partner here:					
<u>-</u>					
	•				

OPEN YOUR EXAM BOOKS



Compare public health in a Medieval town with public health in a Medieval monastery. In what ways were they different? [8 marks]

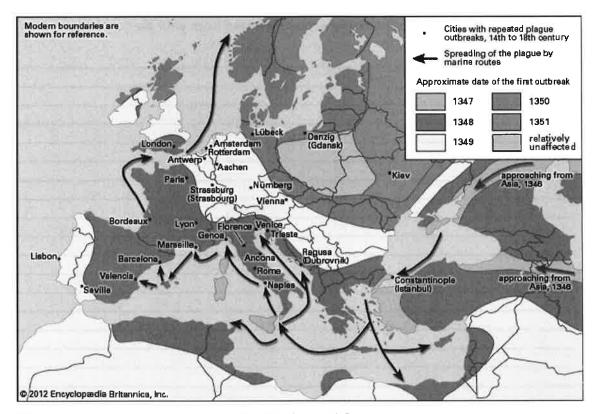
We'll plan together first.

Tip: Water supply, sewage, attitudes to cleanliness.

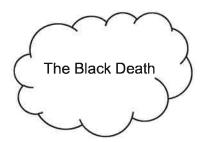


# The Black Death

L.O- To know the causes and effects of the Black Death



What do we already know about the Black Death?





Sort the cards on your tables into the following categories:

- Causes
- Cures(?)
- Consequences

Fleas, which	Rubbing a	Sitting in a	Smelling herbs	Killing all of
arrived on rats	boiled chicken	room between	-	the cats and
which came on	on the sores	2 huge fires		dogs in the
boats from Asia				towns
A punishment	Poisoning of	Poor	Positions of	Bad air
from God	wells by the	sanitation and	the stars and	
	Jews	hygiene	the planets	
Crowded and	Lack of	Drinking	Quarantining	Self-
cramped living	medical	mercury	infected places	flagellation
conditions	knowledge			(not welcome
	and			in England.)
	understanding			
Food	Higher wages	The Peasants	Change of	1/3 of the
shortages- not	for peasants-	Revolt 1381	opinion about	population
enough	their work		the Catholic	died
farmers to	was in		Church	
farm the land	demand			

nderstanding?			
_			





▼ SOURCE F Adapted from the Statute of Labourers, 1351:

No peasants could be paid more than the wages paid in 1346. No lord or master should offer more wages than paid in 1346. No peasants could leave the village they belonged to.

ource F to a Historian studying the impact of the Black Death?



WWW:				1,	
EBI:					
MAP:					
SCC: What if	the Black De	ath returned to	oday?		
Summarise	this topic in !	5 bullet points	<u>s:</u>		
-					
•					-
•					
		_			
·					

<u>HOMEWORK: REVISE FOR END OF TOPIC ASSESSMENT (COMPLETED IN EXAM BOOKS)</u>

